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THE

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER;

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.

POETRY.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.

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REVIEW OF ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LITERATURE.

ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.

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RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

VOL. XIX.

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BRITISH MUSEUM
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NATURAL HISTORY

BRITISH MUSEUM TRING MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY

On the 28th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Eighteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progression of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, *and* AMERICAN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 19, No. 125.] FEBRUARY 1, 1805. [1, of VOL. 19.

Mr. PHILLIPS, *the Proprietor of this Magazine, having removed his Business from No.* 71, *St. Paul's Church-yard, to No.* 6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, *Communications are requested to be addressed to the latter place, post paid, as usual.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD suppose that many of those who have been most alarmed with the bugbear PHILOSOPHY, and have joined most loudly in the cry against it, are by this time sensible that the world is in less danger from it than they imagined. In fact, never was there a time in which philosophy had less to do in the affairs of the world. Instead of the generous, but perhaps chimerical, notions of universal philanthropy, general amelioration, and emancipation from prejudices of every kind, which were so prevalent in the early period of the French Revolution, we now behold in every country an entire acquiescence in all the narrow maxims and coercive policy of former times, rendered still more narrow and rigid by the impression of recent dangers. Every where the bands which connect church and state are drawn tighter; lofty claims to submission, civil and ecclesiastical, are urged with augmented confidence; the press is laid under additional restraints; and the commerce of literature is loaded with new prohibitions. Defences multiply of systems which no one dares to attack, and free discussion is deprecated even in pretended appeals to argument. We have seen an English bishop attach to an Elucidation of the doctrine of the Trinity a recital of those penalties to which the laws of our country have subjected its oppugners!—Can it be doubted that such a notice was meant to operate logically?

Above half a century ago there was a Queen of England who was the avowed patroness of philosophy; who corresponded with Leibnitz, favoured Clarke, and conversed with Whiston. The times might then really be thought dangerous to established opinions, especially as free and tolerating principles were adopted by the Court and Ministry: but who can now apprehend danger of that kind, when the orthodoxy of German Lutheranism has, by Royal recommendation, been called in to the support of the orthodoxy of the Church of England! Were Mr. Burke now alive, it may be presumed that the scenes which have lately passed in France would have removed all his pious fears for the interests of public religion and social order. He would have seen an Imperial throne risen upon the ruins of a Royal one, and even the name of republic obliterated; a hierarchy restored; a whole *legion* of men of honour succeeding the former nobleſse, and equally qualified to become the "cheap defence of nations;" and, more than all, the venerable Head of the Catholic Church coming to renew the solemn alliance between church and state, and, by his holy unction, communicating Christian grace to the possessor of uncontrouled power—(See Napoleon's Declaration to his good People of Paris.) With so many titles to the applause and confidence of the Anti-Jacobins, I do not question that at the return of peace we shall see the new Emperor in high favour with all those writers among us who hold authority as a thing sacred, and recognize no rights but those of successful force.

But although I imagine it probable that thinking men will soon become sensible, that, in the vibration of human affairs and opinions, too great a swing has been taken towards the side of passive acquiescence, and that the aid of free inquiry will again be called for, yet I would by no means advise philosophers to be hasty in obeying the call. Besides the personal evils to which they have been subjected, they have manifestly injured their cause by too great ardour and forwardness. Men accustomed to consider things with an eye to personal advantage, have not been able to form a conception of that disinterested warmth of philanthropy which I doubt not really actuated many propagators of free opinions; and suspicions of deep-laid and selfish designs have been entertained, which have counteracted the operation of their reasonings.

ings. Let them wait till the load of obloquy which now presses upon them is in some measure transferred to the shoulders of their antagonists; an event which the abuse of power and prosperity is pretty sure of bringing about:—not to add, that the present confederacy between civil and ecclesiastical establishments of all kinds for mutual support, can never outlast their common apprehensions. It will not again readily happen, that a French Ex-Jesuit and a Scotch Presbyterian shall join to hunt down freedom of discussion in all quarters of the world: the radical differences of sects will again become as prominent and active as their radical agreement has been. Philosophy might say to the bigots of different species, in the words of Queen Margaret, in Richard III.:—

What! were you snarling all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?

But she may be assured that this hatred will again flow in its usual channel. After all, if no hopes remain of making mankind rational, Philosophy must wrap herself in her mantle, and in silence enjoy the conscious happiness resulting from "a large comprehensive soul, well purged from vulgar fears, and perturbations, and prejudices." This sufficed many of the wisest and best men of antiquity, and we are not so much their superiors that it may not suffice us also. Your's, &c.

SPECTATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMPARISON *of* HEAT *in the* YEARS 1803 *and* 1804.

A Thermometer on Fahrenheit's scale, kept at Stoke Newington, in the open air, with a northern exposure, gave the following averages at nine o'clock in the morning:

	1803.	1804.
January,	34.	42.29
February,	35.28	35.86
March,	41.83	40.06
April,	49.1	44.8
May,	52.6	59.5
June,	59.46	63.63
July,	64.66	62.74
August,	62.5	61.8
September,	52.	58.9
October,	48.4	50.7
November,	41.5	43.83
December,	40.4	34.
The Year,	48.6	49.48

Several circumstances are observable on this comparison. In 1803, we see a regular increase of heat from January to July, and as regular a diminution from that month to December; whereas in 1804 the order is much disturbed. In the latter year the heat of January exceeded that of the two subsequent months, and fell little short of that of April, which was remarkably low. This will account for the injury done to the fruit-trees, by being so early pushed into bud and flower, and then severely checked. In this year the violet flowered in January, and the peach and nectarine early in March. The change from April to May was extremely rapid, and the latter month was uncommonly warm. It was, however, much surpassed by June, which turned out the hottest month in the year—a circumstance, I suppose, scarcely ever before remembered. Probably the blight in the corn might be owing to this unseasonable heat so long before its ripening. Although the distribution of heat in the two years was so different, yet the sum of the three spring months, March, April, May, and of the three summer months, June, July, August, was very nearly equal. That of the autumnal months, September, October, November, was greater in the latter year in the proportion of 15 to 14; indeed a warmer autumn than the late one has rarely been known. The mildness of the winter 1803-4 was almost unexampled:—the present winter, from the average of last December, appears to have begun with severity. Your's, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON dipping lately into Mr. Holcroft's Travels, I was struck with the following dialogue between the author and the master of a Paris hotel.—"Where are the sheets?"—'I will bring them directly.' "Why does not your wife come with them?"—'I always spare my wife that trouble.' "Right; no husbands on earth are as civil as the French." 'My wife sweeps the yard, I sweep the rooms.' Well, thought I, this seems to an Englishman a singular division of labour; but it is a whimsical custom in a whimsical country.

It has ever been the praise of England, that, as the weaker sex are excluded, more strictly, perhaps, than in most other European countries, from all the walks of profit or honour, an amends is made to them by their being excused from those more laborious offices which are neither fitted

ſitted to the weakneſs of their frame nor the delicacy of their habits and manners. Judge then how I was ſurprized to ſee a few days after, in a newſpaper, an account of the yearly meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, in which among the premiums given by that reſpectable and polite body for the year 1805, I remarked the following—"*For Women-plowing.*" I own my curioſity is greatly excited to learn the motive of this ſingular attempt to give a new direction to the activity of one half of the ſpecies. Is it that the conſumption of human lives made by our fleets, and our armies, and our devouring manufactures, have really not left men ſufficient for the purpoſes of agriculture? If ſo, I fear that, as a nation, we are not altogether in the proſperous ſtate which the flow of wealth and the diſplay of ſplendor would ſeem to indicate. It was eſteemed one of the moſt unequivocal ſigns of the exhauſted and miſerable ſtate to which France was reduced in the latter days of Louis the XIVth. that in many provinces they had only women left for the offices of huſbandry; and in all ages and countries, to have only women to till the ground, or gather in the fruits of the earth, has been thought to preſent a ſtriking picture of deſolation. The country is poor, whatever elſe is plentiful, where men are ſcarce; "I will make a man more ſcarce than gold, yea, a man than the gold of Ophir," ſays the prophet. But I am willing to believe this ſcarcity does not exiſt with us: the evil is rather, that the men have begun by taking the departments of the women. If we aſk where are the robuſt frames that ought to be toiling in the winter's froſt and ſummer's ſun, we ſhall find that ſome of them are ſtationed in warm carpetted rooms, handing tea to a circle of idle liſtleſs ladies and gentlemen; others are lifting up and down their long legs, and painfully trying to accommodate their pace to the ſhort trip of a delicate young lady, who walks before them, or the ſlow pace of an infirm old one: ſome are carrying out lap-dogs to air; ſome with white ſleeves and aprons are making cheeſe-cakes; ſome with a piece of tape are meaſuring the ſize of a young lady's waiſt, and the contour of her boſom; and hundreds are ſtationed the live-long day behind counters, ſorting thread, and meaſuring lace and ribbon. Let then the ſervants' halls give up the idle that are in them, and the paſtry cooks and haberdaſhers' ſhops the idle that are in them, and we ſhall have a ſufficiency of ſtout recruits for the plough, without taking the women from their appropriate employments. Indeed they cannot attend both, and if the wives are to be in the field, their huſbands muſt in return waſh the linen, rock the cradle, and dreſs the dinner.

After viewing the propoſal in a political, we may contemplate it in a picturesque light. Our rural poet Thomſon has deſcribed in glowing colours the hay-making laſs, placed by the ſide of her lover, and with all

Her kindled graces burning o'er her cheek;

but I queſtion if he would have been equally pleaſed with the idea of a ſturdy laſs ſtooping over the plough, and whiſtling to the horſes. But indeed before the effect can be well aſcertained, we ought to know with more accuracy what is intended; for it does not appear, by the ſtatement in the paper, whether the female is to *guide the plough*, or to be *yoked to it*. The latter, though novel here, would not be altogether unprecedented, ſince we are informed by a late writer, Mr. Barrow, that in China, a country which does not yield in politeneſs even to Bath, it is not uncommon to ſee a huſbandman plough with a woman and an aſs yoked together. This is an age of improvements; and if the Chineſe cuſtom were adopted, it would no doubt be a great ſaving in the labour of that noble quadruped the horſe, and would correſpond to the ſcale of excellence of ſome philoſophers I have lately converſed with, who hold that man is of a more perfect and beautiful form than his female companion, and a horſe more perfect and beautiful than either of them. Your's &c.

B. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I commenced my remarks on the Flora Britannica, I was not aware that they would ſwell to ſo large a bulk as they have ſince attained. It was indeed my original intention to have communicated them from time to time through the channel of your Magazine; but ſince the publication of the few which I have already contributed, they have increaſed ſo unexpectedly both in quantity and importance, that I have been induced, at the ſuggeſtion of a very judicious and intelligent friend, to arrange them in a form calculated for ſeparate publication. In the proſecution of this ſcheme I purpoſe to form a Commentary on the Flora Britannica, with occaſional

reference to the Engliſh Botany, in which will be ſtated both the omiſſions* and plagiariſms† in thoſe works. I am not, however, deterred from the proſecution of a plan which was both ſuggeſted and undertaken previous to their appearance, by Dr. S—'s Strictures on my remarks on his Flora. From the candor which has uſually marked the productions of this diſtinguiſhed naturaliſt, I ſhould have been led to expect a reply, tempered with a very different ſpirit from that which deforms his letter. In juſtice however to the gentleman, who is the unmerited object of his ſarcaſtic ſeverity, I muſt inform Dr. S. that Mr. Caley (a perſon with whom I am as unacquainted, but by the reference to his name in the Britiſh Flora, as himſelf) is not the author of the Remarks which he reprobates. Mr. C. will perhaps feel as ſurprized as myſelf, that a man of Dr. S—'s unqueſtionable diſcernment ſhould think himſelf ſanctioned to attach to any particular individual, the authority of a production, on ſo vague a foundation, as the correction of an error which ſpeaks for itſelf.‡ Dr. S. is obliging enough to allude to my "apparent urbanity,"—a favor however which has not ſerved to ſhelter me from an aſperity of cenſure, which I ſhould have expected from any man, ſooner than the mild and candid author of the Flora Britannica. Whatever miſconſtructions Dr. S. may put on the motives which have dictated my remarks, I ſhall continue to feel the ſame high opinion of his eminent abilities, and remain equally diſpoſed to admit in moſt caſes the ſolidity of his judgment, ſtill reſerving for myſelf the privilege which he has claimed in a motto to the title page of his Flora,§ a work which, with many diſtinguiſhing excellencies, has yet many errors and imperfections. Your's, &c. R. H. C.

* There are ſeveral plants *deciſively* aſcertained to be *indigenous* which are purpoſely omitted in the Flora Britannica.

† If Dr. S. thinks he would be juſtified, were he to "copy any ſpecific characters without quotations," or acknowledgement, I am at a loſs to conceive what plagiariſm means. His ſuppoſitions that, under "a different arrangement of words," a quotation ceaſes to be a plagiariſm, appears more like fineſſe than the candor of a ſcientific naturaliſt.

‡ The habitat of Caley's *Hieracium ovatum*, is that of the *villoſum*, which latter only has been found in the place referred to.

§ "*Nullius in verba.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

IT is matter of juſt regret, that, while months and years are expended at ſchool on the ſtudy of the learned languages, our mother-tongue, which to every Engliſhman is of much higher importance, is almoſt wholly neglected. It pleaſes me, therefore, to perceive the pages of your Miſcellany, which has, as it juſtly merits, a very extenſive circulation, occaſionally devoted to critical remarks on the ſtructure and idioms of our native language.

Your Correſpondent J. W. has very properly corrected the two inſtances of falſe grammar in Murray's Key to the Exerciſes; but while he claims this praiſe, he is himſelf chargeable with a groſs inaccuracy. The firſt paſſage, as corrected by Murray, runs thus:—"Time and chance happen to all men; but every perſon does not perceive whom it is that governs theſe powerful cauſes." The error here involved is ſo palpable, that one is tempted to ſuſpect it to be merely typographical. Your Correſpondent obſerves, that "the relative *whom* ſhould be in the nominative caſe, becauſe it is governed by the ſubſtantive verb *is*, which always requires its object to be in the nominative caſe."

It is not my intention to diſpute the propriety of the terms *govern* and *object*, as in this inſtance applied to the verb of exiſtence, though I deem them objectionable; but I remark, that your Correſpondent egregiouſly errs, when he aſſerts, that this verb is always followed by a nominative. The rule reſpecting the verb *to be* is ſimply this, that the caſe which precedes it ſhall likewiſe follow it. The reaſon is evident: the verb of exiſtence ſerves as a copula, predicating the agreement of two ideas; and this agreement is moſt aptly expreſſed by grammatical concord, or an identity of caſe.—Thus we ſay, "It is ſhe," "I know it to be her."

His obſervations on the phraſe, "The rules are as follows," are pertinent and correct. Murray ſeems in this, as in many other inſtances, to have implicitly bowed to the authority of Dr. Campbell; but the arguments in favour of *as follow*, adduced by Dr. Crombie, in his Treatiſe on Engliſh Etymology and Syntax, are ſo clear and forcible, that the phraſe "as follows," in reference to a plural ſubject, muſt, in my apprehenſion, be deemed ſoleciſtical.

I will add, what the acute writer laſt-mentioned

mentioned has observed, that the words *it, that, which, as, so*, were originally synonimous, and that your Correspondent, in his examination of the expression, "as becometh woman," needs not either consider it as elliptical, or look beyond the clause itself for a nominative to the verb.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Southampton-row, PHILOLOGOS.
Dec. 15, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 1338 of that highly classical work, "*English Botany*," I observe the Editor pays proper attention to the claim of Mr. Lucas as the discoverer of *Draba Aizoides*. But that I may not appear to have decked myself in the plumage of another, or exhibited pretensions not my own, allow me to point out to him what I know of this beautiful Alpine plant.

In the summer of the year 1802, I found it in a ramble among those romantic and almost inaccessible rocks about Pennard Castle, and afterwards mentioned to Mr. Dillwyn the probability of my being able to add it to the catalogue of our native plants. In the March following I produced specimens to Mr. Dillwyn, and we together collected those which I transmitted to London. I had, during the same spring, the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Woods and Mr. George Sowerby, and pointing out its native *habitat*, together with that of *Lepidium Petræum*, *Scilla Verna*, and some other rarities.

The fine seat at Stout Hall I had, for some years past, been in the habit of occasionally visiting: but in all my eager inquiries after the natural productions of the country, I never from him or from any of his friends heard a hint about the *Draba Azoides*. Mr. Lucas I found to be a tasty and successful cultivator of handsome shrubs, but disclaiming all knowledge of scientific botany. The Editor's correspondence with Mr. Lucas, I conclude, began and ended with this claim.

A discoverer I had conceived to be he, who first ascertained the individual before him, reduced it to its proper place in a system, and produced it to be recorded among the treasures of his country. But if he be a discoverer, who, without the remotest knowledge of the distinctive difference between one plant and another, gathers it merely for the purpose of adorning his flower-pot or his *bouquet*, Mr. Lucas may share this honour in common with the shepherds of the mountains.

WILLIAM TURTON.

Swansea, Dec. 26, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Writer in your Obituary has said, that the Memoirs of the patriotic and munificent Thomas Hollis, Esq. were published by his heir and executor, Mr. Brand Hollis, lately deceased.

You will allow me to remark, that the collection of materials, and the management as well as the expences of the publication, formed Mr. Brand Hollis's share in that magnificent work; while the laborious task of arrangement and composition fell principally, if not entirely, to the lot of the late Mr. Archdeacon Blackburne.

Of this fact the writer in your Obituary may easily be satisfied, by referring to Mr. Blackburne's own Account of his Life and Writings (p. Liii.), prefixed to the late Collection of his Works, in seven volumes octavo.

At the same time allow me, by inserting it in your Magazine, to preserve a curious anecdote of the worthy Archdeacon's second nature, his invincible attachment to the use of pen, ink, paper, and books, as well as the strong and decisive manner in which he was generally accustomed to express himself.

When some years past the age of seventy, and when he was busily employed in the compilation of the Hollisian Memoirs, he concluded a short note to a friend of mine in these words:—"I have got a most troublesome inflammation in my right eye, which makes me write in pain. Mr. W. [the medical gentleman who attended him] said this morning, I must neither write nor read: he might as well say, I must not go to stool."

ST. MA.

January 2, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extensive utility of leeches is well known. If any of your numerous correspondents would inform me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, at what period they were first brought into use, it would confer a favour upon your humble servant, and constant reader, A. H.

London, Nov. 10th, 1804.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following Meteorological Abſtract for the laſt twelve months is a further continuation of my Journal at Carliſle.—See Supplement to the Monthly Magazine, Vol. XVI. p. 677.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Number of Days of Rain, Hail, or Snow.	Wind.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. S. & S. E.	E. N.E. N. & N.W.
	°	°	deg.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.			
January,	55	5	41.3	30.18	28.65	29.512	5.335	26	23	8
February,	49	18	36.9	30.57	28.95	30.09	1.995	17	11	18
March,	59	21	39.89	30.10	28.96	29.66	2.400	22	19	12
April,	64	29	43.3	30.25	29.17	29.763	1.885	21	10	20
May,	70	35	55.7	30.40	29.43	29.871	2.475	26	20	11
June,	77	47	60.32	30.42	29.44	30.0817	2.660	17	22	8
July,	77	50	60.07	30.33	29.55	29,858	3.275	18	13	18
Auguſt,	76	50	59.4	30.67	29.26	29.89	6.270	22	19	12
September,	78	40	58.1	30.55	29.76	30.132	1.010	16	18	12
October,	63	33	51.6	30.10	29.12	29.644	5.500	28	21	10
November,	54	27	42.7	30.55	29.33	29.935	2.040	19	13	17
December,	47	47	34.6	30.65	28.79	29.906	1.000	16	8	23
			48.656 *An. Mn.*			29.8619 *An. Mean*	35.845 *Total.*	248 *Total*	197 *Total*	169 *Total*

RECAPITULATION *of the* STATE *of the* WEATHER *obſerved at* CARLISLE *during the laſt* TWELVE MONTHS.

JANUARY commenced with very ſevere weather. On the 5th, in the morning, a great quantity of ſnow fell, (the average depth about ſeven inches) which was ſucceeded by three days of intenſe froſt. On the 8th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the thermometer was at 5°. The following day, when the thermometer was at 36°, was exceedingly ſtormy; a ſtrong wind from the ſouth-eaſt, accompanied with heavy rain and ſleet. The 10th (therm. 40°) was wet and ſtormy, and the ſnow was moſtly diſſolved; after which, the weather continued extremely mild and moiſt during the remainder of the month. Aurora Borealis on the 2d and 5th, low and faint. Mean mid-day temperature 43.4.

February began with heavy ſhowers of ſnow, hail, and rain; intenſe froſt on the 6th and 7th; the neighbouring mountains thickly covered with ſnow. The 8th and 9th was wet and ſtormy; after which the weather became ſettled, and was generally bright, dry, and pleaſant, to the end of the month. On the 25th the public roads duſty. Snow on the mountains obſerved on the 28th. A very rapid riſe of the mercury in the barometer occurred this month. On the 11th, in the morning, it was at 28.95, and the next morning, at the ſame hour, 30.15. On the 13th it roſe to 30.50, and continued nearly ſtationary for twelve days. Aurora Borealis on the 5th and 6th active and thin, and on the 13th ſteady and denſe. Mean mid-day temperature 41.2.

March was uſhered in with a ſharp wind from the eaſt, which continued with piercing coldneſs for many days. From the 10th till the 17th the weather was pleaſant, and began to indicate the approach of ſpring. All the reſt of the month was a ſucceſſion of cold ſtormy weather, with heavy ſhowers of ſnow, hail, and ſleet, with ſtrong froſts in the nights. Aurora Borealis on the 29th active

active, high and brilliant; on the 31ſt, ſteady, low, and denſe. Wind very often briſk and boiſterous. Mean mid-day temperature 44.33.

April commenced amid heavy ſhowers of ſnow. The weather continued without variation cold and bleak, and unfavourable to vegetation, till the 25th. The ſnow whitened the ground on the 22d, 23d, and 24th; but towards the end the weather was ſoftened of its ſeverity, and breathed the delicious gales of ſpring.—The appearance of the heavens was in general thick and cloudy; the wind, till the 20th, blowing continually from the north-eaſt; after which "Favonius began to re-inſpire the frozen earth," and ſoftened the aſperity of the keen northern blaſts, which had prevented the germs of the vegetable world from unfolding.—Mean mid day temperature 43.3.

May began with delightful weather; continued moſtly fair till about the 9th; on the 10th we had a loud peal of thunder; moiſt weather ſucceeeded, invariably warm and genial, with tranſient gleams of ſunſhine; the rain which fell was regular, and in moderate quantities; ſo that vegetation, which had been completely retarded by the cold weather in April, now made a rapid progreſs. The fields and woodlands in this neighbourhood never exhibited more luxuriant tints than they did at this time. Mean mid-day temperature 61.2.

June commenced with ſhowers of mild rain. This month was throughout ſultry, with very little ſunſhine. On the 24th we had a thunder-ſtorm, which continued nearly all day, accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy ſhowers of rain.—Perhaps it may be worthy of remark, that the mean temperature of this month and the laſt exceeded the mean of the ſame months of the laſt four years almoſt ten degrees. Greateſt height of the thermometer on the 23d, when it was at 77.—Mean mid-day temperature 66.63.

July began with dry pleaſant weather, which changed on the 3d. On that day and the 4th we had ſome vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, ſucceeded by cold weather, with the wind from the eaſt. On the 18th the wind ſhifted to the ſouth-weſt; after which the weather continued very warm, with refreſhing ſhowers to the end of the month. On Sunday 15th the thermometer at 77. Mean mid-day temperature 67.4.

Auguſt, in the beginning, promiſed to be fair and pleaſant; but on the 3d the weather broke with a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with torrents of rain. From this time to the 17th we had not a day without ſome heavy rain. Upwards of five inches fell during theſe fourteen days. About this time the wet weather began to abate, and fair weather (but chiefly cloudy) continued to the end of the month.—Lightning on the evening of the 29th.—Mean mid-day temperature 65.3.

September commenced with a promiſe of fine ſerene weather; ſome light ſhowers variegated the ſeaſon; but about the 8th it became fair and ſettled, and exceedingly pleaſant. About the 15th the weather became very hot and ſultry, which continued for a few days. Some heavy ſhowers of rain cooled the air extremely; after which the weather grew more temperate; continued diverſified by light ſhowers till the 20th, after which it grew rather ſtormy; but this was of ſhort duration. Continued fair and pleaſant till the end of the month. Mean mid-day temperature 64.

Some drizzling ſhowers introduced the month of *October*, which increaſed to confirmed wet weather. Rain almoſt inceſſantly till the 8th. On the 12th the heavens were brilliantly illuminated with the Aurora Borealis; about half paſt ſeven o'clock in the evening, ſeveral luminous concentric horizontal arches were obſerved in the north, the centers of which appeared to be in the magnetic meridian; at eight, ſtreamers in denſe columns begun to run to and fro from weſt to eaſt, exhibiting a variety of priſmatic colours, and ſoon ſpread over the whole hemiſphere. Their motion was extremely rapid, and generally in zig-zag directions. This beautiful and ſublime ſpectacle continued till near ten o'clock, after which it was changed into flaſhing irradiations; but even then the beams darted over the whole hemiſphere, and were moſt enchantingly beautiful. About half paſt ten, the phenomenon began to grow fainter, and ſoon after totally diſappeared. The weather continued wet and ſhowery till Sunday, 21ſt, when a violent rain began, which continued for the ſucceeding forty-eight hours without intermiſſion. The rivers Eden and Cauda ſwoln exceedingly high: the beautiful flat grounds which ſurround Carliſle intirely overflowed, ſo that the town ſeemed as if ſituated on the borders of an extenſive lake. The Cauda, a beauti-

ful

ful mountain-ſtream,* overflowed its banks with a violence unknown ſince the remarkable winter of 1771. Fair weather ſucceeded for about three days; after which ſhowers and drizzling rain to the end.—Mean mid-day temperature 55.6.

November began by a continuation of the damps of October, continued ſhowery till the 5th, when the heavens were again illuminated by the Aurora Borealis.—Fair and pleaſant weather ſucceeded.—Towards the middle of the month, mild and open weather, with ſhowers of rain.—On the 22d the Aurora Borealis was extremely grand; immediately after twilight a broad luminous arch was obſerved in the north, the eaſtern end of which was extremely bright; its top extended nearly to the zenith, with its center apparently in the magnetic meridian. Columns of denſe light appeared before this arch, running to and fro with ſingular uniformity. There was an extraordinary circumſtance attending this phenomena, viz. that the motion of theſe columns of light was only horizontal, without any particular flaſhings or corruſcations. This beautiful ſpectacle continued nearly three hours. Aurora Borealis likewiſe on the 24th and 25th; a faint ſtill light. Mean mid-day temperature 46.

December began with fair weather, inclined to froſt; fair and pleaſant, with very moderate froſt; continued in general fine and dry till the 16th, when we experienced a ſtrong froſt; ſnow-ſhowers ſucceeded, with very cold weather; the ground retained its hoary covering; continued with the intermiſſion of a few ſhowers; very intenſe froſt, with the heavens bright and clear, continued to the end of the month. Loweſt declenſion of the thermometer 7°, on the 30th, at eight in the morning. Mean mid-day temperature 38°.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Carliſle, W. PITT.

January 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FORAGING the other day among the book-ſtalls in the neighbourhood of Holborn, I met with a rare little work intitled *Microcoſmographia,* by Edward Blount. It was printed ſo long back as 1629, and appears to have ſerved the ſame purpoſe to our great-great-grandfathers that the Moral Characters of Theophraſtus did to his contemporaries. The character of an *univerſity dunne* I have extracted; and am convinced it will be acknowledged in our two great ſeminaries of learning as a portrait taken from the life. It at leaſt ſerves to ſhow that *dunning* is an ancient practice; and that credit was given to the ſtudents with as much facility in the days of Charles the Firſt, as in the days of George the Third.

"AN UNIVERSITY DUNNE,

"Is a gentleman's follower cheaply purchas'd, for his own money has hired him. Hee is an inferiour creditor of ſome ten ſhillings or downwards, contracted for horſe-hire, or perchance for drinke, too weake to be put in ſuite, and he arreſts your modeſty. Hee is not very expenſive of his time, for he will waite upon your ſtaires a whole afternoon*; and dance attendance with more patience than a gentleman-uſher. Hee is a ſore beleaguerer of chambers, and aſſaultes them ſometimes with furious knockes; yet finds ſtrong reſiſtence commonly, and is kept out. Hee is a great complayner of ſchollers loytering, for he is ſure never to find them within, and yet he is the chiefe cauſe many times that makes them ſtudie. Hee grumbles at the ingratitude of men that ſhunne him for his kindneſſe, but indeed it is his owne fault, for he is too great an upbrayder. No man puts them more to their brain than he; and by ſhifting him off, they learn to ſhift in the world. Some chooſe theire roomes a-purpoſe to avoide his ſurpriſals, and thinke the beſt commodity in them his proſpect. Hee is like a rejected acquaintance, hunts thoſe that care not for his company, and he knows it well enough; and yet will not keep away. The ſole place to ſupple him is the buttery, when he takes grievous uſe upon your name, and he is one much wrought with good beere and retorike. He is a man of moſt unfortunate voyages; and no gallant walks the ſtreets to leſs purpoſe."

Your's,

ACADEMICUS.

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* For a deſcription of this charming river ſee Monthly Mag. Sept. 1803.

* The lateneſs of the dinner-hour in our univerſities, and the impropriety of dunning a gentleman over the bottle, ſurrounded by his friends, now uſually limits the aſſiduity of the dunn to what is called the morning.—EDIT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* ORANGE, AVIGNON, *the* VALLEY *of* VAUCLUSE, VIENNE, *and* VALENCE. *By an* ENGLISH TRAVELLER, *recently from the* CONTINENT.

VIENNE (*Vienna Allobrogum*), the ancient capital of the Allobroges, is about fourteen miles south-east of Lyons, situated on the declivity of a range of hills, which lead to the Lower Alps, on the banks of the Rhone, where the little river of the Jere joins this rapid torrent. Its site, contiguous to rocks and rivers, declares its origin to be Roman; and the mouldering fragments of the massive walls, some traces of which still remain, are proofs of its ancient strength and importance. At the decline of the Roman power it became the capital of the Celtic Gauls, who afterwards retired to Burgundy. According to Eusebius, its divines were celebrated for their Epistles to the Churches of Asia and Phrygia. On the revival of learning, several good public edifices were built. The total ruin of these by all-destroying Time was superseded by the savage ferocity of revolutionary zeal. The cathedral, an ancient and noble structure, once approached the nearest of any in France, except that of Bourdeaux, which was built by the English, to what is called the Gothic architecture, but which ought more properly to be denominated the English, as it is no where seen so perfect as in England. Some overhanging parts of the roof and belfry only remain. The craggy and tottering walls here and there contain an entire acute elliptic arch; and the grand Gothic door and interior naked columns, would excite the joint feelings of reverence and regret, to see some of the noblest works of art sacrificed by the rude hands of destroyers, did not the dejected aspect and desponding condition of the miserable inhabitants absorb every other emotion in the sentiment of humanity. The considerable ascent to the base of this edifice, venerable in its ruins, contributes to the effect of its ancient magnificence. It is with less regret that we view the remains of the Abbey of St. Andrew, formerly an asylum for assassins, the ruins of which evince much similarity to another in *Castellon de la Plana*, in Spain, which is still destined to protect the guilty refugees. Four or five other abbeys and convents have been destroyed, and only two places are now fit for saying mass in. All the ancient inscriptions have been almost totally eradicated, as the Revolutionists supposed, for they were too ignorant to ascertain the fact, that they were generally executed in the time of the Roman Emperors, and not during the Republic. A very curious ancient kind of pyramid, unquestionably of Roman construction, which stood at the extremity of the town, on the road to Avignon, has been defaced, dismantled, and covered with mortar, in order to erect an iron bar of seven or eight feet long, with a piece of wood painted blue at the top, which they called the cap of liberty. Several other revolutionary ornaments are still (May 1804) scattered up and down among the venerable ruins of antiquity. The general aspect, however, of the town never has been agreeable, and still less so at present than formerly: its narrow and continually dirty streets, low houses, broken windows and doors, and their old, ragged, and woe-worn inhabitants, form objects at once pitiable and disgusting.

AGRICULTURE *and* COMMERCE.

Were we to believe both the ancient and modern French Accounts of Vienne, we should suppose it a place of great spirit, industry, and trade. The contrary is the fact; and its present dilapidated and depopulated walls, and their miserable inmates, are no longer worthy of notice, were it not to demonstrate the actual ruinous condition of many ancient and once industrious and respectable towns of France. The agriculture of its environing vallies, naturally fertile, is in a very low state. As usual in that country, they are tilled, but, notwithstanding their natural fecundity, do not produce enough of barley and rye to make bread for a declining population. The reward, indeed, of labour is extremely low, and the general food is nothing more than hard, coarse, black bread, composed of a mixture of barley and rye, with a little very weak sweetish wine. The culture of their wine (the *Allobrogicum vinum* of Celsus), once so celebrated, has also degenerated, and is a proof that even very sweet grapes, badly managed, will yield a vapid and spiritless wine. It is indeed highly delicious, being moderately sweet, and will not readily intoxicate or leave nervous headaches after using it liberally. The very few who are now employed in the manufacture of silk, are chiefly engaged with the Lyons manufacturers, who will not give them the raw materials but on the conditions of having them manufactured at such reduced prices, that the poor people find it extremely difficult to earn money sufficient to buy themselves this black bread, some garlic and vegetables for soup, with

with occasionally a little common wine.—Formerly the manufacture of sword blades was pretty considerable; but, notwithstanding the long continuance of human slaughter, and increased necessity for butchering tools, this manufacture has greatly declined here, and has succeeded in the more northern departments. Some of the smaller anchors, and other coarse smithworks, are still manufactured; but the emaciated bodies of the workmen are ill adapted to such laborious trades. The fuel, too, principally charcoal, is very scarce and very dear, and many poor families will be weeks, perhaps months, without ever having a fire. Nor is the climate warm: the innumerable ranges of hills, many of which have a northern direction, occasion almost continual currents of air, that are chilling, and often pinching cold. In the adjacent country are many rural scenes of picturesque beauty, which only want the clustering arbour and rustic cottage, the abode of health, innocence, and content, to render them objects of lasting pleasure and delight. On the border of the river Jere, not far from Vienne, I found some beautiful specimens of mica, gneiss, calcareous spar, some fragments of a compact copper ore, quartz, rock crystal, calcedon, and chrysolite of the Cape of Good Hope, or what has been called Prehnite.* There is also a very great variety of limestone, slate, and gypsum, in these districts.

The official statements of the population of Vienne and suburbs have varied from 5000 to 11,562, all of which were reports of Mayors of the Commune! Its real population, in September 1802, was 4050; since that time till May 1804, above two hundred have emigrated, and the deaths have exceeded the births one-eighth, so that the actual number of inhabitants cannot be more than 3800 souls. The facts and observations upon which this estimate is founded shall be given on a future occasion. Vienne pays 5000l. per annum to the Government, and about 4500l. to the Civil Officers (Prefect, &c.), the Tribunals of Justice, and the Public Schools.

* This specimen was of a greenish grey, changing a little from grey to green, and green to white; crystallized in four-sided tables; semi transparent passing into transparent; hard and easily frangible; fragments somewhat angular and wedge-shaped. Its analysis gave 51 silica, 19,4 alumina, 22,3 lime, oxyd of iron 5,10, water 0,10, magnesia 0,3. Specific gravity, 26,120. It has received, very unphilosophically, the name of its discoverer, the Dutch Colonel Prehn.

VALENCE

Is seventeen leagues from Vienne, principally of barren and uncultivable mountains, in ascending and descending ridges, which form the inclined planes of the Alps. Its site is a very agreeable amphitheatre, formed by a ridge of surrounding hills, which the Rhone intersects, and at once pleases and surprizes by the rapidity of its rolling waters. This town is somewhat less than Vienne, is much cleaner, and less ruined by the dilapidators. The churches, university, and other public buildings, though not so completely dismantled as at Vienne, are yet sufficiently ruined to present nothing but the naked walls. Here are no vestiges of Roman antiquities, no monuments of ancient art; and the mouldering ruins of modern fortresses, so far from exciting emotions of regret and veneration, are rather pleasing prospects of the progress of civilization. The manners and customs are nearly the same as those of Vienne. Penury and misery are every where evident, but not quite in so intense a degree. Wages are much the same; bread and soup-meagre are not better, but are somewhat cheaper, being so much farther removed from Lyons, which greatly augments the value of every necessary of life. There is also much more rustic simplicity and innocence; the decorum of society is not publicly violated; nor are nocturnal amours made mid day exhibitions, as is common in Lyons. Taste, genius, and learning indeed are little known; but there are some traces of honesty and generosity, not a little consoling to the mind that feels for scenes of depravity and human nature degenerated. Here are some gardens, and even vallies, tolerably laboured; and there appears not only more industry, but more efficient power than in Lyons. A few of the inhabitants are occupied in the manufacture of silk-stockings, and some lace. The general appearance of the people is rather more agreeable and delicate than those of Lyons; and there are a few women as fair as those of Roanne, and much more beautiful, grave, tender, modest, and lovely. It must be confessed, indeed, that some of these qualities are rather the effect of misfortune than constitution and principle.

The official returns of the number of inhabitants of this city have been from 4 to 8000 persons. The true present population is 3500.

Valence pays 4000l. sterling to the Government, and 3600l. to the Civil and Legal Officers of State, and the Professors in the Public Schools. These taxes, which

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are above 2l. for each person, will be found, circumstances considered, much greater than those of England; but of this we shall treat more fully hereafter.

ORANGE.

This ancient place has repeatedly been the theatre of triumphal victory and bloody carnage; but all the horrors of the Roman and Celtic battles vanish before the vulgar ferocity, cruelty, and blood-thirsty murders of the agent of Robespierre! It is situated at the foot of a small ridge of hills, that run for several miles nearly north and south, and on the side of an extensive agreeable plain, which is watered by several rivulets, and by the river Eigues, which occasionally serves to transport wares from the more remote villages. The extent, cultivation and fertility, smoothness of this plain, the distant prospect of the Alps, the flanking chain of hills and haggard rocks, the few new and white houses, but above all the noble ruins of Roman antiquities, conspire to excite the liveliest emotions.—Its present aspect is rather that of a suburb, consisting of single rows of houses, than a complete town. Upwards of forty neat little houses have been recently built, somewhat in the English style, part of which is brick and part clay. In their construction the idea of convenience and utility has predominated; an idea little known and less studied in France.—Some houses have also been built for the silk-manufactures. These improvements have not originated from an increase of wealth and population, but from the general desolation made by the agents of Robespierre, whose treatment of the venerable antiquities and inoffensive inhabitants of this town is marked by circumstances of cruelty and barbarity hitherto unknown in the annals of human existence. One of these barbarians, causelessly inspired with the most virulent hatred of the Orangese, determined to accuse the whole inhabitants of a royalist conspiracy; an accusation their ignorance and incapacity rendered impossible to have any foundation in truth. To achieve his project, he commenced by guillotining five or six young men, to try its effects on their parents and friends; pity and indignation were evident in every countenance. The villain denounced them all as traitors; and after murdering above seven hundred in the course of a week, announced his victory to his worthy master, Robespierre, from whom he claimed the honours of a triumph. At the conclusion of his letter this wretch made use of the miserable pun, in allusion to the position of the guillotine, in front and at the foot of a mountain:—"I have made the traitors *pay* their *last obedience* to the *Mountain*, by making their *heads fall* before it;" *Mountain* being then the name of Robespierre's faction. The general massacre and plunder of this ill-fated people would be too shocking to relate: it is the interest of society to be ignorant of the extent of the crimes of such barbarians. Men, women, and children were sacrificed, and their houses levelled to the ground! This custom is *à la Français*. The Romans conquered the Allobroges here, repaired the town, raised fortifications, built an amphitheatre, an aqueduct, public baths, and erected a superb triumphal arch, which have survived the ravages of the Goths. Orange was for two centuries the property of the House of Nassau, until Louis XIV. took it from William III. and dismantled its fortifications and other antiquities, except the triumphal arch, which yet exists. By the best-informed antiquaries, this arch is supposed to have been erected for Caius Marius and Lutatius Catulus, after they had vanquished the Teutons and Cimbres. Among the trophies of war, the word *Mario* is still legible, and a woman looking out of a window, supposed to be Martha the Syrian, a famous divineress, whom Marius always consulted before undertaking any thing of consequence. The arch is a segment of a circle, about six feet in diameter, supported by two quadrangular pillars about eighteen feet high and six in diameter; the entablature may be nine feet by twelve, and well filled with basso-relievos, which have been at once master-pieces of art and ingenuity: the whole structure is about thirty-six feet high. These vulgar, furious barbarians, when they were unable to destroy this noble pile of Roman industry and genius like the poor people's cottages, amused themselves by throwing stones against the figures, and thus rendering them no longer distinguishable. Indeed it is difficult to avoid remarking, that the uniform conduct both of the ancient and modern French has been that of demolishing and defacing every work of excellence immediately after their victories: their successes have ever been the prelude to destruction; those of the English to melioration.

Agriculture is the principal resource of this people; but, notwithstanding the abundance of water, the land is neither very well cultivated nor very fertile; and though a valley, it does not produce bread enough for the diminished inhabi-

tants. Some silk, hats, and shoes, are manufactured here for the use of the surrounding villagers. The Government has estimated the number of its inhabitants, at different periods, from 5 to 8000 persons, and demanded conscripts in proportion. The best-informed and most accurate, impartial observers agree, that it has lost from one-fifth to one-fourth of its inhabitants by the guillotine; and the actual number of souls is about 3700. It pays 3000l. contribution to the Government, and 500l. to the Civil and Legal Officers and Schools of Public Instruction. As to the latter, the people have been obliged to pay for them regularly, and they have always made a figure among the splendid acts of munificence of the Republic; but neither in Vienne, Valence, or Orange, have they ever had any other existence than in the Official Reports of the increasing population and felicity of the Great Nation. It is with regret that we behold such demonstrations of vanity and falsehood among a people who are contiunally declaring their own sincerity and frankness.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a commercial nation like this, where competition in every branch of business is become so formidable, and where consequently the greatest possible nicety is necessary in the calculations respecting profits and discounts, to enable the manufacturer or dealer to vend his goods at the lowest rates, but with the greatest certainty of correctness: it is not a little extraordinary that the very ground-work of these calculations should be a matter of dispute. Discounts, as far as they have been understood by each individual concerned, have been pretty generally reckoned on right principles; and whether the mode has been correct or not, the object in view has been agreed on, that the discount should be so advanced upon the prime cost, as that when deducted the exact cost should remain. But it is otherwise respecting the mode of calculating profits, and the disagreement is reducible to this consideration:—should the profit be placed upon the 100, or should it be contained within it? Some say, to 90 cost add 10 for profit, and you gain 10 per cent.; others maintain, that by adding 10 as profit to 100 cost you gain 10 per cent. A little reflection will shew, that though the difference thus stated may appear inconsiderable, yet if the idea is extended to take in the returns of a business of considerable magnitude, the two modes of reckoning will give a widely-different result. It thus becomes a subject deserving investigation and publicity, as success in business, or failure, frequently depends upon causes as apparently trivial, and many an individual or company has been deceived or ruined by an error in the rule of profit. Mr. Luckcock, of Birmingham, in a recent publication, "Practical English Book-Keeping," has proceeded upon the plan of including the profit within the 100, and has exhibited a plain and new mode of calculation, which certainly merits attention. If his principle is wrong, it should be rectified; if dubious, controverted; but if right, supported or adopted. Inquiry may produce information; and though perhaps it is a question which will not admit a mathematical solution, yet if it leads to that examination which may convey a more general understanding on the subject, the intent of this application will be answered. If it comes within the limits of the plan of your Miscellany, and any of your Correspondents are disposed to communicate their opinions through this channel, I apprehend that their time and your paper will be beneficially employed. A CHAPMAN.

Glasgow, Sept. 1, 1804.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXPLANATION *of and* CRITICISMS *on the* SYSTEM *of* DR. GALL, *relative to the* CAUSE *and* EXPRESSION *of the principal* DIFFERENCES *of the* UNDERSTANDING *and* PASSIONS. *By* J. L. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE.

(Concluded from p. 495, Vol. xviii)

THE first objections that the reader is inclined to make to Dr. Gall's proposed System, for explaining, in a physiological manner, the principal differences of the understanding and passions, relate to the danger of the moral consequences of this System. These consequences would indeed be productive of very great evils. If the System were not attacked in its principles, they would lead to the most unbridled indulgence of every species of vice and crime; to an indifference equally dangerous to the most sublime virtues and the most distinguished talents. Therefore, though we are far from disputing the influence of the physical over the moral constitution; though we are even obliged to acknowledge that there exist temperaments and certain kinds of organic constitution,

tion, more proper for great development of the intellectual faculties, or the habit of generous actions; yet we cannot dissemble, that, if each modification of the heart and understanding were regarded as a distinct faculty, and as dependent on a particular organ, there would no longer exist any morality in the actions of mankind. The faithless wife and the adulterer, the thief, the robber, or even the murderer, being such only in consequence of the empire of their organs, namely, those of physical love, cunning, theft, and sanguinary propensities, would easily justify themselves by accusing nature.

These consequences are, doubtless, terrible; but as dangerous truths are nevertheless truths, these consequences would be but feeble objections; and if Dr. Gall's System could not be attacked in another and a more direct manner, it ought, as Fontenelle said of philosophic truths in general, to be shut up in the hands, or at least in the minds and the books of the wise. But if we apply to the examination of Gallism the principles established by Condillac, in his Treatise on Systems, and the method with which he overthrew the hypotheses formed by the luminous imaginations of Descartes, Leibnitz, and Mallebranche, we shall find that the new Theory of the Brain is unfounded, or at least that its bases, as Professor Chaussier remarks, are nothing less than solid or grounded upon anatomy. To prove this assertion, let us fix all our attention on the first principle of Gallism, that is, on the supposition of the independence of the different intellectual faculties and passions.

Is this supposition founded? Are courage, prudence, the imagination, the memory, faculties as distinct as those of sight, taste, and hearing? Or ought we not rather to regard the passions and intellectual functions as mere modifications of sensation and thought? We do not pretend to decide this important question; but the anatomical and physiological facts brought forward by Dr. Gall as the ground-work of his doctrine, do not appear to us as favourable to his System, as he imagines; and these examples of faculties and dispositions suddenly destroyed, suspended, or developed, by different accidents, only prove that the smallest changes in the functions of the brain and the action of the nerves necessarily occasion great differences and a kind of revolution in the development of sensibility.

Similar effects are even sometimes produced, for a short interval, by exciting causes, and cease with their action. Thus opium taken, in different doses, by the inhabitants of the East, produces very different effects, and spontaneously warms the imagination, or inspires them with courage, fury, or even sanguinary propensities. The opiate pill taken by Kämpfer at a Persian festival, occasioned symptoms no less extraordinary, and brought on a delirium, during which his elevated imagination carried him into the celestial regions, and conducted him to the very mansions of the Gods.

The exaltation of the nervous action causes changes and phenomena of the same kind in various circumstances of disease. Professor Pinel does not even scruple to assert, that in mental derangement, the access of maniacs frequently produces the highest degree of development and fecundity of the imagination, without its ceasing to be regular. "I sometimes stopped with pleasure (says that physician) at the cell of a literary man, who, during the access of his disorder, spoke of the events of the Revolution with the utmost force, dignity, and purity of language.—At any other time he was a man of a very ordinary stamp."

In other cases, a courage not to be daunted by danger, a destructive instinct, and an involuntary propensity to murder, constitute the principal circumstances of the access of maniacs.

In other cases of delirium and derangement, persons suddenly manifest faculties and dispositions, which had never before been observed in them. One of these instances may be found in the malady of an unfortunate batchelor, mentioned by Buffon, whose forced and unnatural chastity produced a delirium, during which he suddenly began to draw plans of the country and of fortifications, though before his derangement he had never employed himself with drawing or tactics.

In persons whose reason is not injured, a state of suffering, a febrile movement, or nervous affection, likewise excite and develope the intellectual faculties. Rousseau was an eloquent and sublime hypochondriac. Genuine poetic inspiration is almost always accompanied with a certain degree of fever, and melancholy is in general considered as a disposition favourable to the exercise of the imagination.

All these facts, which may be compared, to a certain point, with those mentioned by Dr. Gall, and the observation of which is equally important to the physician and philosopher, prove, that the nervous action, and the organ which is the seat of it,

are susceptible of many varieties and modifications; while it is impossible to attribute all these changes to the alternate exercise of particular organs of the brain, or to suppose, for example, that, during the intoxication of the natives of the East, the organs of the imagination, of courage, and of murder, produce, by a spontaneous development, the various symptoms that are observed in these different degrees of intoxication.

The imperfection of Dr. Gall's Explanations is still more apparent, if we apply his System to some of the other cases above-mentioned. Can it be supposed, for example, that there are persons who have neither the organ of courage, nor that of murder, but when intoxicated or delirious; that the organ of the imagination has a certain affinity with champagne or coffee, that the exercise of the same organ is promoted by melancholy, and that a nervous indisposition gives greater action and stimulus to the organs of painting and music?

Dr. Gall appears to have committed another error in making every thing belonging to the instinct, the appetites, and moral affection, to depend on the brain.—The latter almost always depend on the organization in general, or on those peculiarities of organization whence result the different kinds of constitution. The celebrated Bonnet was perfectly convinced of this truth.

"Fibres endowed with great sensibility (says that philosopher), and boiling blood, which circulates with impetuosity, give man a certain sensation of his strength which is inseparable from confidence, and this confidence is the principle of courage and valour. Fibres possessing less sensibility, and a stomach moderate in its action, are the natural cause of sedateness. Delicate nerves, and an imagination which paints in such lively colours as to cause the mind to feel something similar to what the wretched experience, constitute the material part of pity. Solids of a tempered elasticity, and humours flow in their course, are the physical cause of good-nature."

These ideas may easily be applied to a more detailed examination of the influence of temperaments, general or partial, primitive or acquired, on the moral disposition. In fact, slow and regular movements, appetites, propensities and affections without energy, are the natural consequence of a lymphatic temperament.—That which is commonly called sanguine, but which it would be more proper to denominate the sanguine arterial temperament, determines other propensities, disposes to sensuality, and to lively but rapid and transient passions. The bilious temperament of the ancients, and the different degrees of re-action of which the abdomen and some of its parts are susceptible, render the passions more profound, more durable, and form such kinds of constitutions as are commonly associated with great virtues and great crimes. The state of the organs of respiration and reproduction, at different ages, or during certain diseases, likewise produces in the nature of the propensities and moral dispositions effects whose organic and primitive cause may easily be discovered not to exist in the brain.

The instinct, appetites, and affections of animals depend still more evidently on certain viscera, whose influence Dr. Gall has overlooked; they are proportioned to the wants of those animals, and announce by their development all the degrees of the re-action of the organs by which they are produced.

The second principle of Gallism, the existence of particular organs in the brain, which are separately subservient to the development of the faculties and dispositions, does not appear to be founded on experience and observation. It may even be supposed that Dr. Gall has neglected to give an exact idea of what physiologists understand by the term organ. An organ is not only any region or part of an animal's body, but an assemblage of organized elements, an apparatus whose structure, vital properties, and functions, are known at least in part. The stomach, the liver, the heart, the lungs, are in this sense organs; but nothing of the kind is discoverable in the brain, which exhibits the appearance of one single organ, of one apparatus, the structure of which only appears to have been formed by nature with a care indicative of the important functions committed to it.

In case it might be supposed that by organs of the brain Dr. Gall means regions of the brain, to which the different faculties and affections correspond, the anatomical principle of his System would not be the less destitute of foundation, as may easily be demonstrated by an examination of its details.

Even his ideas on the seat of vital power are not accurate. This power is not attached to any particular part, or any distinct organ. It is diffused through every

every part and through every organ; it is inherent in their ſtructure, animating the vegetable as well as animals deſtitute of brain, and manifeſting itſelf throughout all organized nature by a general ſenſibility, irritability, and caloricity. If the region of the brain, to which Dr. Gall aſcribes this power, appears to be more particularly its ſeat, it is becauſe the nerves, which originate there in large animals, proceed to the apparatus for circulation and reſpiration, and becauſe injuries of any kind in this part of the brain neceſſarily impede the courſe of thoſe two functions, without which life cannot exiſt in animals.

If the ſpinal marrow be wounded or compreſſed in a leſs elevated region, for inſtance in ſome of the articulations of the *lumbar vertebræ*, all the ſubjacent parts will be paralyſed by the interruption of the nervous influence; and yet no phyſiologiſt would pretend to explain this phenomenon by ſaying that the region of the ſpinal marrow, injured in this experiment, is the organ of the vital power of the members beneath it.

All the diſcoveries hitherto made in phyſiology militate ſtill more againſt the idea of aſſigning the procreative faculty to a diviſion of the brain; for it is well known, that in perſons deprived completely, and from their infancy, of the organs of that faculty, the flames of love are never kindled, their voice, their form, every function, and every part, is in a ſtate of languor and imbecility, which would not take place if the brain contained the ſeat to which the procreative power, and all the changes which manifeſt themſelves at the period of puberty, ought to be attributed.

That part of Dr. Gall's Syſtem which fixes the organs of courage, cunning, moral ſentiment, and imagination, has ſtill leſs foundation; and it is ſufficient to caſt a ſingle look at the organization of the brain, to be perſuaded that the difference of its various parts, in a certain number of individuals, has no perceptible connection with the development of the faculties.

The moſt ſevere mental diſeaſes do not always leave behind them traces in the brain; and if ſome of thoſe diſeaſes ſeem to be occaſioned by alterations of that apparatus, others have manifeſted themſelves in perſons whoſe brain after their death exhibited no unuſual appearance. How, then, can we ſuppoſe that ſome ſhades, ſome differences in the intellectual faculties and affections, are connected with thoſe obſervable in the ſtructure of the brain? Every thing, on the contrary, proves that what depends on the organic cauſe of life, and its nobleſt attributes, as imagination, genius, and ſentiment, can very ſeldom be diſcovered by our too-limited means of obſervation, and that, in the ſtructure of any apparatus whatever, we can only ſeize the leading traits, the moſt prominent features, and thoſe mechanical reſemblances, in conſequence of which beings extremely different approach, or even appear to be confounded with each other.

Dr. Gall, in attempting to ſimplify the ſtudy of the connection between the phyſical and moral conſtitution of man, has in general deviated too far from the path of experience, and has not conſidered with ſufficient attention the different organs, which, though not of equal importance with the brain, nevertheleſs exerciſe a very ſenſible influence on the nature of the affections and faculties.

The phyſiognomonic part of his Syſtem being deduced from the principles, the inſufficiency of which we have endeavoured to demonſtrate, it is evident that if theſe principles are unfounded, as we think has been already proved, the corollary cannot be admitted; or at leaſt this phyſiognomonic part preſents no uſeful reſults, excepting it be conſidered in that point of view in which Lavater made his numerous and important obſervations.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BALLAD *of* LOGAN WATER.

THE following is the ballad of Logan Water, which Mr. Burns ſuppoſed to be old, but of which, he ſays, in a letter to Mr. Thompſon, dated 7th of April, 1793, that he recollects only theſe two lines:

> While my dear lad maun face his faes,
> Far, far frae me or Logan Braes.

Which two lines he has adopted as the burthen of a ſong of four ſtanzas to the ſame tune. The lovers of Scotiſh Poeſy are, however, moſt reſpectfully aſſured that this ballad was written in Glaſgow, about twenty years ſince, by the gentleman whoſe name is now prefixed to it. The firſt two ſtanzas were printed in the Star newſpaper of Saturday, May 23, 1789, ſigned with the initial letter of the author's name. They were thence copied and ſung at Vauxhall, and publiſhed. The third ſtanza now firſt appears. But the

the ſong had been, from 1783, popularly known and ſung in the Southweſt of Scotland. To aſſign it to its proper owner, is an act of neceſſary diſtributive juſtice.

LOGAN WATER.

BY JOHN MAYNE, AUTHOR OF THE POEM OF "GLASGOW."

By Logan's ſtreams that rin ſae deep,
Fu' aft, wi' glee, I've herded ſheep.
I've herded ſheep, or gather'd ſlaes,
Wi' my dear lad, on Logan Braes:
But, wae's my heart thae days are gane,
And, fu' o' grief, I herd alane;
While my dear lad maun face his faes,
Far, far frae me and Logan Braes!

Nae mair at Logan Kirk will he,
Atween the preachings, meet wi' me—
Meet wi'me, or, when it's mirk,
Convoy me hame frae Logan Kirk!
I weil may ſing, thae days are gane—
Frae Kirk and fair I come alane,
While my dear lad maun face his faes,
Far, frae me and Logan Braes!

At e'en, when Hope amaiſt is gane,
I danner dowie and forlane,
Or ſit beneath the hawthorn tree,
Where aft he kept his tryſte wi' me—
O! cou'd I ſee thae days again!
My lover ſkaithleſs and my ain!
Belov'd by friends, rever'd by faes,
We'd live in bliſs on Logan Braes!

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ENGRAVING, *entitled* OSSIAN, *by* M. GODEFROY.

An engraving has recently appeared at Paris which greatly adds to the juſtly acquired reputation of M. Godefroy. It is intitled Oſſian. What grand ideas, what noble, what melancholy images that name recals! Thoſe ideas and thoſe images are all repreſented in the beautiful picture by Gerard, of which this engraving is a copy. It is impoſſible to introduce more unity into a piece, which, without being much varied, is, however, very complex; more gracefulneſs into a mournful ſubject, or more truth into an imaginary ſcene. The ſon of Fingal, aged and blind, attunes, on the banks of the Lutha, the laſt notes of his harp and of his voice. His attitude is deeply impaſſioned. The ſpectator imagines that he ſees the movement of his venerable head, and of his ſnowy locks. With his extinguiſhed orbs he no longer ſeeks a ray of light; they are caſt down and cloſed; his mind is wholly concentrated in his poetic enthuſiaſm, and in the recollection of heroic achievements: he plunges, as it were, into torrents of harmony and glory. He has loſt every thing; he has ſurvived all thoſe objects which attached him to life. It is time that he ſhould join the company of his anceſtors: he departs, he bids adieu to the mountains of his native land, but he leaves behind him a memory durable as the oak of the foreſts of Morven.

All that paſſes in the imagination of the aged bard, is realiſed on the canvas by the youthful painter. The ſhades of his forefathers are aſſembled on their clouds. On one ſide the majeſtic Fingal, ſupporting his head with his hand, liſtening to the ſong of his ſon. With his left arm he cloſely preſſes the beauteous Comala, his youthful miſtreſs, ſhe, who accompanied him in battle, in the diſguiſe of a young warrior, and who died of joy on ſeeing him return triumphant at the moment ſhe was deploring his death. The aged Trenmor, the ſtock of the race of Fingal, is on his right, and behind them are the other heroes. On the other ſide is ſeated the youthful Oſcar; his attitude is mournful: the tender Malvina embraces, conſoles him with her careſſes, and appears herſelf to derive conſolation from the ſongs of the father of Oſcar. Above them is a group of heroines; Evirallin, the wife of Oſſian, whoſe ſweet voice he has celebrated, the daughters of Morni and others, accompany with their harps the harp of the ſon of Fingal, ſcatter flowers, and bring crowns for their hero. Thus every part of this beautiful piece tends to one common centre. Oſſian is ſurrounded only with the objects of his affection and the creations of his genius. He himſelf, the torrent, a rural landſcape, the antique turrets of the caſtle of his forefathers, the blueiſh range of mountains, and, on their ſummit, the ſun's paler orb, are alone realities, and the admirable fidelity of the pencil, the magic diſtribution of light and ſhade, render them not only viſible but palpable. All the reſt is ideal, all the figures of heroines are aërial and tranſparent. It is impoſſible to render more complete the illuſion reſulting from the ſkilful combination of fancy and truth.

The engraving is executed with the utmoſt fidelity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the preſent* STATE *of* ANTWERP, *from the recent* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS.

The road to Antwerp from Malines runs through lands covered with vegetables; the appearance of which is interrupted only by the dwellings of the countrymen,

countrymen, almoſt all more handſome than are many houſes in great towns. Two leagues from Antwerp the poſtillion refreſhed his horſes, in a village, at a houſe greatly frequented by the Antwerpians, who would enjoy the pleaſure of a walk to its environs. The rooms are large; the chamber of the maſter is admirably neat; the paintings on the walls freſh; the coverlid of the bed is ornamented with taſſels and fringe. There is a quantity of new china. The room deſtined for the ſmoaking of the inhabitants of the diſtrict muſt not be overlooked.

Antwerp is a ſuperb town; its inhabitants amount to 60,000; the ſquares are great; the ſtreets wide; the houſes magnificent; the commerce flouriſhing; and the Scheldt waſhes the town on all ſides. In walking on the banks of this river a few years ſince, you ſaw only a ſtrong citadel, thick ſet with cannon. Now merchants, factors, and the people meet there, at the time of tide, to count the ſhips which lie in the river. I have reckoned in one day only, ten ſhips ſailing in with the flow of the waters.

It was ten years ſince I had ſeen the cathedral of Antwerp. I admired Rubens's capital piece. The church then appeared to me too full of pictures; the pillars were encumbered and loaded with them, ſo that you could not command a view of the architecture. The church at this day is abſolutely naked: it is, however, a fine gothic building. In viewing the place where I had for a long time fixed my eyes on Rubens's fine Deſcent from the Croſs, I could not refrain from exclaiming, "Since we cannot tranſport with the picture neither the high wall on which it diſplays itſelf, nor the ſhutters that encloſe it, nor the great window which afforded the light under which it was drawn, nor the majeſtic ſilence of a great church, which diſpoſes the mind to admiration and aſtoniſhment, let the whole of this maſter piece of Rubens be left at Antwerp, rather than carry half of it only to Paris."

Antwerp is looked on as the chief place of the Flemiſh ſchool. At the Academy of Painting, which is on the firſt floor of the Exchange (and very properly ſo, for commerce makes the arts to flouriſh here) they ſhew, with religious reſpect, the chair in which Rubens uſed to ſit at his employment. His name is on the pannel. Many other painters have alſo made their chairs the guardians of their names: a feeble means of preſerving them. There are too many names, and we are not ſufficiently accuſtomed to hear them pronounced to remember them. Inſtead of amuſing ourſelves by reading them, we were more diſpoſed to view the pictures. There is a great number of pictures by the firſt painters of the Flemiſh ſchool, and their moſt eminent ſucceſſors. I was conducted to the Academy by a painter, reſpectable for talents and age, Mr. Herrings. He is the profeſſor of deſign in the central ſchool. The pupils here ſtudy after beautiful models in plaſter, taken from the ſtatues of the Muſeum at Paris, and ſent by government.

The town-houſe has preſerved ſome pictures leſs remarkable for execution than for the hiſtorical traits peculiar to the town, of which they perpetuate the memory. There is no public eſtabliſhment, central ſchool, hoſpital, or particular foundation at Antwerp, where we do not meet with ſome pictures. In general they are good; and in all we remark, at leaſt, ſome excellencies of compoſition or deſign, or colouring; and every where ſome traces of taſte and feeling in the art.

Some merchants have opened a great hall, in which they expoſe to ſale pictures and other curious articles. We know what is the common furniture of theſe halls, and how neceſſary it is to diſtruſt the frames, the varniſh, the light which they give to the picture, and above all the talk of the venders. We went to ſee a large picture, which the town had directed to be executed by Van-Bree, to the memory of Buonaparte. The Firſt Conſul takes under his protection religion, innocence, nature, and the arts, and reſtores to juſtice, raiſed by virtue, her ſword and balance. A deſcription of this picture has been taken and diſperſed at Paris. I ſhall make one obſervation only on the execution. It is, that a painter who has promiſed to repreſent nature, ſhould not paint her under the figure of a monſter. What other name is to be given to a woman with four breaſts? I know, and the painter has not failed to recall it to my recollection, that the Egyptians deſcribe nature under the figure of a woman, whoſe body is almoſt covered with breaſts; and I grant alſo that it is the practice to introduce into a picture one of theſe Egyptian ſtatues as ſuch, that is, as an antique monument, and an emblem of nature: but in a picture where all the manners and heads are modern, among ſuch female forms as we are accuſtomed to behold, repreſenting innocence, religion, and virtue, "We perceive a tender

mother, with four breasts, on which hang four infants, to mark the four seasons, to whom she successively gives suck," (I use the words of the description); there is not need of any thing more in my opinion to spoil the finest piece.

In going through the streets of Antwerp we pass by the house of Christopher Plantin. It is the property of the Moreties, his descendants and successors. The court is adorned with the busts of Justus Lipsius, and other learned men, who supported the honours of this house. An amateur of fine printing is inclined to venerate the memory of the founder of this establishment and of those who continue it.

The library of the central school, any more than the botanic gardens, has nothing remarkable; they are, however, furnished, as is the chemical laboratory, with all that is necessary. The professor of chemistry has, in the tenth year, one-and thirty hearers. The botanic garden was originally that of a religious house. There are in these old gardens pear trees, pruned as espaliers; the trunk of which is as large as an oak sixty years of age, and the branches of which fully cover 100 square feet of wall.

There are deposited, in the archives of the town-hall, valuable monuments of the history of Antwerp; among the rest a map of the course of the Scheldt from Antwerp to Flushing. Its date is 1050. It is drawn on parchment, and coloured. In the same archives there is a curiosity which one would not expect to meet with there; it is a small folio volume, printed at China, with types as well as plates cut in wood, upon Chinese paper. It contains elementary dissertations on astronomy, written in Latin, by Father Verbiest, a Jesuit. If my recollection be correct, the date of the impression is 1668.

The workhouse, which has existed only since the month Floreal or Prairial in the 10th year, is in a very good state. It was the more necessary here, as in consequence of the great population of Antwerp, many families live only by the labour of their head; and, if he die, or if the source of their income suffer the least interruption in its course, they fall into wretchedness. What a difference between the sight of troublesome frightful beggars, whose appearance disgusts the traveller as he walks through a rich commercial town, and the sight of men, women, and children, (poor, indeed; but decently clothed!) collected together in an healthy place; employed in labours that rescue them from ennui, and from criminal combinations; ranging themselves, at the sound of the dinner-bell, round two long tables; and, after a prayer, sitting down to a meal, which they have lawfully earned; and at the end of the day retiring to their apartments; their bodies fed and clothed, and their minds calm and tranquil.

In the work-house of the poor girls, who make lace, they are almost all deformed. This is imputed to the nature of the labour, which requires as brisk and active a movement of the left hand as of the right. But the imputation is contradicted by what we see in other lace shops. Two causes produce the deformed shape of these children; the one is the bad construction of the bais on which the lace cushion rests, for they do not place it on the knees: the feet of the children must remain fixed on the bais to keep it steady: their knees are raised too high, and they cannot change the position of their legs. The other cause is, the custom of making them wear large whalebone stays; a custom particularly unhealthy in an almshouse, where they cannot change their stays for new ones often enough to suit their growth. The same stays serve for eighteen months or two years; at first they are too wide and large; afterwards they become too strait and short; and they are never in a just proportion to their size for more than two or three months of their wear.

The reality of the two causes which I assign for the ill shape of the orphans of Antwerp is proved, as is the falsehood of the charge brought against the nature of the labour, by the examination of other work-houses. At Ghent and at Lisle, where the support of the cushion is differently constructed, and the use of stays is banished, we see the girls as well shaped as when they enter. What is surprising is, to hear the mistresses of these houses advance each two contradictory assertions; the one that it is impossible to lay aside the use of whalebone stays; the other, that it is impossible to use them.

In the house for orphan girls, and in that for orphan boys, some of the bedsteads are made of iron; some of wood. These consist of four bedsteads joined together. They are not so difficult to move as are the iron bedsteads. If one of the children lying in these four beds is restless, the others are disturbed. This inconvenience is greater in proportion to the number of children who sleep in each bed. The girls lie two by two; the boys, sometimes two, sometimes four, in the same bed.

bed. The prefect ſees all theſe faults of the management, and is employing means to put an end to them.

Another alms-houſe for poor girls, which raiſes leſs afflicting ideas, is called the Ternick, from the name of the founder. He was a pious canon of Antwerp, who had the ſatisfaction of governing himſelf his foundation for thirty-eight years; and, in his daily viſits, he ſucceſſively diſcovered what improvements and reformation it required. Among other regulations there is one which, at the firſt view, appears very ſingular, but which is not on that account leſs reaſonable. He thought that children employed all the day in ſedentary work, would need ſome exerciſe before they went to bed. He therefore directed, that after ſupper they ſhould dance for half an hour; and, as he wiſhed to prevent all appearance of a ball, he preſcribed that they ſhould not dance to the ſound of a violin, or any muſical inſtrument of that kind, but to that of a flute of many barrels, commonly called a copper whiſtle. The rule is obſerved to this day; nor is leſs regard paid to it than to any other. The miſtreſſes, who themſelves have been educated in the houſe, and are well acquainted with its cuſtoms, either play the flute or dance with the young girls: the houſe is well directed, and contentment and health reign through it.

The inſane are either confined in a public building in the town, or, being brought together from different points of the department, live in a commune called Gheet. The inhabitants of this commune have from time immemorial been in the habit of collecting together theſe unhappy perſons. They permit all the inſane who are not outrageous to walk about freely. As you approach the town, you ſee none but fools and idiots, ſome merry and ſome melancholy.

The houſe of confinement for the inſane in the town, is one of the beſt-diſpoſed and beſt managed that we have ever ſeen. Among the perſons confined in it, there was a man, the fore-part of whoſe body was covered with ſcars. It is the conſequence of the wounds which he gives himſelf, whenever he can lay hold of a ſharp inſtrument. A ſublime motive inſpires him. "He wiſhes (theſe are his words) to ſpill his blood for mankind, as the pelican pours out hers for her young; and to offer to God the ſtrongeſt proof of his love, by ſhedding his blood for thoſe who bear his image." He is unhappy, becauſe he is conſtrained to reſerve ſome drops to preſerve his own exiſtence. This man, we ſhould ſay at Paris, is a bedlamite. Certainly we ſhould not rank him with the holy Flagellants, whoſe Hiſtory Boileau has written. So great is the difference whether we live in one age or another! He who in one age is repreſented with a glory around his head, to the veneration of the people, is at another time ſhut up in the hoſpital for idiots.

The houſe for the reception of the inſane at Antwerp being the laſt that I have been able to viſit in Flanders, and to obtain particular information concerning its arrangements, I ſhall offer ſome general obſervations on the houſes in which theſe unhappy perſons are kept. If I were to ſpeak of the treatment of individuals, whether phyſical or moral, I would refer to the theory of Dr. Pinel.*

It is exceedingly difficult to unite with the precautions which the condition of the inſane requires, the cares and kind attention which humanity demands.

We ſhould diſtinguiſh, firſt, between the different caſes of thoſe who are deranged. Some appear totally devoid of all ſentiment and affection. If they be provided with food and a truckle bed, all their deſires are anſwered: theſe it is eaſy to ſatisfy. Care ſhould be taken that their food be wholeſome, and their lodging clean and airy: there is no need nor reaſon to vex them.

A little above this claſs are the lunatics, whoſe will is not conformable to reaſon: their imaginations hurt nobody; but if they be contradicted in their fanciful notions, they become unhappy. A very common ſpecies of this kind of lunacy is the deſire that a man has to paſs for a woman. The inſtances of this are by no means rare: whereas I do not recollect to have met with any women who wiſhed to be taken for men. The lunatics of whom I ſpeak are contented with few things; only they will not bear contradiction. A man who has been a long time in the houſe of confinement, is ſatisfied with women's cloaths and a doll. He leaps with joy at being called Madam, but to be addreſſed with the title of Sir makes him either ſad or furious. It would be inhumane to grate his ears with a ſound that offends him. The ſight of ſuch a lunatic brings to my recollection a ſtory I have elſewhere read of men who were de-

* Medico-Philoſophical Treatiſe on Mental Alienation, or Madneſs, 2 vols. 8vo.

ſirous to paſs for women. It was in the Hiſtory of the Roman Emperors.* They committed many other follies beſides that of having dolls; the ſcandal which they occaſioned had very ſerious effects on morals. But they were on a throne, and not only found ſlaves to humour their follies, but even the magiſtrates did not dare to cenſure them. It is a fact, that there are ſuch exalted ſtations in ſociety, that men, when advanced to them, may give up themſelves to the greateſt folly without experiencing any contradiction. Poſterity alone doth juſtice, and places the Emperor, who choſe a huſband, and accompanied him to the altar in the dreſs of a girl, much below the unhappy creature who, in the apartments of a madhouſe, amuſes himſelf with his dolls. This fact is terrible to every one who finds himſelf clothed with a power that impoſes ſilence on truth.

A third claſs of deranged perſons conſiſts of thoſe whoſe imagination is in the habit of ever preſenting to them pleaſant and laughable ideas, and who feel no care. Is it not, indeed, ſingular, that care is neceſſary to rationality? Theſe people do not give much uneaſineſs, nor is it any trouble to watch them. It is not very neceſſary to cure them. They would ſay—

—— Pol, me occidiſtis, amici!
Non ſervaſtis—cui ſic extorta voluptas,
Et demtus per vim mentis gratiſſimus error.
HORATII Epiſt. l. 2. Ep. 2. v. 138.

My friends, 'twere better you had ſtopp'd my breath;
Your love was rancour and your care was death,
To rob me thus of pleaſure ſo refin'd,
The dear deluſion of a raptur'd mind.
FRANCIS.

The ſight of the melancholy inſane affects the heart of ſenſibility with the moſt diſtreſſing emotions. They are the moſt unhappy. We may ſay that they have not loſt their reaſon, but that they have preſerved it to leave them expoſed to the moſt afflicting ideas. The lunatics of this claſs appear ſunk into an abyſs of wretchedneſs, ſince the derangement of their imagination delivers them up to continual terrors. The inſtances of it are many. Their terrors ariſe from different cauſes. They proceed ſometimes from the erroneous impreſſions made by religious inſtructors; ſometimes from a very different ſource. Nothing is ſo afflicting as one who thinks that puniſhment continually threatens him, and who is always imploring the pardon of crimes which he has not committed. With reſpect both to our pains and pleaſures, fear and hope excite ſenſations more acute and lively than pain itſelf inflicts or joy yields. As to theſe inſane, the behaviour towards them muſt be free and eaſy, and accompanied with looks of complacency. Signs of compaſſion will confirm them in their conception of their miſery; and harſh words would inflict puniſhment on the innocent.

The outrageous neceſſarily require precautions to prevent the fatal conſequences of their derangement; but theſe precautions ſhould be ſuch as will not affect their heart or heighten their affliction; for a lunatic who has lucid intervals will diſcern in thoſe moments the marks of the madneſs which agitates him, ſuch as the chains with which, like a wild beaſt, he finds himſelf bound.

Theſe obſervations give room for many important concluſions. The firſt is, that the inſane do not receive a treatment ſuitable to their condition, unleſs they are ſeparated and claſſed according to the nature of their lunacy. The ſecond is, that it is neceſſary to adapt the characters of the perſons employed in this ſervice to the kind of lunatics entruſted to their care. The third is, that in the management of the inſane we ought to avoid every thing that may heighten their affliction.

In moſt of the departments through which I have paſſed, the practice is very different from theſe concluſions. Even in that of the Seine, where the moſt various and beſt aids are adminiſtered, they have not attained the end, but are beginning to know it. In many departments there is no particular eſtabliſhment for the reception of the inſane. They lodge idiots with the ſick, and confine the outrageous lunatics in priſons with felons.

Beſides the hoſpitals and the charitable workhouſe, there is at Antwerp an Office of Beneficence, which grants its ſuccours at perſons' dwellings. They are conſiderable, as are the calls on it. The number of the poor is calculated by the population. I was aſſured, on an eſtimate, that 794 men, 1489 women, and 2092 children, had been relieved from this office. The ſureſt fund for their diſtributions ariſes from the liberality of the citizens.

T.

THE

* Tacitus' Annal. l. xv. c. 37. Suetonius in Nerone, c. 29. Aurel. Victor Epit. c. 5. et de Cæſaribus, c. 3. Lamprid. in Heliogab. c. 10.

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Carnwallon	881	908	2,454	2,760	996	268	5,214
Carthinog	1,401	1,432	3,275	3,411	3,239	347	6,686
Cayo	1,517	1,456	3,154	3,529	3,986	358	6,683
Derllis	2,334	2,452	5,376	6,070	5,373	929	11,446
Elvet	2,185	2,283	5,015	5,708	6,012	716	10,723
Ikennen	1,126	1,202	2,669	3,024	4,289	153	5,693
Kirkwelly	1,420	1,519	3,235	3,715	3,674	824	6,950
Perfedd	1,655	1,877	3,923	4,451	5,240	542	8,374
TOWN OF							
Carmarthen	930	1,737	2,338	3,210	23	206	5,548
Total	13,449	14,876	31,439	35,878	32,862	4,343	67,317

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

HUNDRED OF							
Creuddin	321	330	746	795	330	87	1,541
Dinllaen	1,131	1,165	2,555	2,968	2,587	1,138	5,523
Eflionydd	923	949	2,213	2,496	1,726	240	4,709
Gafflogion	585	651	1,405	1,514	491	1,373	2,920
Ifaf	640	683	1,528	1,674	1,154	201	3,202
Ifgwrfai	1,110	1,275	2,751	3,270	1,903	467	6,201
Maed	883	912	2,023	2,243	1,680	191	4,266
Nant Conway	657	679	1,202	1,489	588	131	2,691
Uchaff	746	778	1,946	1,908	1,135	139	3,854
Uwchgwrfai	1,004	1,038	2,388	2,636	892	134	5,024
CITY OF							
Bangor	304	336	828	942	322	133	1,770
Total	8,304	8,796	19,586	21,935	12,808	4,234	41,521

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

HUNDRED OF							
Bromfield	2,329	2,457	5,415	5,862	5,121	1,788	11,275
Chirk	1,635	1,841	4,023	4,080	2,850	1,118	8,103
Ifaled	2,233	2,856	5,217	5,522	3,015	434	10,739
Ifdulas	1,827	1,860	4,367	4,633	3,060	243	9,000
Ruthin	1,782	1,886	4,163	4,400	2,650	526	8,563
Yale	838	860	1,664	1,682	2,424	187	3,346
TOWN OF							
Wrexham Regis, and Liberty of the fame	1,443	1,515	3,339	3,596	1,985	1,870	6,935
Denbigh	534	590	1,061	1,330	299	794	2,391
Total	12,621	13,765	29,247	31,105	21,104	6,960	60,352

COUNTY

COUNTY OF FLINT.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Coleſhill	1,527	1,693	4,049	3,996	1,463	1,924	8,045
Maylor	1,529	1,575	3,775	3,803	3,276	412	7,578
Mold	1,670	1,941	4,686	4,798	1,513	1,109	9,484
Preſtatyn	587	590	1,441	1,446	477	643	2,887
Rhyddlan	1,179	1,228	3,057	3,000	3,208	258	6,057
TOWN OF							
Holywell	1,093	1,189	2,566	3,001	395	2,643	5,567
Flint Gaol			3	1			4
Total	7,585	8,216	19,577	20,045	10,332	6,989	39,622

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

HUNDRED OF							
Caerphilly	2,427	2,914	6,669	5,880	1,514	1,627	12,549
Cowbridge	942	924	2,089	2,383	976	274	4,472
Dinas-Powis	878	983	2,247	2,344	3,419	206	4,581
Kibbor	416	416	924	1,088	1,397	135	2,012
Llangwelack	1,659	1,952	4,177	4,474	2,322	822	8,651
Miſkin	996	942	2,638	2,602	1,531	244	5,240
Neath	1,625	2,437	3,911	4,409	1,205	828	8,320
Newcaſtle	1,502	1,601	3,313	3,827	2,096	627	7,140
Ogmore	664	809	1,475	1,731	1,457	169	3,206
Swanſea	1,620	1,701	3,366	4,019	2,452	562	7,385
TOWN OF							
Swanſea	1,182	1,504	2,529	3,570	39	1,196	6,099
Cardiff	314	413	852	1,018	107	213	1,870
Total	14,225	16,596	34,190	37,335	18,515	6,903	71,525

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

HUNDRED OF							
Ardudwy	1,598	1,784	3,848	4,526	2,470	401	8,374
Edernion	759	852	1,882	1,962	820	199	3,844
Eſtimaner	688	720	1,712	1,933	2,008	149	3,645
Penllyn	1,293	1,585	3,257	3,329	2,299	1,292	6,586
Talybont	819	905	1,871	2,237	2,137	410	4,108
TOWN OF							
Dolgelly	630	730	1,326	1,623	574	260	2,949
Total	5,787	6,576	13,896	15,610	10,308	2,711	29,506

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* LITERATURE *and the* ARTS *in* ITALY, *collected in a* TOUR *through that* COUNTRY, *in* 1803. *By* M. FERNOW.

(*Continued from page* 487 *of vol.* xviii.)

ON our arrival at the frontiers of the Italian Republic, at Scaricalaſini, ſituated on the ſummit of the Appenines, we began to be tormented by cuſtom-houſe-officers. In the Roman and Tuſcan territories little ceremony had been made reſpecting our paſſes and trunks, but in the Republic we were treated with ſuch ſuſpicious ſeverity, that, in ſpite of all the inconveniences to which we were ſubjected by this conduct, it frequently appeared perfectly ludicrous. I had a parcel of books in my trunk, and had not the leaſt idea that they could give any umbrage; but they cauſed us a thouſand vexations, which continued from the moment we entered the Republic till we reached the foot of the Splügen, where its juriſdiction terminates. When the books were diſcovered, I was told that my trunk muſt be ſealed up till we arrived at Bologna, becauſe the ſtricteſt orders had been iſſued to ſuffer no books to enter the territories of the State, without the precaution of ſending them ſealed to Bologna, where they would be returned me after they had been reviſed. When I expreſſed my ſurprize to the cuſtom-houſe-officer, and added, that I ſhould have expected ſuch a proceeding in the Papal dominions, but not in the Italian Republic, he replied very frankly, "Yes, it ſhould be ſo; but at preſent we are more afraid of books than of the Pope." At Bologna, notwithſtanding all my remonſtrances, my books were declared to be merchandize, and in that city, as well as at Parma and Milan, I was obliged to pay duty for them as ſuch. During all this time I was never maſter of my trunks, for in all the towns through which we paſſed, they were detained at the cuſtom houſe. In this bleſſed republic all the regulations relative to travellers are calculated only to haraſs and extort money. In the Parmeſan, which is now a French province, we experienced the ſame vexatious treatment as to our trunks, paſſes, &c.

Our reſidence at Bologna was ſo ſhort, that I could only viſit the Gallery of Sampieri, where many old impreſſions were renewed. In this city Italian literature ſtill maintains the preponderance, and I found only two bookſellers who ſold French works. At Modena, Parma, and Milan, the trade in French books, and probably the ſtudy of French literature, is at leaſt on a par with the Italian. At Bologna I met with a few more books in the Bologneſe dialect, for my collection of the various dialects of Italy.

At Modena there are few works of art worthy of notice, ſince the ducal collection has been removed from the palace.—At the library, which is admirably arranged, and is particularly copious in hiſtorical works, I ſpoke with the Padres Pozzetti and Scotti, who jointly perform the office of librarian, which was before held by Tiraboſchi, and his predeceſſor, Muratori, alone. The manuſcripts occupy a ſpacious apartment. Among other curioſities I ſaw a beautiful copy of Provençal Poems, containing pieces by 143 different poets. At a bookſeller's in this place I found two new works, which conſiderably intereſted me as a German.—One of theſe was an Italian Tranſlation of Kotzebue's Miſanthropy and Repentance, and the other an Expoſition and Examination of Kant's Philoſophy, by Franceſco Soave. Out of curioſity I bought the latter, a pamphlet of only 108 pages, fifty-two of which are occupied with the Expoſition, and the remainder with the Examination. Upon cloſer inſpection I found that what the author calls his Expoſition, is nothing more than a ſcanty extract from that of Villers. In his Dedication to the Vice-Preſident Melzi, he ſays, that he undertook this examination of a Syſtem, which is beginning to extend itſelf in Italy, only with a view to warn and caution youth againſt ſtudying it; for, ſays he, in another place, it has been forbidden even in Germany by ſeveral Governments, and has been ill-received by almoſt all. After this it may eaſily be conceived how his examination and refutation are conducted. It does not appear that M. Soave has underſtood, or taken in a proper ſenſe, a ſingle ſentence of his author; and even what is moſt intelligible is diſtorted and placed in a ludicrous light. I was informed, when too late, that this Italian Anti Kantiſt reſides at Modena, where he is teacher of philoſophy at the *Collegio*, or *Liceo Nazionale*, otherwiſe I ſhould have made a perſonal acquaintance with him. Soave has long been eſteemed in Italy as a man of talents. He is the author and tranſlator of ſeveral works, and has written a *Grammatica Ragionata della Lingua Italiana*, which is accounted the beſt Italian Grammar extant, though it is rather a ſketch than a complete work; likewiſe a collection

collection of *Novelli Morali*, in two volumes, each containing eighteen tales, which are narrated with great eaſe, and are in high eſtimation for the elegance and purity of their ſtyle. He has likewiſe written a Syſtem of Logic and Metaphyſics, after the manner of Locke and Condillac. Among his tranſlations, that of Virgil's Georgics is much eſteemed. He has likewiſe rendered into his native language the Idylls of Geſner, and the Extract from Locke on the Human Underſtanding, by Wynne.

At Parma I found, to my regret, that the beautiful Corregios which I ſaw there ten years ſince, were gone. I was unable to obtain admiſſion to the pieces by Corregio, which were found in an apartment in a nunnery, and which Bodoni made known in a ſplendid work, with a deſcription by Gherardo de Roſſi, of Rome. Bodoni would, however, have procured me acceſs to them, had not the only perſon that can enter the convent whenever he pleaſes, the French Prefect, who is a friend of Bodoni's, been indiſpoſed. The deſigns for the engravings of Bodoni's work were ſketched by Vieyra, a Portugueſe, in a few hours. Another artiſt, of the name of Treviſani, is at preſent employed by the French Prefect in taking copies of them in oil. At the Academy, which now contains nothing but the prize-pieces of young artiſts, I beheld, on a ſmall ſcale, the effects of French rapacity, which we experienced at Rome in a much greater degree. All the antique ſtatues which formerly ſtood in the hall of the academy, and thoſe dug out of the ſubterraneous ruins of Velleji, ſtood packed up in cheſts, ready to be ſent off to Paris. Among them were ſome buſts of Emperors, and figures with moſt exquiſite draperies.

Bodoni's printing-office at Parma is a curioſity which no traveller ought to omit ſeeing. The proprietor himſelf is a man of the utmoſt politeneſs, cordiality, and good-nature, with whom you feel the ſame freedom in the firſt minute as with an old friend. His acquaintances know perfectly well how to take advantage of his diſpoſition to ſerve every one. When any of them has produced a paltry poem, a diſcourſe, or any worthleſs trifle, the kind Bodoni is eaſily prevailed upon to print it; and thus a great quantity of traſh paſſes through his preſſes, and is purchaſed at high prices, on account of the beautiful type, by the collectors of works of his printing. His ſplendid editions of the Latin Claſſics are in leſs eſtimation than the Italian, becauſe they are not very correct. Didot has detected a number of very groſs errors in his Virgil. Of his Italian authors, the works of Taſſo, *Aminta*, and the *Gieruſalemma Liberata*, edited by the Abate Seraſſi, are in high repute for their correctneſs. His Petrarca deſerves the ſame commendation. On the contrary, the admirable Roman edition of Dante, by Padre Lombardi, is juſtly preferred to Bodoni's, which was edited by Monſignor Dioniſi, of Verona. Dioniſi ought perhaps to have been more capable than any other perſon of producing a correct edition of the *Divina Commedia*, for he devoted about thirty years of his life almoſt entirely to the ſtudy of Dante, and there is not a manuſcript in Italy, not an early or a rare edition, which he has not collated, for the ſake of the different readings. But inſtead of taking one of the beſt editions for his ground-work, and then judiciouſly ſelecting the beſt readings, he has, according to his caprice, compoſed a *Paſticcio* of them all, and produced a text that has no other authority than the taſte of Monſignor Dioniſi, which none can certainly allow to be genuine. Padre Lombardi, during the eighteen years he was employed on his Dante, likewiſe collated moſt of the MSS. and early editions; but poſſeſſing more judgment, he ſelected the *Nidobeatina* edition for his ground-work. He gives his reaſons for rejecting or admitting certain readings, which are almoſt always judicious, and, in conſequence of fortunate conjectures, which he afterwards found confirmed by MSS. has amended the text where it wanted correction. On this account Bodoni's Dante is in leſs requeſt, while his Taſſo and Petrarca are caught up with avidity. He defers his intended edition of Arioſto, which the amateurs have long been anxiouſly expecting: he ſays he is afraid of undertaking a work of ſuch magnitude, in ſix volumes, and various ſizes. He has an idea of commencing a Homer, in four volumes, in large folio. He intends to print only the text, and was ſtill undecided what edition to ſelect for the ground-work. My companion, M. Riemer, a worthy pupil of Wolf, adviſed him to take the edition by that author, which is univerſally acknowledged to be the beſt, both for the correctneſs of the text and of the impreſſion.

The two equeſtrian ſtatues of the Dukes Alexander and Ranieri Farneſe, in the ſquare at Placenza, deſerves to be ranked among the moſt diſtinguiſhed productions of modern art, notwithſtanding all the violations

olations of good taſte obſervable in their ſtyle. They are ſymbolical. The hero Alexander is repreſented riding againſt the tempeſt, which blows back his robe and the mane of his ſnorting charger. The whole group has an air of boldneſs, and appears to be puſhing forward with a reſolution becoming a warrior. The figure of Alexander is however rather too mean for a hero. The other, who is a ſtateſman, rides at a more moderate pace, and in a more cautious manner. The forms of both the horſes might be better; but there is great ſpirit in their movements.—How different is the impreſſion made by the repreſentation of a Coſmo de Medici, an Alexander Farneſe in the coat of mail of the middle ages, and mounted on a ſtately charger, and by the figure of a naked Bonaparte, ſtriding forward with a globe in one hand, and a long ſtick in the other, as Canova has repreſented him, and for which, as may eaſily be conjectured, that artiſt has received unbounded applauſe.

The nearer the traveller approaches to Milan, the more duſty, but likewiſe the more lively, the roads become. The ſoil is alſo in a much higher ſtate of cultivation. To diſcover here any traces of the war would require a penetrating eye: that its effects are ſtill felt both by the inhabitants of the country and of the city, I was informed by ſeveral: yet the general affluence and the native induſtry of the people announce, that in a few years of peace they would ceaſe to be felt, if the mother republic did not continually ſend out new leeches. Milan is at preſent, beyond diſpute, the moſt chearful and lively town in Italy; and though in the populous city of Naples there may be more noiſe and tumult, yet in the former there is more really uſeful activity and buſtle. The exceſſive luxury which now prevails at Milan, indeed ſhews that a ſmall number are revelling at the expence of the majority. You, however, perceive no miſery; and though the neceſſaries of life are dear, yet there is a great quantity of ſpecie in circulation. Every thing is ſo Frenchified at Milan, that you ſcarcely conceive yourſelf to be in Italy; and to a perſon coming from the ſouth of Italy, the Milaneſe dialect ſounds like a French *Patois*.

In this place you hear a great number of the *literati* ſpeaking of Kant's philoſophy, but I did not meet with one who was acquainted with it intimately, and through the original ſource. In general, an inexpreſſible confuſion and fermentation at preſent prevails in the heads of the young *literati* at Milan. Unfortunately it can never take a favourable turn as long as they are obliged to borrow the light that is to illumine them from their neighbours on the Seine. The celebrated poet Monti, who obtained ſuch reputation by his *Baſſevilliade*, is lecturer of the *belles-lettres* at the academy of Brera. The academy of arts is under the direction of a young artiſt, of twenty-five, called Boſſi, who, notwithſtanding his youth, fills that poſt with ability and dignity. He is an artiſt of extraordinary talent, and an uncommonly cultivated mind. By his means many an important improvement has already been made in the academy, and he hopes to effect others with the aſſiſtance of Melzi, whoſe confidence he poſſeſſes. The claſs of decorators and of the artiſans in general, who make architectonic ornaments, enjoys the benefit of the inſtruction and models of Albertolli, the moſt expert artiſt in that line in all Italy. Nothing can be more taſteful, more neat and ornamental, than his drawings and inventions, which are partly known by three volumes of engravings of his embelliſhments. Appiani is eſteemed a capital portrait-painter, and indeed the firſt in Italy, and he deſerves that character; but he muſt not be compared with the ancient great portrait-painters of Italy and other countries. Our modern art has its peculiar character, and a particular point from which it muſt be viewed. Our preſent painters are no more able to rival Titian, Raphael, Dürer, and Holbein, than our ſculptors can vie with thoſe of ancient times. The ancient works are the fixed claſſic rule, the ſtandard of unattainable excellence, and only to approach this perfection is a great commendation for a modern artiſt. A modern production of art poſſeſſes great merit if it but evince ſome traces of reſemblance to the works of antiquity. I ſaw ſome portraits at Appiani's, which had much nature and gracefulneſs in the diſpoſition.—His colouring is charming, but not true; rather delicate than ſtrong. I was particularly pleaſed with his treatment of inferior objects, which appear to be, but actually are not, neglected. They are merely ſubordinate to the principal ſubject. This artiſt has likewiſe made ſome attempts in the hiſtorical way, but he will ſcarcely obtain any great reputation in that line. He is not deſtitute of inventive talent, but his compoſition and deſign are deficient in ſtyle, and his figures in character. Appiani poſſeſſes a Madonna in excellent preſervation, ſaid to be

by Leonardo da Vinci, to which he attaches a very high value, but upon nearer examination it might perhaps be only a Luini.

Such are the few observations I had an opportunity of making on literature and the arts during my expeditious journey through Italy. I now hasten to close my long letter, while I cast a farewell look towards the enchanting land in which I have resided almost ten years, which I love as my adopted country, which has furnished me with a never-failing source of exquisite recollections, and which, in the gloomy and inclement regions of the North, will present my fancy with the images of a serener heaven and a more delightful earth.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on some* TRACES *of the* SAVAGE STATE *among* POLISHED NATIONS, *and particulars relative to the* DISTRICT *of* SATERLAND. *By* DR. J. L. MOREAU (*de la* SARTHE).

AMONG the curious facts and interesting results found in the best voyages and travels, the philosophic reader must remark with surprise those great differences of civilization, those contrasts of barbarism and a polished state, under the same degree of latitude, in the same empire, and sometimes in the same province. In France, dreary heaths, lands covered with thorns and briars, extend to the very gates of Nantes, one of its finest cities, and at the sight of this opposition, the beholder is obliged to confess, with Arthur Young, that the opulence of the French towns has no connection with the prosperity of the country.

Various towns of the same province present a still more striking contrast; and their inhabitants are as different from the peasants of Lower Bretagne as from the Hottentots or Hurons, with regard to understanding and civilization. In the country, in general, the lower classes present to the eye of the observer small half-civilized tribes, which retain almost all the customs peculiar to the early periods of social life.

Every thing belonging to the ordinary arts of life exhibits, even still more generally, examples of these great differences in the development of perfectibility in the same nation. Thus in almost every part of the country, the peasant, though not poor, neither knows how to feed nor to clothe himself; he does not even fully enjoy air and light; and his habitation, somewhat more regular, indeed, than the shed of the Otaheitan, is almost as inconvenient as the smoky hut of the Laplander or Samoyede.

Here men and all the domestic animals are frequently crowded into the same apartment, which receives light only by the door, as I have observed in several villages of Poitou and Bretagne; and in general rural architecture has made so little progress in France, that there is reason to wonder that epidemic and contagious diseases are not more frequent and destructive.

Even in the towns, the benefits of civilization are confined to the higher orders of society, and reach the lower by very slow steps. At Paris, for instance, there is a particular variety of the human species, who regard vaccination, lightning-rods, inoculation, and economical soups, as audacious innovations; and in many, middle as well as lower, mothers, who never heard of Rousseau, continue, in spite of the illumination and philosophy of the 19th century, to shackle and stifle their children out of excessive tenderness, or, without fear, without remorse, and almost without motive, deliver them up to the care of hireling nurses.

It may, therefore, be asserted, in a general manner, that the common people participate but very slowly in the progress and advantages of the development of perfectibility; that they long retain numerous vestiges of ancient barbarism, and that they are many ages behind the more fortunate and more enlightened classes in civilization and intelligence. These differences are always more striking in remote provinces, and in small territories bounded and restricted in their communications by physical and moral causes. A great number of small countries which are in this predicament, might be mentioned; and it may be proved, that even in Europe, and in the midst of the most polished empires, there exist countries whose inhabitants are still in a kind of social infancy, or who, preserving their ancient habits, may be considered as living monuments, the observation of which affords information not less important to history than those derived from the most celebrated ruins and antiquities. Thus the inhabitants of Lower Bretagne have scarcely changed for several centuries, and still retain the language and customs of the little colony which left the duchy of Cornwall, and took refuge on the coasts of France. Their ancient manners and idiom keep them insulated, and have hitherto proved

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an insurmountable obstacle to all improvement and to all communication. A peasant of Lower Bretagne, placed all at once in the midst of one of the great towns of France, would be as much astonished and embarrassed as a Huron or an Iroquois.—A singular instance of the truth of this assertion occurred a few years ago. A young peasant of Lower Bretagne was carried off by some adventurers, who exhibited him at Paris as a man of the woods. He was treated very ill, and made to fast a long time, that he might devour raw meat with the more avidity, and the better act the part of a savage.—Some officers from the same part of the country happened to recognize the unfortunate youth, restored him to liberty, and procured the punishment of his unprincipled keepers.

I have been informed that in the vicinity of Hamp, on the summit of the Vosges, there exists in the midst of a forest a small society, the individuals of which are uncommonly handsome, and are the genuine descendants of the Gauls. They live perfectly insulated, and scarcely knew, a few years since, that any revolution had taken place in France.

The articles Manners, Marriage, and Medicine, in the Statistical Account of the Department of Deux Sevres, by M. Dupin, might easily be taken for chapters of travels in distant regions, in which are described the manners of men scarcely arrived at the commencement of civilization.

"The peasants of the department of Deux Sevres (says the author just mentioned) never send for a physician excepting in desperate cases. They have faith in sorcery. A sickness is a spell which has been put upon them, and they apply to the cunning man for relief.

"External disorders are cured by the touch. If a peasant strains his ancle, the toucher is sent for; he provides himself with a hatchet, and strikes a furious blow on the ground between the legs of the patient. He has killed the cat, and the peasant is cured; for it was an invisible cat which had fastened on the poor fellow's leg, and caused him so much pain. The peasant has the same prejudices with respect to his cattle; being convinced that the illness has been occasioned by witchcraft, he applies to a conjuror to counteract its effect: the cunning man possesses all his confidence, and the veterinary practitioner is dismissed."

The marriages usually take place in autumn, and the formalities observed on these occasions are very singular. After some of them have been performed, the bride goes to the guests, and receives from each a kiss and a piece of money.—After breakfast they prepare to go to church; but before she sets off, or by the way, the bride drops a few tears of etiquette. After the conclusion of the ceremony, her young companions present her with an enormous nosegay, at the same time singing a song, which has undergone no variation for three hundred years, and in which all the difficulties she will meet with in house-keeping are enumerated.—The remainder of the day, part of the night, and the succeeding day, are employed in practices equally absurd, and which would powerfully attract attention if we were to meet with them among savage nations.

According to Brydone, the religious ceremonies, and especially those relative to marriage, are extremely ancient, and truly barbarous, in the wild and mountainous parts of Sicily. Thus, when the nuptial benediction is pronounced, two of the company put into the mouths of the new-married couple two great spoonfuls of honey, and then throw over them a handful of corn, in allusion to the sweetness of the conjugal union, and the fecundity of the youthful couple. The bride and bridegroom must not touch the victuals prepared for the occasion; but when the repast is almost finished, one of the nearest relations of the female presents a bone to the husband, saying, "Gnaw this bone, for you have taken one which will be much more difficult to digest." They avoid marrying in the month of May, such unions being accounted extremely unlucky.

Customs still more extraordinary and still more barbarous are found among the English, who so proudly boast of their high state of civilization. Thus, in the county of Cardigan, if a young man wishes to marry, he goes to bed to his sweetheart, to explain his intentions.—They have the little marriage and the great one. The former is only by way of trial. If it should not succeed, the female returns to her friends, and finds another husband as easily as if she had not been married.

In the Island of Portland, girls are never married till they are pregnant, and this custom has not yet been destroyed by the influence of religion. If a young man and woman have for some time maintained a barren connection, it is supposed that Providence has not destined them for each other. The female preserves her reputa-

tion, and makes trial of other lovers till the moment she becomes a mother, and contracts a solid and indissoluble union.

In some parts of Ireland and Scotland, but particularly in the Hebrides, other customs and singularities are observed, which prove that the barbarism of the early periods of civilization may be studied and discovered amidst the most polished nations. We shall conclude these reflections with a few details relative to a small district, forgotten in almost every map, and overlooked by almost all geographers.

This country, the small canton of Saterland, which was recently visited by the Rev. Mr. Hoche, of Rönninghausen, who has furnished copious details respecting it in his Tour through Saterland, East Friesland, and Grüningen, printed in the German language at Bremen, is inclosed between two small rivers, the Oh and the Marka, and is surrounded on every side by marshes and heaths. It is fifteen miles in length, and six in breadth. A learned society, not more than fifty miles from the spot, had not, previous to the appearance of this publication, any idea of its existence.

According to the traveller to whom we are indebted for these details, the inhabitants of this country are descendants of some emigrants from Friesland, who abandoned that country in the ninth century, on occasion of the bloody conversion of the natives to Christianity by Pepin and Charlemagne.

This tribe is divided among six villages, forming three parishes, dependent on the Bishop of Münster. The language of the country is the ancient dialect of Friesland. The inhabitants of Saterland reckon the time by nights, and have retained several other customs of the ancient Germans. They pay no imposts, and occupy themselves in hunting and fishing. They are tolerant, and exercise hospitality with great willingness and disinterestedness.

The women, as among all those nations in which civilization has made but little progress, are kept in a kind of slavery, and are obliged to perform the most laborious duties. The men employ themselves in the chace, and sometimes make long voyages in their boats. The venereal disease has not yet penetrated into this little canton: the small-pox is very mild, and the people are strangers to physicians.

The country contains no poor; the burgomasters furnish the indigent, who are very few in number, with the means of existence, and widows and orphans every where find friends and protectors.

The natives of Saterland intermarry only among themselves, and never till they had attained their full vigour, which has doubtless contributed to the very remarkable beauty of their persons. They have many extremely ancient popular songs, the tunes of which are not without merit.—They are uncommonly fond of a story, of which the following is an outline:—A young and beautiful female accompanied her father to Embden, where she saw a captain of a ship, who inspired her heart with the most violent passion. She embarked and accompanied him in the dress of a sailor. The inhabitants of Saterland, meanwhile, shared in the excessive grief of the father for her loss. The disguised lover makes seven voyages to India, is still a prey to her passion, and is always unfortunate in her innocent endeavours to disclose it. At length she has an opportunity of saving the life of her beloved, who discovers and marries her.

Much of Dr. Hoche's information was furnished by Henry Wilmsen, a venerable old man of eighty-nine years, whose understanding and experience are justly appreciated by all his countrymen. I shall here terminate these considerations and researches, hoping they may be continued by some more able, philosophic observer.

Experience has doubtless sufficiently convinced us that it is dangerous to introduce too suddenly the illumination of reason and philosophy among the lower orders of mankind. But might not the people be rendered more happy without enlightening them too suddenly? Could not the traces of barbarism, and of a savage state, which still exist among the most polished nations, be more rapidly erased? Could not the blessings of civilization be thus more uniformly distributed; and by gradually introducing among the inhabitants of the country those advantages which the progress of knowledge impart, might not the interval which separates them from the polished and happy portion of the nation, be filled up?

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* HOUSES *of* INDUSTRY *in* FLANDERS. *From the late* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS.

AT Strasbourg, and in most of the great towns through Flanders, houses of industry are established, with a view to extirpate idleness, beggary, and vagabonds. These workhouses are, in every respect, master-pieces of moral and political economy.

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In one of the largeſt of the ſuppreſſed convents, they have fixed in the kitchen a kiln to prepare cheap ſoups. In the rooms of the ground-floor are ſet up looms for weaving. In the galleries and ſleeping-rooms are placed wheels and machines for ſpinning; and, where the ſize will admit it, they form eating-rooms, and reſerve a part for chambers, in which ſome ſlight works, ſuch as plaiting of ſtraw, and making hats, may be performed; or for correction.

At eight in the morning the gates are opened, and there enter men and women of every age, who have no work in the town; mothers with their families; ſervants out of place; labourers who have no maſter; and children whoſe fathers and mothers, becauſe of the labours neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence, cannot have an eye over them. After this voluntary entrance the police-officers traverſe the town, and ſend every beggar and idle perſon they meet with to the houſes of induſtry.

As they paſs over the threſhold of the door, an account is taken of them for a ſhare in the diſtribution of the ſoup, bread and water. There is no need of ſtrength or talent to give a right to this barely neceſſary refreſhment, but afterwards every perſon who is able is put to work, and receives wages and an augmentation of food. His pay is proportioned to his capacity, but, nevertheleſs, it is fixed below what is given in private manufactories, that the bait of a little higher wages may rouſe the workman, and engage him, by removing to a manufactory, to leave his place vacant in the workhouſe. The workmen are ranged in two rows: an inſpector overſees every room. The following arrangment is what I have ſeen in many of theſe houſes of induſtry.

A woman enters with four or five children: the eldeſt ſits down at the wheel and ſpins; the ſecond, at ſome ſteps diſtance, picks wool or cotton; the third, whoſe arms cannot reach to turn the wheel with one hand, and to ſtretch out the other to carry the thread round the bobbin, moves the wheel, while a little comrade carries the wool or cotton to the other end of the beam; the fourth child, ſcarcely two years old, is in a cradle, which the mother rocks with her foot; the fifth hangs at the breaſt, and ſhe ſupports it with her left hand, while with her right ſhe turns a ſpindle. In ſome houſes of induſtry, that the children might not diſturb the workmen, they are put all together in the winter into a chamber, and in the ſummer into a garden, where their laughs and cries drown one another's noiſe. The old women have the charge of them, and divert them and ſcold them. In the intervals between the hours of labour the mothers viſit them, and thoſe who are nurſes, at the proper times, give the little ones ſuck.

So the day runs out. At eight in the evening the doors are opened, and all withdraw. They come again the ſucceeding days, having acquired more aptitude for work; or the manufactories wanting more hands, the workmen quit the ſchool of induſtry to attach themſelves to a manufacturer. In the mean time the habit of begging is loſt, and a habit of labour is formed; and ſo he who was a degraded being, a burden to himſelf, and injurious to ſociety, becomes a man uſeful to himſelf and others.

The old, who are utterly incapable of labour, are taken into a houſe which is called the depot of mendicity. Soup, bread, and water are given them. They wear on the arm a red ſtrip, to ſhew that they were mendicants. They never ſtir out. I have ſeen in this houſe ſixty perſons, men and women. The men in their amended ſtate have no reſemblance to the former mendicants. The marks of wretchedneſs are more ſtrongly impreſſed on the perſons of the women.—There is a deſign to eſtabliſh another depot, where the accommodations will be worſe, and in which ſhall be ſhut up thoſe who, having perſiſted in begging, notwithſtanding all the meaſures adopted to afford them aſſiſtance, ſhall be condemned to be detained by the tribunal of correction.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* ISLAND *and* CITY *of* MALTA. *By* CITIZEN ROBERT, CHIEF PHYSICIAN *to the* MILITARY HOSPITAL *of* MALTA.

(*Concluded from page* 492 *of vol.* xviii.)

AFTER having deſcribed the topography of Malta, noticed the cauſes which influence the health of its inhabitants; after having conſidered the Malteſe in their phyſical, moral, and political condition, I ought naturally to treat of the diſeaſes to which they are ſubject.

Malta is by its ſituation remarkably ſalubrious; epidemic affections rarely occur; but the ſame diſeaſes return every year, with more or leſs virulence, according to the nature and conſtitution of the ſeaſon, which all partake more or leſs of a bilious character. Genuine inflammatory

disorders are seldom present in this island; during the spring, however, bilious remittent fevers prevail, which are sometimes attended with symptoms of inflammation. Of all the seasons, summer in this climate is the most healthy; but at the beginning of autumn, and during part of winter, fevers of a putrid and malignant type are prevalent, which carry off the patient in two or three days, if speedy relief be not afforded. Continued remittent and intermittent fevers, of a very bad kind, which are sometimes complicated with diarrhœas and dysenteries, frequently prevail at the same time, and which appear to be imported from the country, and particularly from the district contiguous to the great port termed La Marse. Phthisical, and still more especially hemorrhoidal affections are very common at Malta; whilst, on the contrary, gout, itch, *tinea capitis*, *goitres*, and scrophula, seldom occur.

Weavers, spinners of cotton, &c. who carry on their employments in damp confined apartments, are frequently afflicted with rheumatic complaints; and I have even sometimes seen the French soldiers deprived of the use of their limbs from being exposed to similar causes after long marches.

Lues venerea is extremely common, and not unfrequently complicated with other disorders: as for the small-pox, several years will sometimes elapse between their appearance in this island, but when once imported they prove very destructive; and at Malta diseases run through their different stages with astonishing rapidity. The periodical movements which take place in a diseased state of the human body are much more obvious in this island than in France, and the usual crises are by sweat and urine.

The bile, which predominates in almost every malady, requires to be speedily evacuated; hence it is that the cure is generally begun by the administration of an emetic, for which purpose ipecacuanha is mostly employed. As the system is almost always rendered very irritable by the long continued effects of heat, the Maltese physicians seldom employ any cathartics but those of the mildest kind, such as oil of sweet almonds, and similar aperients.—The remedy held in the highest estimation among them, and which I myself have frequently employed with the greatest success, is iced water. Bleeding and blistering are rarely practised; whilst, on the contrary, the use of the cautery is very common, by which practice the most beneficial effects are frequently produced. As in this climate diseases readily assume a putrid character, attended with delirium, it must be obvious that the most vigilant attention will be necessary in their treatment, more especially to ventilation and cleanliness. In acute maladies wine is not only prohibited, but the strictest antiphlogistic regimen enjoined; demulcents constitute the basis of the treatment. It is with satisfaction that I am enabled, from my own experience, to bear honourable testimony to the skill and sagacity of the Maltese physicians, having adopted, with complete success, the mode of treatment employed by them in different diseases during the time I remained in the island.—Temperance is the best preservative against the maladies of which I have spoken: "Valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis et observatione quæ res aut prodesse soleant aut obesse, et continentia in victu omni atque cultu corporis, tuendi causa, et prætermittendis voluptatibus."

These rules are still more essential to strangers than the natives, who, especially on first landing upon the island, should be cautious to avoid exposure to the damp air of the night; they ought also to relinquish the use of spirituous liquors, live chiefly on vegetables, and eat only a very small portion of animal food. That passion, to the indulgence of which the licentiousness of the Maltese females offers so many temptations, must likewise be resisted as highly injurious. The employment of fresh or salt-water baths, and the liberal use of iced-water, is a salutary practice that should never be omitted; and in order to avoid the influence of the sirocco, recourse must be had to those means of which experience has taught the utility to the natives themselves. By an attention to these circumstances, diseases may in general be avoided, and life protracted to the latest period. Whilst, by a strict adherence to the rules of temperance, the health of armies is preserved in warm countries, intemperance destroys more lives than either fire or sword; a striking illustration of which is furnished by the French, during the blockade of this island, who, notwithstanding the hardships they underwent during the year 8, remained perfectly healthy, whilst the besiegers, amongst an equal number of troops, who were supplied with every necessary, had three hundred and fifty patients on entering the city after our capitulation.

To render a city salubrious, said Hippocrates, it should have a north-east exposure, and not be too much crowded with inhabitants; it should, besides, be well

well ventilated, and built on a stony soil; its walls and ramparts should not be too high, neither should it be surrounded with forests, trees, or rising grounds, which can impede the free circulation of the air; the houses ought to be of a moderate height; the streets broad, with the principal openings from the south-east to the north-west, and from the north-east to the south-west; the public walks should be planted with trees, having orchards and kitchen-gardens interspersed in their vicinity. Those manufactures producing fetid exhalations should be carried on entirely without the city, and on the lowest side of the river, where slaughter-houses, church-yards, lazarettoes, and hospitals, should likewise be erected. These principles are fully discussed in an excellent Elementary Treatise on Health, by Citizen Tourtelle, but who, unfortunately for the progress of science, was carried off by a premature death.

We find united in Malta almost all those advantages of which I have spoken, except that the public walks are not surrounded with trees; the church-yards likewise merit the attention of the magistrates, and, in particular, the absurd and dangerous practice of burying the dead within the churches requires to be corrected. Their lazarettoes cannot be better conducted; and the strictness with which the laws of quarantine are enforced, afford perfect security to the inhabitants of the city.

The hospital is situated towards the north-east, at the lowest part of the city, near the entrance of the great port, and on an elevation about forty feet above the level of the sea. It covers a considerable extent of ground, being composed of three distinct buildings contiguous to each other, with two courts. The first, called Phalanga, is of a very irregular figure; the second is a square; and the third is in the form of a parallelogram, which by the prolongation of one of its sides forms a second, in which the great ward is situated. In the next building we find a small ward adjoining to the large one, and in the two others are apartments for the attendants, and on the first story the wards for the wounded. The court which is in the middle of these three buildings, and from which the stone had been dug for the erection of the hospital, is about twenty five feet in height. On a level with this court, and under the great ward, is an apartment of the same height and dimensions, called the magazine, which receives light and air from the court by means of large windows and ventilators constructed on its summit. Underneath this magazine is a cellar, lighted only from the court above, and nearly on a level with the sea. At the north-east extremity of the magazine are the kitchen and the dispensary, which are separated by a wall, and to which we descend, as well as into the court, by means of a large and commodious staircase. This court is surrounded by the four internal sides of the parallelogram, and is, as I have already observed, twenty-five feet below the level of the building; they are ornamented by large corridors, two of which are covered, and the other two supported by superb stone balustrades.

This hospital contains ten wards. The great ward is appropriated to fever patients, and contains one hundred and thirty-six beds, the magazine one hundred and twenty-six, the small ward twenty four, Saint Joseph forty, the new ward twenty; three wards are appropriated for the wounded, containing eighty beds; and the Phalanga, into which venereal patients are alone received, one hundred and twenty beds, which gives a total of five hundred and forty-six beds. All the wards are paved, the ceilings are very elevated, the windows large, and furnished with plain linen curtains; they are always left open except during rain, high wind, or extreme heat. At the side of each bed is a recess, containing a night-table, and each patient is provided with a small chest to contain his effects. The beds were furnished with curtains and testers of cotton, which I caused to be removed, as well as the pictures with which the great ward was adorned. I likewise found it necessary, in order to produce free ventilation, to open a communication between the great ward and the phalanga, by means of large openings in the partition wall which separates these buildings, and I caused ventilators to be constructed in the oppusite side of the phalanga corresponding to these openings. Previous to these alterations I frequently remarked that among the fever patients the disease assumed a different type, according to the different wards in which they were placed. In those wherein there was not a free circulation of air, remittent fevers quickly degenerated into continued, and continued into putrid, and relapses were frequent. In each extremity of the great ward is a staircase leading to a vault, into which is thrown all kind of filth, but which, being immediately washed into the sea, produces no disagreeable odour. In the two courts are cisterns

for

for water, and in the first a superb fountain, from which water is supplied to the kitchen and laboratory.

I cannot finish this description without speaking of the pharmacy, which is situated on the south side of the first building. Without mentioning the inconvenience of this situation, I shall only observe, that the laboratory is too small, and the magazine for medicines too damp, and extremely ill lighted.

Such is the hospital of Malta, so much boasted during the government of the Knights; these praises, however, it must be evident, could only be bestowed on its internal economy and regulations. In fact, the patients were attended with the greatest care, and the most perfect propriety was observed throughout the establishment; the unfortunate of every country were received into it, and attended by the physicians with the most exemplary care and assiduity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE perceived with much satisfaction in your excellent Miscellany the able and candid defence of Mr. Hunter, of Bengal (whom I have the pleasure to know, and whose talents I highly respect), by his friend A. B. of Manchester, against the petulant and unfounded attack upon him by M. Anquetil du Perron, in a work which I have not seen. It will scarcely escape the observation of any of your numerous readers, that this illiberal attack on Mr. Hunter is in fact aimed at the memory of the late Sir William Jones (whose death, by every one who knew him, in which number I had the good fortune to be placed, will be considered as perhaps the greatest individual loss to literature which it could have sustained), for the castigation he inflicted on Perron in the "Letter" addressed to him above thirty years ago, in answer to the aspersions of some of the members of Oxford, in the Preliminary Discourse to his Travels. Neither can it escape remark that this "unfledged arrow" is not discharged till the subject at which it is levelled is beyond the reach of praise or of censure, a reflection that must carry conviction to every candid mind that Perron was conscious of his injustice, and of the refutation it would have received from the pen of that most able and learned writer. Those who have heard Sir William Jones speak of Perron, well know that he held the talents of that vain and malignant author in very low estimation; and in the elegant and instructive Life of Sir William, just published by Lord Teignmouth, it is mentioned, that on being asked if he saw Perron when he was at Paris, he replied, "No; that Perron appeared studiously to avoid meeting him."

Allow me to set A. B. right where he says that "a thorough knowledge of the Persian language is indispensable to admission as a member of the Asiatic Society." A knowledge of the Asiatic languages is certainly a recommendation for that situation, but many of the members certainly neither are or pretend to be acquainted with them.

In a late Monthly or Gentleman's Magazine, but which I cannot at present recollect or put my hand on, I observed, on the etymology of the word "gazette," a writer affirm it to be pure Persian, and that it means "select." If he will be kind enough to mention his authority, or send it to the same Magazine in Persian characters, it would oblige your constant reader and admirer, R. E. R.

October 30, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of your Magazines, some months since, I remember reading an account of an Agricultural Society being established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, North America. I believe it should have been, that an American Board of Agriculture was established at the city of Washington in February, 1803.

In No. 119, for September, 1804, it is stated that Mr. Morris, Governor of New York, delivered a discourse over the body of General Hamilton. Moyan Lewis is Governor of that State, and Mr. Morris's name is Gouverneur Morris, by which I suppose the mistake has been made; he never was Governor of New York, but has been many years a member from that State to Congress as a senator, but is not in any office now. I remain your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER

Dec. 6, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

AS the following query will occupy but a small space in your Magazine, I trust to your goodness to insert it.

Were horse-shoes in use before the time of Pliny, the naturalist? If they were not —when were they first adopted?

Yours, &c.

Oct. 17, 1804. VETERINARIUS.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Is the Proposition, That any Thing asserted to be Material can act at a Distance, an Absurdity, or Contradiction, or is it not?

DO not accuse me of again involving you and your readers in a metaphysical controversy. I was not the mover of the former; and it rests with you to stop this when you please.

But I wish to lay before the public the underwritten extracts from Professor Robison's Elements of Mechanical Philosophy,* a work every way far beyond my praise, and perhaps the best vindication which has yet appeared of the illustrious Newton. I may be pardoned, at least, for selecting one controvertible point from such an accumulation of irrefragable truths.

In p. 345 Dr. Robison has said—"Newton was as anxious as any person not to ascribe inherent gravity to *matter*, or to assert that a body could act on another at a distance without some mechanical intervention. It is difficult to know Newton's precise meaning by the word *action*. In very strict language it is absurd to say that *matter* can act at all, in contact, or at a distance. But if one should assert, that the condition of a particle *a* cannot depend upon a particle *b* at a distance from it, hardly any person will say that he makes this assertion from a clear perception of the absurdity of the contrary proposition. Should a person say, that the mere presence of the particle *b* is a sufficient reason for *a* approaching it, it will be difficult to prove the assertion to be absurd."

To this I have nothing to oppose but a short and simple observation. Were I, or any one, to contend that the particle *b* acted *when* it had no existence, I believe this would be generally thought absurd. Why it should be thought less absurd to suppose it to act *where* it has no existence, I can perceive no reason, except that we are more familiarized to one order of perceptive relations than to another; to the intellectual abstract relation of *time* more than to that of *space*. But, to speak Aristotelically, the one conditional category seems quite as necessary as the other; and a body may as well act *when* it is not as *where* it is not. And indeed the Professor properly admits the analogy between our ideas of *time* and *space*; the one as a relation of co-existence, the other of succession; as Newton has distinguished it.

Action, at a distance, can be only moral action, whereby *a* is the occasion of the act of *b*, by encouraging that act by presence and manifested concurrence of volition and tender of support. *Physical*, or *proper* and *direct Action*, can only be by actual presence, or impulse of contact either of the body itself, its emanations, or intervening matter. But that *gravitation* is not the effect of actual contact between the gravitating bodies, is intuitively evident in every instance other than that of the attraction of *cohesion*, and may be proved even as to that. That it is not an emanation, Dr. Robison has proved:* that it is not the result of a chain of impulse by intervening bodies, or *media*, Keil has proved. Bodies therefore do not really act at a distance; and, as Dr. Robison says, it is absurd to say, in strict language, that bodies act at all.

But if there be no action of bodies, there is no reaction; for one of these is relative and reciprocal, and necessarily presupposes the other.

And if the mere presence of *b* be a sufficient reason for *a*'s approaching it, this brings us to the Leibnitzian Theory; or, in other words, *b* has only an occasional relation to the phenomenon *a*; and in no sense produces it, but is merely the arbitrary sign or symbol appointed by the Deity to indicate that *a* will be produced according to a pre-established harmony of *phenomena*, necessary to guide us in the production of effects; or, in other words, to use the correctly philosophic language of the Professor himself (page 83), "to us *matter* is a mere *phænomenon*."

We know nothing but of *powers*; and we can trace the principle and estimate the force of these only by their effects.—Thus far the Professor will agree with me; and perhaps we shall not differ when I add, that we have no idea of *power* but as referable to *mind*.

I take *matter*, therefore, to be merely a *phænomenon*, appointed to limit the conditions and pre-indicate the result of those practicable problems which it is permitted to us to solve; or, in other words, of all the sensible effects which we either produce or experience.

If a body can act where it is not, then place a particle *a*, indefinitely small, at a distance greater than any particular assignable distance from any particle or system in the universe; and this solitary particle acts upon all these, and every particle

* Edinburgh, 1804.

* Page 686-91.

ticle in the universe upon it. Try to conceive this upon any mechanical or material principle.

Mechanism supposes contiguity of parts. *Chemical action* supposes indefinitely small distances. *Gravitation* infinitely disagrees from either, and is not reconcileable to any supposition which can be regularly deduced or consistently inferred from any properties ascribable to *matter*. Whatever, in the result, becomes of *materialism*, either *simple* or *mixt*, the Newtonian Philosophy, founded in the relations of the *phænomena*, is not in the least shaken or affected by it. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

January 9, 1805.

P. S. I am grieved that a respectable Correspondent should be dissatisfied with what I have said respecting Mr. Hollis. I was not conscious of an arrangement which could admit of the misconstruction intimated with regard to Mr. Wakefield. And respecting Mr. Wakefield, I stated as I thought, and still think, substantially, and I believe literally, on the best authority.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will much oblige me by giving a place, in your next Number, to the following communication, which has been addressed to me by that highly respected character, Major Cartwright; of the value of whose good opinion I am by no means insensible, and whose undeviating attachment to the great interests of mankind most of your readers must have often witnessed.

The note to which the letter refers, was written by Mr. Wakefield, on a passage in the "Imitation of Juvenal," which forms a part of the Appendix to the Continuation of his Memoirs. As no person could be less disposed to advance a good cause by the slightest misrepresentation than the author of that note, so I can answer for my friend, with whom I am joined, in the conduct of the late publication, as well as for myself, that we shall be thankful for any corrections which may enable us to complete, as far as is in our power, his just and honourable intentions.

I remain, Sir, Your's,

I. T. RUTT.

Royston, Jan. 10. 1805.

Chase Green, Enfield,
Dec. 30, 1804.

Dear Sir,

The Memoirs of the Life of Gilbert Wakefield, in vindicating the fame of a persecuted man, who shone an honour to our age and nation, will gratify the feelings of every liberal mind; but in the tendency of those Memoirs to inspire the present and future generations with a taste for literature, a reverence for truth and integrity, an enlightened and steady attachment to liberty, and a conviction of the serenity and happiness resulting from genuine religion, they are an inestimable treasure.

With these sentiments of that work, you will not be surprized at my communicating to you an error I last night discovered, in hopes that, in any future edition, it may be corrected.

In the note, vol. 2. p. 433, it is said, that "Holt, the publisher of the Newark Journal, was imprisoned in Newgate, for reprinting, without alteration, a pamphlet by Major Cartwright; to which the minister, (Mr. Pitt) as a member of a political society, had given countenance and circulation. The consequence to this young man was, the ruin of his affairs, and death in a short time after."

True, indeed, it is, that the paper (for it was a single sheet) had been written by me, and at my request published in a Leeds Newspaper in 1783; true it is, that the prosecution proved the ruin of Holt's affairs; and no less true I hold it to be, that his imprisonment was the cause of his premature death: but, ill as I have learned from experience, to think of the Minister that has been mentioned, as I wish not to see added to the heavy accusations against him, a grain of untruth, it is proper I should correct that part of the statement, which speaks of the publication of my paper having had his "countenance and circulation." Of its original appearance he certainly had no knowledge; and, for cogent reasons, I am convinced he never could have promoted, in any way, its publication.

The paper, Sir, was an exhortation in favour of parliamentary reformation; and contained not a sentiment in which, so long as I hold the use of reason, I shall not glory. In the year in which it was written, "a political society" did indeed give it "countenance and circulation" to a wide extent: I speak of the Society for Constitutional Information; but Mr. Pitt never was a member of that society, nor as I imagine of any other, having similar objects.

Mr. Wakefield, in common with the public in general, had, as I conceive, been led into the error I have noticed, by a speech made by one of the counsel of Mr. Holt. Where that error really originated, I know not; but as often as it has been mentioned in my hearing, it has been contradicted; a circumstance which, had it been known to the sincere votary of truth, whose loss we deplore, would assuredly have prevented his adoption of the report.

Holt had republished the paper in question without

without my knowledge; nor was I apprized of it until applied to on his behalf, to prove that he was not the author. With that intent I appeared at his trial, but my intended evidence was rejected, as inadmiſſible; on the ground, that ſuch evidence would not diſprove the act of publication.

Powerful indeed is the prevalence of faſhion! While the Miniſter, in 1783, had the reputation of a reformer, exhortations to reformation, as things not merely innocent but meritorious, were widely circulated by wiſe and virtuous men; whereas, in 1794, when the ſame Miniſter was no longer a reformer, but had made war upon ſuch as were, the good men and true, of whom our juries were compoſed, condemned ſuch exhortations as contrary to good manners and morals. But faſhions are ſaid to reſemble, in ſome degree, the ſeaſons, by coming round again after intervals of abſence; and perhaps the day is not far diſtant, when we reformers ſhall again acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Pitt. While climbing to power, he helped to keep parliamentary reformation in faſhion by his arguments; ſo, having attained the object of his ambition, he has ſince given tenfold ſtrength to our conviction of its neceſſity, by his actions. Let us not therefore deſpair of the return of a faſhion, that would do as much honour to our taſte as to our wiſdom. I remain, dear Sir

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in your Magazine, for October, 1803, page 264 5, the reſult of Mr. Bevan's experiments, in "*curing the Smut in Wheat*;" and having beſtowed much time, and no inconſiderable expence, for the ſame purpoſe, I here furniſh you with a detail of my obſervations and experiments, warranting them to be real matters of fact. As ſuch, they are at your ſervice.

In the year 1798, being about to commence farming, and, in this inſtance, indulging a ſpirit of ſpeculation too far, I formed an idea, that the ſmut in wheat could not be a matter of that high importance which my neighbours repreſented it to be; and in this I was partly confirmed, by recollecting, that none of the other kinds of grain were ſubject to the ſame kind of deterioration or degeneracy.

Accordingly, I adopted, as my guide, on this occaſion, the idea of well dreſſing my ſeed corn, and ſowing it in its dry natural ſtate. This plan I purſued two years, without obſerving a ſingle ſmut; in the third year, however, to my ſorrow and my loſs, the ſmuts appeared ſo numerous, that, at leaſt, one ear in four or five was as black as ſoot! This was a ſerious matter to me, and forthwith I began my experiments. It muſt be obſerved all along, that from firſt to laſt, I never changed my ſeed-wheat, bad as it was now become; my principal aim was, how to cure it. To make myſelf acquainted, however, if poſſible, to what degree of degeneracy wheat, in this ſtate, might arrive, I ſowed, next year, a ſmall quantity (a rood) of my ſmutty corn in its dry ſtate; the reſult was, three-fourths of the crop was ſmutty: the next year I ſowed another ſmall quantity (in the ſame ſtate) of the preceding year's produce, when, obſerving all the ears, or moſt of them, to be perfectly yellow (which indicates, that, when come to maturity, they will be ſmutty), and the ſtraw a dark bottle-green, I ordered the corn to be mown green, for horſes. From this it would appear, that wheat would, in time, ſo far degenerate, as not even to yield a ſingle acre of ſound corn! What is the reaſon, I ſhall not pretend to ſay.

I will now lay before you the reſult of my endeavours for a cure or remedy to the ſmutty corn which I had the third crop, from the year 1798, or the firſt year of the ſmut's appearing. My firſt plan was, to dreſs well, with a ſtrong blaſt, then to waſh off the whole in water, wherein was as much common ſalt as would ſerve an egg: after the liquor was run clear off, I mixed among the wheat as much quick lime as made it tolerably dry, and proper for ſowing.

This, on being ſown, produced a good crop; there were, however, a few ſtraggling ſmuts, but none to hinder the ſale of it in the leaſt. Another year commencing, I took ſome of this laſt mentioned wheat (that contained a few ſtraggling ears of ſmut), and having it well dreſſed, I poured upon a quantity thereof as much old urine, or chamber-lye, as I ſuppoſed it would imbibe, and, letting it remain about half an hour, I drained it, and mixed it with as much quick lime (newly ſlaked) as would make it nearly dry, and fit for ſowing; I then committed it to the ground, and in the harveſt I perceived no ſmuts—having completely effected a cure* upon my ſmutty wheat!

Adlingfleet, J. TYSON, Vicar.
Dec. 9, 1804.

N. B. The wheat thus mixed with urine

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* I had twelve acres of wheat this year.

and quick lime muſt be ſown within ſix hours after being mixed, otherwiſe it will ferment, and the vegetating power be totally deſtroyed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, among the curious anecdotes with which your readers are occaſionally entertained, a ſhort paſſage on the early hiſtory of Newſpapers, I take the liberty of preſenting you with a ſhort paſſage from Tacitus's Annals (l. xvi. c. 22.) where ſomething of the kind is evidently hinted at as in vogue among the ancient Romans. It is in the reign of Nero, in the year of Rome 819, or, according to our preſent reckoning, in 66; when the hiſtorian, in ſumming together the heads of the charge brought by Coſſutianus Capito againſt Thraſea, puts theſe words into the mouth of the accuſer:

"DIURNA *populi Romani* per provincias, per exercitus, curatius leguntur, ut noſcatur quid Thraſea *non* fecerit."

"The journals of the Roman people are read both in the provinces and armies with avidity, only that it may be known to what exceſs Thraſea has *not* advanced."

It is poſſible that ſome of your claſſic readers may recollect, among the fond companions of their youth, ſome paſſage of a ſimilar nature, which may throw light upon the point in queſtion. In theſe journals, did any ſuch remain, the private life of the Romans might be more minutely and diſtinctly ſeen than in any one of their hiſtorians.

Your's,
INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over your intereſting Magazine of this month, I obſerved, in page 58, a receipt for making a cheap and permanent paint; which, by the ſimplicity of its ingredients, and probability of its ſucceſs, induced me to think it might be well ſubſtituted for that expenſive article now in uſe. I, therefore, tried the experiment; but either from my not ſufficiently underſtanding the method of mixing the ſeveral ingredients (I, however, cloſely followed the preſcription), or from ſome error in the receipt, it did not produce the deſired effect, but the compoſition turned to curds. By giving, therefore, in your next Number, a more full explanation of the circumſtance, you will greatly oblige

A PROMOTER OF USEFUL DISCOVERIES
Auguſt 11, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the deſiderata of Engliſh literature, we muſt ſtill reckon a complete hiſtory of our ancient architecture. The different eſſays which have been written on the ſubject, however elegantly penned, are too diſtinct in their views to be united in a ſingle treatiſe: and we are forced to reſt contented with the incidental obſervations of two or three writers, whoſe time was never methodically employed in its inveſtigation.

My preſent object is to preſent your readers with a few extracts from the manuſcript letters of Dr Littleton, afterwards Biſhop of Exeter. They relate principally to ſpecimens of the Saxon æra, and may ſerve as an agreeable appendage to the remarks of Meſſrs. Bentham, Warton, Groſe, and Milner.

Your's,
Y.

DR. LYTTLETON *to the* REV. MR. COLE, *of* MILTON.

"*Hagley Hall, Sept.* 19, 1741.

"——I wiſhed for you this morning, while I was viewing, with a friend, St. Kenelm's chapel. It has very near all the marks of being built before the Conqueſt, which Stavely gives us. The ancient door was at the weſt end, under the tower-ſteeple, through which you entered, down ſteps, into the chapel. The battlements on the ſteeple have the greateſt ſigns of antiquity I ever ſaw.

DR. LYTTLETON *to* MR. GEORGE BALLARD, *of* CAMPDEN.

"*Buxton Wells, Sept.* 2, 1748.

"SIR,

"I am favoured with your's of the 20th ult. and pleaſed to find you have had ſo agreeable a jaunt into Hertfordſhire. In my way from London to Hagley, I viewed the abbey church of St. Alban's, but ſhould have ſeen it with double ſatisfaction, had you been with me. You ſay you met with nothing either there or in the neighbouring churches that looked like Saxon architecture. Surely the pillars and arches in the croſs ailes of the abbey church are of that age, or, at leaſt, earlier than Henry the Firſt's time. From ſeve-

ral obſervations I have lately made on the ſtyle of architecture, in our oldeſt churches and caſtles, I am pretty much convinced, that the three firſt Norman Kings made no alteration in the form of their buildings from that of the Saxons, excepting the ornamental mouldings of the windows (ſuch as we find in the chancel of St. Peter's in the Eaſt,* and Iffley, Weſt End), which ſeem to be the earlieſt mode of the Saxon times. If you will look into Drake's Hiſtory of York (which if it be not in the Bodley, is in the Univerſity College library), you will be pleaſed to find, at p. 308, a print of St. Margaret's church porch, in that city, exactly reſembling the weſt end of the Iffley:† the mouldings contain the figures of the Zodiack, and groteſques which ſhew a luxuriancy of fancy almoſt equal to that of ſome of our beſt poets; as Spenſer, &c. See alſo page 33, in the Appendix, ſection the laſt, where there is a reference to the Aynſty map, page 380, in which you will find depicted the old Saxon cathedral of York, as a device for a ſeal. Here we find the ſemicircular arches, and low capped towers, like thoſe at St. Peter's, before mentioned. Did you obſerve an aral tomb, on the left hand, in the ſouth aile, juſt as you enter St. Alban's church, the flat ſtone of which is compoſed of a ſort of marble full of ſhells, like what is found in this county, and Whichwood foreſt, in Oxfordſhire (though the ſpecies of the ſhells are different from both), and the ſide and end ſtones conſiſt of a fine oriental granite. This tomb is, doubtleſs, very ancient, and very remarkable for the above-mentioned materials; as we hardly find any before the reign of King James the Firſt, or rather his ſucceſſor, but what were compoſed of our country materials. I ſuppoſe you ſurveyed the ruins of the famous Verulam, and did not overlook the fine monument of the great Lord Bacon, at St. Michael's church."

"*Hagley, Sept.* 20, 1749.

"I had the ſatisfaction of viewing ſome noble Saxon remains, in my way from the north; one very conſiderable, I may venture to ſay, I firſt diſcovered, viz. the pariſh church of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford; for although Mr. Erdeſwick and Dr. Plott make great mention of the famous caſtle there, yet not a ſingle remark do they vouchſafe on this venerable piece of Saxon architecture; except the eaſt front, and part of the ſouth, with about one-third of the tower, the whole, both within and without, is Saxon. The pillars (of which there are two rows) are as thick as thoſe in the choir at Chriſt church, Oxford; the weſt front is very ſpacious, the door-way as large as into moſt cathedrals, and the mouldings within the arch nearly reſemble thoſe at Iffley, but the workmanſhip ruder, whence I conjecture it is a more ancient ſtructure. The windows above the weſt door are full of moſt curious ornaments; they conſiſt of three in number, viz. a large one between two ſmall ones; and the latter are exactly like ſome which you ſhewed me in the Saxon MS. at the Bodley.

"I ſaw the city of York to great advantage, having Dr Drake, the author of the Hiſtory of Eboracum, for my *Ciceroni*. We traverſed every part of it together, and a delicious repaſt it afforded me both of Roman and Gothic antiquities. The crypta, under the cathedral (which he has taken no notice of in his ſurvey), are, in every particular, ſimilar to the arches and pillars in St. Grimbald's chapel, under St. Peter's in the Eaſt;* from hence I convinced him that they were part of the old Saxon church; and from hence, alſo, is an undoubted proof that Mauritius his church of St. Paul's, London (erected temp. Will. I.), was not the firſt church that was built on arches, notwithſtanding William of Malmeſbury's bold aſſertion on this point. I hope ſoon to have a drawing of this, and of a Saxon porch alſo which leads into a modern chapel and bridge at York."

DR. LYTTLETON *to* MR. COLE.

"*Hill-ſtreet, Dec.* 29, 1750.

"I fear your reaſons for Tutbury church being the priory church are unanſwerable. The allowing it to be ſo, unhinges all my hypotheſis of the Saxon archi

* In Oxford.

† Drake's Hiſtory of York ſays, that the porch of St. Margaret's, York, was originally brought from the diſſolved hoſpital of St. Nicholas without the city walls. Like Iffley, the figures on the outer moulding of the arch way conſiſt of the twelve ſigns, mixed with other emblems of a more fantaſtic kind. The hoſpital of St. Nicholas was, at leaſt, as ancient as the time of Maud, who was a benefactreſs to it: and one would almoſt be inclined to think, that the porch now at St. Margaret's, was by the ſame artiſts who executed that at Iffley, they have ſo great a ſimilarity of pattern. Iffley is known to have been built by a Biſhop of Lincoln, toward the cloſe of the twelfth century.

architecture. The great difficulty on the question is, how to distinguish between the Saxon buildings and those of the two and three first Norman Kings? For I am convinced the Saxon style and mode of building prevailed generally till the middle of Henry the First's reign."

DR. LYTTLETON *to* MR. G. BALLARD.

"*Sunninghill, August* 4, 1750.

"In my way from Oxford to this place, I met with some fine Saxon architecture, in the church of Chekinder, in Oxfordshire. The altar stands in an alcove, in the manner of that at West Ham, in Essex, which Mr. Green can give you a particular account of, and is a very singular piece of antiquity. The arch, which divides the chancel from the church at Chekinden, is an exact semi circle, and supported by two very elegant pillars, not so thick as those at Christ Church, but the capitals equal in beauty to any in that church."

"*Hagley, Sept.* 18, 1750.

"—— In my road from Sunninghill to Stowe, I viewed the church of Stukeley, some account of which you will find in Stukeley's Itinerary. It is a more complete Saxon structure (though not so richly ornamented) even than Iffley; not a window, arch, pillar, or any other part, having undergone the least alteration or addition, since it was first built, except the four pinnacles added to the top of the tower, and the church-porch.

DR. LYTTLETON *to* MR. COLE.

"*Sunninghill, near Bagshot, July* 8, 1751.

"In my way hither I visited the conventual church of Rumsey, in Hants; which is the compleatest and noblest specimen of Saxon building now remaining in England. Every part of it deserves a particular description: but I suppose you have seen it, therefore I need say no more about it; but must observe to you, that the Antiquary Society would employ their money better, in sending an artist to draw and engrave this most curious structure, than in what they have lately published."

To MR. BALLARD.

"*Berkeley-square, Feb.* 5, 1752.

"Your advice to Mr. Fletcher, with relation to Cadmon, is quite right, and will, I make no doubt, fully answer the charge of engraving, and be the noblest specimen of Saxon antiquity. I would not have all the drawings engraved, but those only which illustrate the work, and point out the mode of building, habits, &c. of that age. Mr. Green will be a proper person to do the work."

To MR. COLE.

"*Warw. Nov.* 1, 1757.

"The present Dean of Durham has removed all the rubbish, &c. in the space between the altar and the east wall of the church, which was anciently called the Nine Altars (see Davies's Rites and Monuments); and by so doing, it is the most elegant piece of building in the whole fabric, and the only true Gothic; all the rest being in the thick clumsy style. Rebuilding the spires, on the two western towers, would, no doubt, be very ornamental: but the great middle tower is, at present, so deformed, that *that* requires the first attention of the Dean and Chapter. I proposed to the Dean and Dr. Bland, to erect little turrets at every angle, and handsome pinnacles on the battlements, between every turret. They both approved of my advice, and said they would propose it to their brethren. It is now so ugly, that at a distance it resembles the remaining old tower at Oxford Castle; which is a shocking object in such a noble cathedral church."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM METASTASIO.

GENTLE Zephyr, as you fly,
Should you meet my lovely fair,
Softly whisper, "you're a sigh,"
But do not tell whose sigh you are.

Limpid Streamlet, should my dear
Cross your current as you flow,
Murmuring tell her, "you're a tear,"
But not whose eyes have swoln you so.

J. A.

ON OPIUM.

Translated from a Latin Poem.

THE medicine prais'd in Homer's faithful strains
Still o'er the East its former fame retains.
Hence sprightly vigour buoys the lighten'd limbs,
In soft delight each laughing feature swims,
Till sweet repose o'er all the senses creep,
And busy dreams employ the blissful sleep.

Now

Now thro' Elyſian fields they ſeem to go,
Where zephyrs breathe, and murmuring waters flow,
Where bluſhing flowers exhale perfume around,
And from the trees melodious warblings ſound.
Now 'mid illumin'd halls they join the dance,
And heavenly beauties dart the ſpeaking glance.
Nepenthe, hail! from antient times adored,
Let coſtlieſt gems encloſe the precious hoard;
Not India's groves ſuch juice divine diſtil,
Nor ſuch, O Bacchus! thy Falernian hill.

J. A.

ON READING THE LIFE OF COWPER.

ADDRESSED *to* MR. H———

———Plunged deep in ſorrow,
And dead to all thoſe phantom-forms of bliſs,
Which once awoke this ſoul to keen delight;
To Nature's charms, to Friendſhip's ſacred glow,
And e'en to Hope's delicious tranſports dead,
What magic power ſhall ſet the priſoner free,
And give again forgotten extacies?
Is it a dream, or do thoſe favour'd ſouls,
Who from high Heav'n inhale celeſtial light,
And beam benevolence on meaner worms,
Is it a dream, or do they round my home,
This little nook obſcure, diffuſe their beams,
Steal the torn heart once more from Mis'ry's graſp,
And bid it riſe, and glow with Virtue's fire?
Yes, 'tis Reality, the ſaint, the bard,
With ſilent awe long honour'd, and rever'd,
Diſcloſes the mild graces of his ſoul,
Refinement, tenderneſs, benevolence,
And with a charm ineffable, unfolds
All that is excellent in human kind.
I thank thee, Heaven, that earth is not ſo poor
As once I deem'd it; that there ſtill is left,
Who taſte of friendſhip's hallow'd myſteries,
Who fill domeſtic life with peace and love,
Who carry on celeſtial intercourſe,
And who, by Virtue's animating aid,
Make Life's uneven path, "a downy road;"
And though there comes an hour, an awful hour,
When Mary's ſoothing voice is heard no more,
And Cowper's throbbing ſpirit ſinks to reſt,
Yet die they cannot; renovated ſouls,
Tranſlated where the juſt made perfect dwell,
Live, riſe, and reign for ever; and when night
Veils Earth's myſterious miſeries from my view,
I ſee their ſainted forms, hear their ſoft hymns,
And fain would dream, that me, ſuch intercourſe
Denied below, they beckon to their reſt!

Hayley, this impotence of praiſe forgive,
Forgive preſumption, which thy work inſpires.
To ſnatch from mis'ry's graſp, and fling delight
Long, long untaſted o'er an ardent mind,
To thee is higher bliſs, or much I errr,
Than to beſtow on them another roſe,
Whoſe path already Fate has ſtrewed with flowers.

Friend of the ſainted Bard, farewel, farewel!
But, if perchance, when Sorrow's ſchool ſhall cloſe,
Admitted to the threſhold of the place
Where holy ſouls convene, in better ſtrains
There will I thank thee for ſuſpended grief,
For richeſt gleams of intellectual bliſs,
Lighting a darkſome paſſage to the tomb.

C—n.

VERSES

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF MRS. SMITH, OF BASINGHALL-STREET.

ALAS! thou'rt fled for ever from our view!
Huſh'd is thy voice, and clos'd in death thine eyes.
Adieu, then, deareſt, beſt of friends, adieu;
Go to thy God, and live in yonder ſkies!

Why ſhould the fault'ring tongue or filial verſe
Recount the ſpotleſs tenor of thy life?
Why ſhould the monumental ſtone rehearſe,
How dear thou wert as Mother and as Wife?

Thy Huſband's ſorrows, and thy Children's tears,
The throbbing heart, the ſigh that mourns thy doom;
The woe that pale on every cheek appears,
Theſe are the wreaths that decorate thy tomb.

No, thou ſhalt ne'er be abſent from our thought;
Oft ſhall we upwards gaze with ſtreaming eyes;
Recal the virtuous leſſons thou haſt taught,
And ſigh to join thee in the bliſsful ſkies.

Look down, ſweet Angel, from thoſe ſcenes of love;
Still let thy guardian Spirit hover near;
That we may follow to the realms above,
O let us follow in thy footſteps here!

How oft the lonely thought, and airy dream,
Shall ſhew thy form and all our grief renew!
But oh, my tears! I cannot urge the theme—
Adieu, thou deareſt, beſt of friends, adieu!

H. S.

EXTRACTS

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DUKE *of* SHREWSBURY *to* DR. TALBOT, BISHOP *of* OXFORD.—*Ex.* MUS. BRIT. HAR.

" *Rome, 27 Sept.* 1704, *N. S.*

" MY LORD,

" IT is some time that I am indebted to your Lordship for the favour of a letter, but having nothing to write but ill-news of my health, I was weary of the subject. I am now, praised be God, much better, and, in two or three months, design for Venice, and so, by little and little, to get home against spring; being willing, when I return into England, to have the summer before me, hoping, by that means, better to accustom myself to the change of climate, than if I had arrived before the winter. I must desire you will give yourself the trouble, once again, of distributing a little charity for me, as formerly.—By this post I have directed Arden to pay 100l. to your Lordship's own order.

" In the letters of some of my friends, I have observed it hinted, as if my so long residing in this place had caused a jealousy that I was better inclined to the Popish religion than I formerly was. After what I have done for the opinion I profess, and against that I left, I hoped I had been less liable to that suspicion than any man alive. However, in my conduct and discourse, I have constantly here endeavoured to convince every body of my fondness.—I never go to any of their churches, unless it be some times for a moment, to look at a picture. In case I have, accidentally, been present at the time they elevate the Host, I have never bent a knee; a thing which many strangers never scruple to do; the contrary being, sometimes, not without danger, from the rudeness of the people. I have declined all intimacy with Prelates or Cardinals, passing my life much alone, either at home, or taking the air abroad. I have never been with the Pope, though solicited to it, by the offer of a treatment equal, if not more, than any of my rank ever had. In my discourse among my countrymen, I have never omitted to expose the folly and superstition of their religion, infinitely more ridiculous here than it is either in England or France. And to the Italians themselves I have done the same, as much as good-breeding and the Inquisition allowed me to do. And whoever is so stupid, as to consider no further in religion than outward shew, will be in danger to be charmed by this practice here; their churches, the music, illuminations, and scenes, delight the ear and eye beyond our operas; but whoever reflects, that religion was intended for something more solid, will never be satisfied by the bigotry and superstition, calculated only for outward appearance, and not in the least to correct human passions, and make a man better. I hope such an occasion will never again offer to shew my zeal for the maintenance of the Protestant religion, as that I did not decline, in King James's reign; but if ever it should, I assure you, I shall be as forward to expose my fortune and life, in its defence, as I was in the year 1688.

" It may be objected, why, of all places, I have chosen Rome to stay so long in? My answer is (Venice excepted, where I fear the moist air would not agree with me), that the Pope's dominion is the least Popish of any place in Italy. In most other towns, I know by experience and enquiry, that, knowing my particular circumstances, they would make a difficulty to converse with me: here they are less scrupulous in that point, though very many, I am sure, have declined it upon that account.

" If Portugal, by reason of the long voyage by sea, and France and Spain, had not been impracticable for the war, I had never come into Italy; and, in letters and discourse, I have often lamented, there is no where in Europe a Protestant country favoured with the warm sun—a blessing the circumstances of my health so much want. I am not without hopes of having so much bettered my health, that I may, at my return, be able to endure the air of my own country; and I would not spoil what I have taken so much pains to establish, by exposing myself to a cold climate in the rigorous part of the year: so that I resolve to see the worst part of the winter over before I quit Italy.

" I ask your Lordship's pardon for so long a trouble, which I should not have done, but that, transported by the subject I write upon, I have said more than I designed; and if you find any body that this malicious insinuation has had any influence upon, you will oblige me, either by shewing them what I here write, or answering for me, that I am incapable of so much baseness; and be assured, that the whole course of my life shall shew me, if not a good Protestant, at least a true one.—And your Lordship's most faithful,

" And obedient servant,

" SHREWSBURY."

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

"Illuſo Lumine Solem."

IF the life of this nobleman were drawn up with accuracy and minuteneſs, it would not only throw great light on the laſt thirty years of our domeſtic and political hiſtory, but furniſh ample inſtruction and amuſement to the young lawyers and ſtateſmen of the preſent day. Had his Lordſhip, in imitation of three celebrated men of our own times, (Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe, J. J. Rouſſeau, and Dr. Franklin), condeſcended to have kept either a diary of his tranſactions, or left behind him a biographical ſketch of his own habits, manners, and purſuits, ſuch a volume would have proved a moſt valuable acquiſition to the literature of our age and country, while it muſt have afforded a valuable and inſtructive legacy to poſterity.

The Wedderburns were originally ſettled on the borders between England and Scotland; for, according to the cuſtom of remote periods, they either originally conferred or received their appellation from the barony of the ſame name, in the ſhire of Berwick. They afterwards ſpread over the counties of Forfar and Haddington, where they appear to have acquired conſiderable property, and one of them acquired a patent of Baronetage in 1671.

Sir Peter Wedderburn, Bart. his Lordſhip's great grandfather, was bred to the Scottiſh bar, and having been appointed a Lord of Seſſion, during the reign of Charles II. aſſumed the title of Lord Gosford, on his elevation, in compliance with the practice of the times, from an eſtate, with that name, which he happened to poſſeſs. His eldeſt ſon was a Privy Counſellor, and Member of Parliament for Haddingtonſhire; his ſecond, Peter, married the heireſs of Halkett; his third, Alexander, became a member of the faculty of advocates, and having exerted himſelf in favour of the union, received, by way of recompence, an appointment as a Commiſſioner of Exciſe.

Peter Wedderburn, the ſon of this youngeſt brother, was father of the Earl of Roſslyn. Like moſt of his anceſtors, he was bred to the Scottiſh bar, at which having practiſed, for ſome years, with conſiderable reputation as an advocate, in 1755, he was appointed a Lord of Seſſion, by George II. and died Auguſt 11, 1756.

Alexander Wedderburn, his eldeſt ſon, and the ſubject of this memoir, was born February 13, 1733. His mother, whoſe maiden name was Ogilvie, attained a great age; and lived until ſhe enjoyed a certain proſpect of his advancement to the higheſt offices in the ſtate: in addition to the care and attention of this parent, he alſo poſſeſſed the advantage reſulting from the ſuperintendance of a father, until the period when his ſtudies were completed.

In a country where the peaſantry poſſeſs nearly the ſame means of obtaining a good education as the peerage, it may be eaſily ſuppoſed that young Wedderburn was enabled to purſue thoſe liberal ſtudies, which not only embelliſh the mind, but fit a young man of parts for what are termed the learned profeſſions. Bred in a capital, deſignated by Johnſon "as a hot-bed of genius," he was alſo matriculated in an univerſity which ſtill preſerves its ancient celebrity. In addition to this, he was lucky in aſſociating with young men who aſpired after fame and preferment: with Robertſon, who afterwards excelled as a divine and hiſtorian; with Blair, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence; with Home, who, driven from the Scottiſh pulpit for writing a play, may be ſaid to have taken refuge on the ſtage; and with Adam Ferguſſon, a name that will be long reſpected and revered.

The period had now arrived when Mr. Wedderburn was to determine on his future proſpects in life. His brother David* had already decided for the military profeſſion, in which he afterwards attained conſiderable rank; and he himſelf, after due conſideration, reſolved on the ſtudy of the law; which his immediate anceſtors had purſued, with ſucceſs, during ſeveral generations. He, doubtleſs, expected to be inveſted with the ermined robe worn by his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather; and this, or, at moſt, the

* At the end of a ſhort period, he obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 22d regiment of foot, and, in 1770, was appointed to command the Eaſt India Company's forces at Bombay, with the rank of Brigadier-General. After reſiding three years in this capacity, he was killed at the reduction of Baroach, December 3, 1773. A faithful black ſervant returned to England, and reſided many years in the family of his ſurviving brother.

office of Lord Preſident, was the ultimate hope of his ambition. He was, accordingly, admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, and appears to have been inveſted with the gown in 1752, a period when he had not attained the age of twenty.

At this time Mr. Lockhart, a very celebrated pleader, who, we believe, was afterwards elevated to the bench, bore away all the laurels and all the emoluments of the bar. He appears to have excelled chiefly in the pathetic, and it was jocularly remarked of him, that the amount of his *honorarium*, or fee, could be eaſily diſcovered in his countenance; for if handſome, he appeared deeply affected at the juſtice of his client's caſe, but if unexpectedly great, he regularly melted into tears. Againſt ſuch an antagoniſt Mr. Wedderburn brought into the field a fine claſſical taſte, conſiderable eloquence, gradually improved by practice, and no ſmall ſhare of a happy verſatility, which, like the former quality, was not ſuffered to abate by tranſpoſition.

His proſpects were now fair, and he began to be conſidered as a youth of conſiderable promiſe, on whom the important office of Lord Advocate (an office of ſo extraordinary a nature, that one of them, in extenuation of a ſtretch of authority, lately declared he did not know how far it *might* extend) would, ſome day, probably devolve. But an inſult from the bench produced a ſudden change in the determinations of this young and ſpirited advocate; who is ſaid to have pulled off his gown in open Court, and declared publicly, that, from that moment, he abandoned his country and his profeſſion for ever.

It has already been ſtated, that Mr. Wedderburn's anceſtors emigrated towards the north—he, too, was determined to emigrate; but, luckily for himſelf, he moved in a contrary direction. The fame and ſucceſs of the Earl of Mansfield, at this period in full poſſeſſion of all his celebrity, and at the head of the law in England, as Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, no doubt, excited the attention and the ambition of his countrymen, while the riſing influence of the Earl of Bute pointed out a new avenue to power and emolument; nor was he deceived, for both theſe great men proved propitious to him, and were not wooed in vain.

He, accordingly, repaired to London, and enrolled himſelf a member of the Inner Temple, May 8, 1753. After eating commons (for *mocting* was by that time left off) in the pretty little hall of this Inn of Court, he was called to the bar November 23, 1757. At this period, notwithſtanding the reſpectability of his family and connexions, his finances were far from being in a flouriſhing ſituation; and the author of this article has been informed, by a gentleman who viſited him in chambers, that, like ſome of the heroes of antiquity, he waited upon himſelf, and helped his gueſts, without any incumbrance from domeſtics. Notwithſtanding the *res anguſta domus*, ſuch was his honourable perſeverance, that he found means to retain the firſt maſters of that day, on purpoſe to ſubdue the inveterate accent he had contracted at home, and which, by laying him open to the moſt obvious ridicule, would, aſſuredly, have precluded his ſucceſs at the Engliſh bar.

The gentlemen in queſtion were, Mr. Sheridan, the father of the celebrated Member of that name, and Charles Macklin, the comedian; men who, with unequal merits and talents, aimed at the ſame object, as they profeſſed to teach the language of a country in which they had not been born; and even to transfuſe all the delicacy and graces of an inhabitant of the banks of the Thames into the mouth of a young northern, bred on the ſide of the Tweed: but this was not all; for they were firſt to correct a radical defect in the pronunciation, and remove a *drawl*, which appeared ſonorous at Edinburgh, but barbarous in London. Notwithſtanding the manifold obſtacles, both on the part of theſe modern grammarians and their pupil, the miracle was, at length, effected, and they completely ſucceeded.

One of them (Mr. Sheridan), while mentioning the extreme difficulty alluded to here, expreſſes himſelf in the following manner:—"However, there are not wanting examples to ſtimulate thoſe who are in purſuit of this object, and to inſure ſucceſs to their endeavours. There is, at this day, a gentleman of that country, now in London, in an high office of the law (Mr. Wedderburn was at this time Solicitor General), who did not leave Scotland till after he had been ſome years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received inſtruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down in this work, his ſpeech was not to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the moſt poliſhed natives in England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation; and he is, perhaps, at this day, the beſt

pattern to be followed, with regard to both, whether at the Houſe of Commons or at the Bar.

"And yet (continues he) there was a ſtill more extraordinary inſtance which I met with at Edinburgh, in a Lord of Seſſion (Lord Aylmoor), who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet, merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only converſing much with ſuch Engliſhmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with ſome of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the leaſt tincture of the Scottiſh intonation."

Having thus poliſhed the weapons which he had before carefully prepared for the conteſt, Mr. Wedderburn is ſaid to have made his firſt efforts in Butcher-row, at the Robin Hood; having made proof of that ſuit of armour in which he, afterwards, was deſtined to engage, in Weſtminſter-Hall, St. Stephen's Chapel, and the Houſe of Peers. It was there, too, he firſt fell in with a redoubted champion, whom he was fated ſometimes to ſide with, and ſometimes, although, perhaps, always reluctantly, to contend againſt in another place: this was the late Edmund Burke, who, having, with ſome difficulty, overcome an eloquent baker, the victor in the liſts for many years before, was now preparing to exhibit his proweſs on another ſtage, and reap thoſe laurels that will encircle his name as an orator, in ages yet unknown.

As a lawyer, Mr. Wedderburn, in the courſe of a few years obtained great practice, notwithſtanding he had to contend with men of no common talents: for Dunning was then in the flower of youth and of reputation; Thurlow had begun to rear his head above the gaping crowd of competitors at the Chancery bar; Wallace had already acquired the reputation of indefatigable diligence; Kenyon, although conſidered as a dull man, had extenſive chamber practice; while Buller, but juſt known as the author of a Treatiſe on *Niſi Prius*, was preparing to ſtart at once on the Bench, and become one of the youngeſt and ableſt Judges on record. In 1763, he obtained a ſilk gown, as King's Counſel; and on this occaſion, we have been informed, he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

But although Mr. Wedderburn never diſdained money, yet there was ſomething, in addition to this, that attracted his attention, and became the pole to which he, young, but at once wary and ambitious, continually pointed—we allude to the ſeals. The road to the Chancery Bench is ſometimes circuitous, and may be frequently entered by a poſtern gate; at leaſt Mr. Wedderburn thought ſo, and took his meaſures accordingly. He, therefore, of courſe, longed to ſit in Parliament; but as he was a ſtranger himſelf, and unacquainted with the road thither, his countryman, Sir Laurence Dundas, father to the preſent Lord Dundas, kindly granted his aſſiſtance; and, by means of his influence in the north of England, recommended him to a ſeat, for the borough of Richmond.

About this period, he had an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf, in the affair of Lord Clive. That nobleman had returned laden with the ſpoils of the Eaſt, and, with a liberality hitherto unexampled, deſcended, as Jupiter is ſuppoſed to have done to Danäe, in a ſhower of gold. The genius of his Lordſhip, who had riſen from the counting-houſe to the command of armies, was acknowledged by all, and his real, or ſuppoſed, crimes were ſoon forgiven—for he had been ſucceſsful!

The firſt avowed patron of Mr. Wedderburn was Mr. George Grenville, the father of the preſent Marquis of Buckingham, who, like himſelf, had been bred to the bar, but prudently changed a plain black gown for the more profitable robe of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. This young ſtateſman had retired, or rather been driven, from the Miniſtry, and was then in oppoſition: he was powerfully aſſiſted, on this occaſion, by Mr. Wedderburn; who, in 1788, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a ſpirited oppoſition to the expulſion of John Wilkes, Eſq. Member for Middleſex. In the courſe of the next year, having married Miſs Betty Anne, ſole daughter and heireſs of John Dawſon, Eſq. of Morley, in Yorkſhire, he viſited his new acquiſitions in that county, and is ſaid to have made a tour throughout the ridings, towns, and diſtricts of that extenſive county, on purpoſe to diſplay the fervor of his patriotiſm, by warning the electors "of the dangers with which they, and all the freeholders of Great Britain, were threatened, on account of the late unconſtitutional, corrupt deciſion of the Houſe of Commons, in the affair of the Middleſex election." But when Mr. Wilkes, afterwards, moved to reſcind this vote, Mr. Wedderburn, who was then in office, remained mute.

On the 9th of May, 1770, he uttered a very animated philippic againſt Lord Clare, afterwards Earl Nugent, whom he accuſed of "the moſt marked inconſiſtency,

ency, between conduct and opinion." "From the ſhort time it took his Lordſhip, and ſome other great Miniſters, to ſettle theſe contrarieties (he added), it was evident that the *concealed* authors of the preſent ſyſtem of American meaſures had the addreſs to unite perſons and parties, of the moſt contradictory opinions; and ſuch being the caſe, he truſted it would, likewiſe, unite their opponents to purſue one ſteady plan of action, that of preventing the impending ruin of this country, by the total loſs of its American dominions." He predicted, "that, by the meaſures then purſuing, America, which, in the reign of George II. conſtituted a part of the Britiſh empire, would, in the reign of George III. be diſſevered from it; as for the colonies, they had already ceaſed to be Britiſh dominions, and were now no more ſo than Calais, which, as well as they, *was once* an Engliſh province."

He then alluded to the recent creation of a new office,* that of Secretary of State for the Colonies, which, he inſiſted, could neither be legally nor conſtitutionally done; and he concluded by obſerving, "that the precedent quoted from the reign of Edward VI. was a miſerable pretext for evading a poſitive law, with the dark deſign of placing a favourite and obſequious willing ſlave at the head of the American department."

On the death of his friend, Mr. Grenville, however, in 1770, the intenſity of Mr. Wedderburn's patriotiſm appears to have cooled; for, in the courſe of Hilary Term, 1771, he accepted the office of Solicitor General to the King, and Cofferer to her Majeſty. In the courſe of the next ſeſſion, we find him ſupporting the Royal Marriage Bill; in 1773, he ſhielded Lord Hillſborough, whom he himſelf had before aſſailed, from the attacks of his adverſaries, reſpecting the Carib lands in the Iſland of St. Vincent's, and aſſiſted Lord North in his Bill for new modelling the Eaſt India Company; the fruitful parent of Mr. Fox's, Mr. Pitt's, the Declaratory, the Exolanatory, and ſome ſcores of Acts of Parliament, one of which occaſioned the diſmiſſal of a whole Miniſtry.

On the ninth of March, 1774, the Premier having moved ſeveral reſolutions, relative to the right of the legiſlature of Great Britain to bind America in all caſes whatſoever, Mr. Solicitor General defended theſe propoſitions, in a moſt eloquent ſpeech, and, at the ſame time, recommended ſome law which would effectually puniſh the authors and actors in the late riot at Boſton; in conſequence of which, the Boſton Port, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Quebec, the Prohibitory, and the Capture Bills, were all ſeverally enacted, and carried into effect.

It is but candid to hope, and even believe, that Mr. Wedderburn, upon this occaſion, was actuated by the pureſt motives, and that a change ſo ſudden, a converſion ſo inſtantaneous, originated in the moſt profound conviction. His enemies, however, were bitter in their reſentment, and ſo illiberal in their animoſity, that they would not allow the intervention of any one honourable principle. They carried their hatred to ſuch a length, that they attacked his principles, his profeſſion, and even his country. They obſerved, that, while in oppoſition, he had frankly predicted the ruin likely to enſue, in conſequence of a conteſt with America, and yet, no ſooner had he been inveſted with the office of Solicitor General, than he aided the Miniſter in all his acts, and thus tended, with all his might, after the lapſe of only four years, to realize his own prophecy, "that the American colonies would, in the reign of George III. be diſſevered from the Britiſh empire."

Having complained, in the courſe of a reply (Feb. 6, 1775), "that the rebellious diſpoſition of the Americans had been encouraged by thoſe who avowed their cauſe in England," Colonel Barre immediately aroſe to anſwer him. "He allowed, the Americans might well be encouraged by their confidence in having friends at home, "when they recollected, that the Honourable Gentleman's voice was made hoarſe in condemning the meaſures of this country towards America, and had never been louder than in his inveſtive againſt Lord Hillſborough (the then Secretary of State), for the letter which he inſiſted deſerved impeachment."

Having, in the courſe of the ſame ſeſſion, entered into an elaborate defence of the meaſure of garriſoning Gibraltar and Minorca with Hanoverians, founded on the precedent, that foreign troops had been introduced into the kingdom without the conſent of Parliament, and moved the previous queſtion, he was replied to by Mr. Burke, who obſerved, "that the learned gentleman had ranſacked hiſtory, ſtatutes, and journals, and had taken a very long journey, as was uſual with him, through which he did not wiſh to follow him, but he was always glad to meet him on his return home. Let us (ſays he) ſtrip off this learned foliage entirely from his

* January 23.

his argument; let us unſwathe this Egyptian corpſe, and bereave it of its ſalt, gum, and mummy, and ſee what ſort of a dry ſkeleton it is underneath—nothing but a precedent! The gentleman aſſerts, that a Bill only can declare the conſent of Parliament—not an addreſs—not a reſolution of the Houſe; yet he thinks that a reſolution of the Houſe would, in this caſe, be better than a Bill of Indemnity: ſo that we find a bill is nothing, a reſolution is nothing—nay, I fear our liberty is nothing; and that, ere long, our rights, freedom, and ſpirit, nay, this Houſe itſelf, will vaniſh, in a previous queſtion."

In reſpect to his profeſſion, it was obſerved, in the periodical productions of the day, "that the patriotiſm of a lawyer is always problematical;" and that, "having been accuſtomed, in the Courts below, to plead for or againſt, according to his brief, he had carried the ſame facility of diſpoſition up ſtairs with him." His early education was alſo ſaid to have been unfavourable to liberty; he had been bred to the practice of a juriſprudence bottomed on civil law, at a tribunal founded on a French model, and in a country where there was no Grand Jury in any, or jury at all in civil caſes; while in criminal ones unanimity was not required. The arrows of ſatire, barbed with both poetry and proſe, were ſhot at, or rather ſhowered upon him; and Churchill, then in the blaze of an ephemeral reputation, is ſuppoſed to have drawn a caricature, rather than a reſemblance of him, in the "Roſciad;" for the features are groſsly diſtorted, and he is condemned for his attachment to Mr. Murphy, which certainly did him honour. It is, indeed, rather a charge on his memory, that the penſion lately conferred, in order to cheer the old age of his friend, ſhould have been granted at the inſtance of any one except his Lordſhip. The following are the lines alluded to:—

"To miſchief train'd, even from his mother's womb,
Grown old in fraud, tho' yet in manhood's bloom,
Adopting arts by which gay villains riſe,
And reach the heights which honeſt men deſpiſe;
Mute at the Bar, and in the Senate loud,
Dull 'mongſt the dulleſt, proudeſt of the proud,
A pert, prim prater, of the Northern race,
Guilt in his heart, and famine in his face,
Stood forth—and thrice he wav'd his lilly hand—
And thrice he twirl'd his tie—thrice ſtrok'd his band," &c.

Junius alſo, the poliſhed, the accompliſhed, the inſidious Junius, took aim at him in ſilence and obſcurity, behind an anonymous name.

But theſe darts, although they appeared to gall him for the time, glanced harmleſs from the impenetrable buckler of the Solicitor General, and, inſtead of preventing, may be fairly ſaid to have accelerated his preferment. The miniſterial writers, at the ſame time, were loud in praiſe of his talents, his genius, his love of order, his liberality of conduct, his patriotiſm, and his virtues.

In Trinity Term (June 10), 1778, Mr. Wedderburn was nominated Attorney General, in conſequence of the elevation of Lord Thurlow to the Chancery Bench, of which his former colleague had now alſo a nearer view of than before. In this ſituation we do not recollect, notwithſtanding the critical poſture of the times might, as uſual, be pleaded, that he exerciſed the office of *Diabolus Regis*, or Proſecutor for the Crown, with any extraordinary degree of aſperity. On the contrary, we believe, that, when compared with any of his ſucceſſors, his official conduct was mild and meritorious.

In the mean time, he perſevered in ſupporting the meaſures of Lord North, which were intended to reduce America to a ſtate of unconditional ſubmiſſion.* So ſtrenuous was the zeal of ſome individuals, at this period, that they offered to ſubſcribe money, and raiſe regiments, for the purpoſe of coercing the colonies: Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Aſhburton, who was conſidered to be the ſoundeſt conſtitutional lawyer of that day, objected to the propriety of this meaſure; which was, however, defended by the

* It was a little before this period (in 1774), that the celebrated Dr. Franklin happened to be examined before the Privy Council. The office of interrogation devolved on the then Solicitor General, who was ſuppoſed, at the time, to have conducted himſelf with an animated, but impolitic, degree of reſentment. We believe Dr. Franklin was accompanied, on this occaſion, by Dr. Prieſtley; and, it is pretty well known, that, anterior to that event, he was rather lukewarm in reſpect to the queſtions of reſiſtance and independency; but it is equally improbable, and untrue, that he whiſpered in Mr. Wedderburn's ear, as he retired, "I will make your maſter a little King for this!" He withdrew without uttering a ſingle word; but the proceedings of that day are ſaid to have ſunk into his heart, and were never afterwards effaced.

Attorney

Attorney General, on the ground, that a negative was lodged with the Parliament, which could, at any time, interfere, by means of the Annual Mutiny Bill, if neceſſary.

At length the time arrived, when Mr. Wedderburn was to receive an ample reward for all his ſervices, as well as a remuneration for the abuſe which had been ſo copiouſly laviſhed upon him: for, in Trinity Term, 1780 (June 14), he was nominated to the important office of Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. On this occaſion, he had a powerful competitor, in his contemporary at the Bar, the late Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley; and the conteſt, at the period alluded to, was, not unaptly, compared to the ſtruggle between Ajax and Ulyſſes for the ſhield of Achilles.

On the ſame day that he was inveſted with the dignity of the coif, a Barony was conferred on him by patent; in conſequence of which he was called to the Houſe of Peers, by the ſtyle and title of Alexander Lord Loughborough, Baron Loughborough, of Loughborough in the county of Leiceſter.

No ſooner was his Lordſhip inveſted with his new office, than an opportunity, unfortunately, occurred, for the exerciſe of its functions: this was in conſequence of the riots that took place during the ſummer of 1780, and were ſuffered, by the moſt culpable negligence, to attain a moſt alarming aſpect. His charge to the Grand Jury, in the great hall at St. Margaret's hill, aſſembled for the purpoſe of finding the Bills upon this occaſion, has always been conſidered as a maſterly ſpecimen of juridical eloquence. It is but juſtice alſo to obſerve, that he recommended to the clemency of the Sovereign a number of unhappy young perſons, of both ſexes, who had been carried away by the prevalence of example, and a moſt ridiculous outcry, on the ſcore of religion. On the other hand, it would be culpable to omit, that the mode then introduced, of trying ſeveral, who were ſtrangers to each other, ſome of whom were innocent, while the guilty were implicated in different degrees of criminality, at the ſame time, and by the ſame indictment, was loudly, and juſtly, cenſured, as a moſt dangerous innovation.

While Lord Loughborough preſided in the Common Pleas, a prodigious influx of ſuitors crowded into that Court, and his Lordſhip, in particular, afforded relief to a body of men, who had, ſometimes, ſolicited, elſewhere, either in vain, or under conſiderable diſadvantages. The claſs we allude to was compoſed of ſeafaring men; who, in the courſe of long voyages to the Eaſt Indies, America, and the coaſt of Africa, were not unfrequently expoſed to cruelty and injuſtice, on the part of their officers, while they were not always able to contend, on their return, with the real or ſuppoſed offenders, by means of an expenſive ſuit at law. Several noted examples of this kind were held out to the world, and the damages awarded tended not a little to check brutal uſage on the part of commanders, and ſubordinate officers.*

A queſtion relative to the right of leaſing or gleaning came before this court, which afforded his Lordſhip an excellent opportunity of diſplaying his eloquence. Mr. Juſtice Wilſon, ſince dead, and another judge coincided in opinion with the Chief Juſtice, who was for the negative, ſo that honeſt Gould was left by himſelf to contend for the affirmative, which he did ſtoutly, and with conſiderable effect. On one ſide, the arguments tended chiefly towards demonſtrating the impolicy of the cuſtom; on the other, they were bottomed on ancient preſcription. Since this period, a number of real actions have been brought (for this may be conſidered merely as a fictitious one to try the queſtion) and the deciſion of that day has been acted upon to its full extent.

While inveſted with this office, a circumſtance occurred, which was ſuppoſed to have brought ſome obloquy upon the premier of that day. This was the augmentation of the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. Mr. Fox, who mentioned the buſineſs in the Houſe of Commons, contended that ſuch a proceeding tended to violate the integrity and independence of the judges, as it was not ſufficient for this purpoſe, that they ſhould be immoveable at the pleaſure of the crown. For it ought alſo to be impoſſible to ſeduce, or at leaſt, warp them by means of donatives. He therefore inferred that in this, and all ſimilar caſes, application ought to be made to parlia-

* It was his Lordſhip's cuſtom to invite all the officers of his Court, once a year, to an entertainment; and about this period he was greatly, and, indeed, juſtly, diſguſted with the indelicate conduct of one of them, who ſtated, after dinner, by way of *joke*, that it was cuſtomary for a ſailor to threaten his captain with "Loughboroughing" him! This perſon, who had lately *purchaſed* his office, was, of courſe, never invited again to Bedford-ſquare.

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ment, and ſurely in a conſtitutional point of view, his doctrine was correct.

Lady Loughborough having died February 15, 1781, his Lordſhip, at the end of about nineteen months (September 12, 1782), married the Honourable Charlotte Courtney, daughter to the late Viſcount.

In the courſe of the ſame year, the ſeals being in *obeyance*, he was placed at the head of the commiſſioners appointed to tranſact the buſineſs of Chancellor.

No ſooner had the celebrated coalition taken place, than Lord Loughborough once more ſided with his old friend, Lord North, ſupported him during his ſhort-lived adminiſtration, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, and ranged himſelf again on the ſide of oppoſition, when he retired from power.

In the courſe of the regency buſineſs, he was alſo frequently conſulted, but this law on this occaſion was deemed unſound, and even unconſtitutional by ſome.

In 1791, we find his Lordſhip ſtrongly objecting to the Ruſſian armament. He reprobated the idea of hoſtilities, in the moſt forcible terms, and "deſired the miniſtry to lay their hands to their hearts, and ſay whether this was a war of the public? Did they deſire it? On the contrary, were they not already ſo heavily oppreſſed with the number and the weight of taxes, as to be unable to contribute any further to the exigencies of the governments? Look around (added he) for the reſources! See what petty methods had been adopted to ſwell the revenue! View the ſacred depoſits in the Bank, which, for the firſt time in fourſcore years, had become the object of finance; behold every avenue to induſtry choaked with the enormity of the taxes, which will ſpeedily be impoſſible to be borne!

"It was a matter of moſt ſerious conſideration to every noble Lord, by what fatality it was, that, year after year, we were to be involved in diſputes with every power, in every quarter of the world. Were they to travel on in this courſe of blind and irrational confidence; yielding an implicit obedience to every ſcheme of miniſters, what muſt be the reſult to the kingdom? He did not heſitate to ſay, that this meaſure, unexplained as it was, amounted directly to an aggreſſion againſt Ruſſia; for his majeſty, it ſeems, had ſent a mandate to the Court of St. Peterſburg, to which the Empreſs had not thought proper to yield. He was now to enforce that mandate by arms. If ſhe perſiſted in refuſing his mediation, the kingdom was either to retreat, or to follow up the imperious menace by a war. But it was fortunate for us that we were yet upon the brink of the precipice, and before we plunged into the abyſs, we ought to pauſe and look around us. What were the commercial and political purpoſes we had in view, to juſtify a breach with the Empreſs; a breach which he was afraid had been widened, from the intolerable arrogance of the language held to her, and which that high ſpirited princeſs could never brook? Was it intended that, while the Britiſh fleet entered the Baltic, a Pruſſian army was to march through Livonia to the gates of St. Peterſburgh? But if even St Peterſburgh were taken, would it end the war? Would they purſue their victory to Moſcow? In ſhort, it was impoſſible to ſee the end of the calamities to which this unfortunate diſpute might lead."

Towards the concluſion, his Lordſhip obſerved "That he did not wiſh to enter into any detail or eulogium on the meaſures of the National Aſſembly of France; but ſurely their magnanimous and truly political declaration, that they would for ever avoid wars on ſpeculative and theoretical points, ought to have ſuggeſted to us a wiſer and more elevated ſyſtem than that we had lately purſued. The revolution in France preſented to us the means of reducing our eſtabliſhments, of eaſing the people, and of ſecuring to them for a ſeries of years the bleſſings of peace."

In the courſe of the ſame year, Lord Loughborough, in a long and able ſpeech, condemned the conduct of miniſters relative to the war with Tippoo, "who had been ſtated a tyrant, and a barbarian, but whoſe conduct to the troops taken at Daramporam, ſurpaſſed even the general notions of European politeneſs."

On the renewal of the queſtion relative to the trial of Mr. Haſtings, he boldly and mercifully contended, "that impeachments did not abate on a diſſolution," and obſerved, "that this was the opinion in thoſe times when the conſtitution was beſt underſtood, and law prevailed. The original juriſdiction of their Lordſhips was ſuperior to the technical forms of the Courts below; theſe abatements and diſcontinuances, which had their origin chiefly in the fiſcal neceſſity of former times, and reſulted only from the profits of the crown, by ſending the parties

parties back to a new ſuit, were now declining with the gradual advancement of liberty and underſtanding."

His Lordſhip alſo controverted the doctrine laid down by the Lord Chancellor; aſſerted that the Commons did impeach *in the name and on the behalf of all the people of England*; contended that the repreſentatives were ſent to Parliament on the part of the whole people, and the cleareſt proof that could be adduced was, *the power of the Commons to grant ſupplies*. He obſerved that every thing judicial was veſted in the Houſe of Peers, while every thing of a legiſlative nature was divided between the two; and this it was gave the true poiſe and character to our conſtitution; a monarchy ſomething of ariſtocracy, and a ſober and temperate democracy, conſtituting its frame. "Let not their Lordſhips, therefore, act incautiouſly, with regard to the popular part of the conſtitution; let them look about them and be warned; let them not deny that the people *were any thing*, leſt they compelled them to think they were *every thing!*"

An event occurred ſoon after this, which ſeems to have neutralized all his Lordſhip's hatred to the miniſters then in power, and enabled him to accept a place at the council board—this was the war with France, which was productive of a variety of changes, both political and moral. Whether Lord Loughborough was actuated by a fear of a revolution here, combined with a ſalutary dread and horror of the enemy, or influenced by the motives aſcribed to him in the letters addreſſed by the Earl of Lauderdale to the Peers of Scotland, the writer of this article will not preſume, upon this occaſion, to determine. He is content with recording the ſimple fact, that on January 27, 1793, his Lordſhip was inveſted with the important office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and ſupported the Miniſtry with the ſame ſhare of talents and abilities during the French, as he had before done throughout the American war. To him alſo was attributed the unfortunate declaration relative to an attempt on Dunkirk.

On October 31, 1795, he was, by a ſecond patent, created Lord Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey, "with remainders ſeverally and ſucceſſively to Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, bart. and to John Erſkine, his brother." April 18, 1801, he was, by a third patent, created Earl of Roſslyn, in Mid Lothian, "with remainder to the heirs, lawfully begotten, of the body of his ſiſter, Lady Jane Erſkine (deceaſed)." The King, at the ſame time, directed and ordained by his royal ſign manual, that his niece ſhould enjoy the ſame place and precedency as the daughter of an Earl.

Lord Roſslyn, we believe, never publiſhed but one work, to which his name was affixed; this made its appearance in 1793, and was entitled, "Obſervations on the State of the Engliſh Priſons, and the Means of improving them; communicated to the Rev. Henry Zouch, a Juſtice of the Peace, by the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, now Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain."

We ſhall here only tranſcribe a ſummary of regulations drawn up by his Lordſhip, for the improvement of Houſes of Correction:—

1. That two juſtices ſhall be appointed, twice in the year, directors of the houſe of correction.

2. That every priſoner under adjudication to that confinement, or committed for above a week, ſhall be kept to work, and on the diet of the priſon.

3. That no keeper ſhall be permitted to have a profit beyond what the juſtices allow as his ſtated pay.

4. That regular books be kept of the priſoners work, deportment, and earnings; reported at each quarter ſeſſions, and the accounts then ſettled; and that an abſtract of theſe reports be tranſmitted to the judges on the firſt day of every aſſize.

"The act brought in by Mr. Powis (it is added) for the better regulation of jails, and other places of confinement, proceeds upon the principles already laid down; that employment and ſolitude are the proper means of regulating the jails; and that the inſpection muſt be the peculiar charge of ſome magiſtrate. The neceſſity of reſtraining the keeper from any contingent profits, has been left to the obſervation of the juſtices; the power given to the viſiting juſtices requires to be more extended than the act ſuppoſes, but the great defect of this, as well as all the former acts on the ſubject, is, that they rather *counſel* than *command*. It is not ſo much for the want of good laws as from their inexecution, that the ſtate of the priſons is ſo bad. In two different counties, the juſtices took into conſideration the late act, and gravely reſolved to wait till they ſaw what effect it had in other places; and

and in one of thoſe counties their priſons are notoriouſly defective; in the other, far from being good, though ſomewhat reformed. A careful attention, however, to the regulations of this act, with ſuch extenſion as the obſervations of the Juſtices may from time to time ſuggeſt, would, in a ſhort period, and with a great future ſaving to the public, eſtabliſh a very good ſyſtem of management for the houſes of correction, enforcing the two great principles of employment and retirement.

"Beſides all the regulations pointed out in the preceding obſervations, there is another moſt eſſential one, which would not be an object of great expence, and ought not to be ſpared; that is the regular celebration of divine ſervice in every place of confinement, and a ſtrict attention to the ſanctity of the Sunday. In too many places the viſits of ſtrangers are moſt frequent on that day, which of all others is the leaſt proper for their admiſſion, and ought to be denied."

This laſt obſervation appears, in ſome reſpects, to favour of unneceſſary rigour, as Sunday, perhaps, is the only day when unfortunate perſons of this deſcription can be viſited by their friends.

We have now traced the progreſs of the Earl of Roſslyn, from his firſt appearance above the political horizon, until he had attained the higheſt and moſt auguſt office, which it is poſſible for a ſovereign of England to confer on a ſubject. It only remains to obſerve, that, in point of brilliant eloquence, he was perhaps unrivalled by any lawyer of his time, and that, although he was accuſed by his enemies of too great pliability, as a ſtateſman, yet it has been generally allowed that, as a judge, his deciſions were never queſtioned on the ſcore of integrity.

His Lordſhip, feeling the infirmities of age coming faſt upon him, retired from the poſt of Chancellor in 1801, with a penſion, and was ſucceeded by Sir John Scott, now Lord Eldon. Since that period, he has lived chiefly in the country, ſometimes at his ſeat, near Windſor, and alſo occaſionally at Weymouth, when the royal family, at whoſe parties both he and his counteſs have, of late, been frequent gueſts, happened to be there. By ſobriety, regularity, and temperance, he doubtleſs prolonged a feeble exiſtence, but at length died ſuddenly, at Baileys, between Slough and Salt Hill, on Thurſday, January 3, 1805, about one o'clock in the morning, in the 72d year of his age, of an apoplectic fit.

His Lordſhip never had but one child, a ſon, born October 2, 1793, who died ſoon after. The earldom is therefore extinct, but the barony deſcends, in compliance with the tenour of the patent, on his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, M.P. in the preſent parliament, for the diſtrict of Scottiſh boroughs, conſiſting of Kirkaldy, Bruntiſland, Kinghorn, and Dyſart, who is now Lord Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey.

On Saturday morning, January 12, the remains of the late Earl of Roſslyn were removed for interment, from his Lordſhip's ſeat to St. Paul's cathedral. Th following was the order of the proceſſion:—

The Undertaker.
Two Conductors, on Horſeback.
State Coach, Coronet and Cuſhion.
Two Conductors, on Horſeback.
Ten Horſemen, in Cloaks.
Hearſe and ſix Horſes, decorated with Eſcutcheons, Feathers, and Helmets.
The Coffin, covered with rich black Velvet, gilt Furniture, and Braſs Inſcription.
His Lordſhip's Arms, with the following Inſcription:
ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN,
EARL OF ROSSLYN.
Born 13th of February, 1733. Died 2d of January, 1805.
Ten Pages on foot, with ſilk Bands and Truncheons.

Five mourning Coaches, drawn by ſix Horſes each; two Pages attending each Coach. The firſt and ſecond contained the Pall-bearers; the third, the two Chief Mourners, and General Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, Bart. and John Erſkine, Eſq.; Fourth Coach, friends of the Deceaſed, and the fifth Domeſtics. Her Ladyſhip's carriages, and thoſe of the preſent Lord Loughborough, &c. followed empty. The cavalcade arrived at St. Paul's at half paſt three o'clock, where it was met by a Prebendary of the Cathedral, and being conducted to the chapel, the ſervice was read, and the ceremony finiſhed.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

DRAMA.

THE Land we Live in, a Comedy; acted the first Time, at Drury-lane Theatre, December 19, 1804. 2s. 6d.

The Theatrical Recorder; by Thomas Holcroft. No. 1. (To be continued monthly.) 2s. 6d.

The Blind Bargain, or Hear it Out, a Comedy; by Frederick Reynolds, Esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The London Primer, or First Book for Children; intended as an Introduction to Dr. Mavor's, and the various other Spelling Books. 6d. Phillips.

Instructions, or Dialogues between a Parent and his Children, interspersed with original Fables, well adapted to the Capacities of Youth. Small 8vo. with Cuts. 3s. 6d.

An Alphabetical Key to Propria quæ Maribus, Quæ Genus, and As in Præsenti; containing all the Examples, declined and translated, with the Rules quoted under each, and numerical References to the Context; by J. Carey, L. L. D. 2s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Rise, Progress, Decline, and Fall, of Bonaparte's Empire in France; by W. Barré, Author of "The History of the French Consulate under Bonaparte." With Portraits. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LAW.

The Trials of Thomas Price and Mathew Crosse, for Perjury, in voting at the late Middlesex Election. 2s.

The Statutes at large; by Pickering. Volume 45. Part I. 13s. boards.

MEDICAL.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy; by a Society of Gentlemen in London and Edinburgh. No. I. (To be continued quarterly.) 3s.

Observations on the Cow-Pox, shewing that it originates in Scrophulus; with Cases to prove that it is no security against the Small-Pox, &c. by R. Squirrell, M. D. 2s. 6d.

A Reply to Mr. Edlin's two Cases of Gout, said to have terminated in Death, in Consequence of the external Use of cold Water. To which are added, an Instance of the fatal effects of encouraging Gout; with Observations, &c. by Robert Kinglake, M. D. 2s. 6d.

Duncan's Annals of Medicine, for the Years 1803-4. 8vo. 9s. in boards.

MISCELLANIES.

The Correspondence between Frances Countess of Hartford (late Duchess of Somerset), and Henrietta Louisa Countess of Pomfret, between the Years 1738 and 1742, during the Residence of the latter Lady abroad; interspersed with original Poetry, and Anecdotes of the English, French, and other Courts, and of distinguished Persons then living. 3 Volumes 8vo. Embellished with a Portrait of Lady Pomfret, by Caroline Watson. 1l. 1s. boards. Phillips.

Harvest Home; consisting, among a great Variety of interesting Matter, of supplementary Gleaning in England, of original Poems, original Dramas, of Sketches of the State of English Artizans, &c. &c. by S. J. Pratt. With a Portrait of the Author. 3 large 8vo. Volumes. Phillips.

The Society of Friends, or People commonly called Quakers, examined; by John Bristed. 8vo. 6s.

A Letter to the Members of the Proclamation Society, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice. 1s.

An Inquiry into the Origin and Mode of Commencement of the different Wars of Europe, for the last two Centuries. To which are added, Authorities upon the Nature of modern Declarations.

A Letter to a Member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; in which its Principles are examined and condemned. 2s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Year 1804, kept in Paternoster Row, London; by William Bent. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A General Treatise on Cattle; comprehending the Breeding, Management, Improvement, and Diseases; by John Lawrence. 8vo. 12s. boards.

NOVELS.

Adeline Mowbray, or the Mother and Daughter. 3 Volumes. 13s. 6d. boards.

Flim Flams, or the Life and Errors of my Uncle, with the Amours of my Aunt; consisting of Extravaganzas, &c. With Caricature Engravings. 3 Volumes small 8vo. 18s. boards.

Men and Women; by the Author of "What you Please," &c. 3 Volumes. 13s. 6d. boards.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Essay on the Impolicy of a Bounty on the Importation of Corn; and on the Principles

ples which ought to regulate the Commerce of Grain. 2s. 6d.

The Twenty-Third Report of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s.

Obſervations on the Speech of Mr. Wilberforce, on his Motion in Parliament, May, 1804, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; by Jeſſe Foot, Surgeon. 3s.

POLITICAL.

An Argument upon the Juſtice and Expediency of the Order iſſued for detaining all Ships bound to the Ports of Spain, freighted with Treaſure or warlike Stores. 1s. 6d.

Political Sketches in 1805. No. 1. (To be continued periodically.) 1s. 6d.

Bonaparte compared with Philip of Macedon; or a View of the ſimilar Schemes employed by Philip to ſubvert the Liberties of Greece, and of Bonaparte to enſlave Europe. To which are added, Obſervations on the critical Situation of Ireland, &c. 1s. 6d.

Thoughts on the Order to detain the Spaniſh Frigates; by H. Maddock, Barriſter. 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

Bonaparte, a Satire; His Coronation, a Viſion. 1s.

Poems by Laura Sophia Temple. Small 8vo. 5s. boards. Phillips.

The Triumph of Muſic; by Wm. Hayley, Eſq. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Playful Tranſlations from the Greek and Roman Claſſics, adapted to Men, Manners, and Things; with original Poems, Prologues, Epilogues, Epigrams, &c. by Thomas Vaughan. No. 1. With a Vignette, deſigned by Loutherbourg. 4s.

Specimens of ſcarce Tranſlations of the Seventeenth Century, from the Latin Poets. To which are added, Miſcellaneous Tranſlations from the Greek, Spaniſh, Italian, &c. by Robert Walpole, Eſq. B. A. 8vo. 4s. boards.

The Lay of the laſt Minſtrel; by Walter Scott, Eſq. 4to.

The Beauties of Engliſh Poetry; ſelected from the moſt eſteemed Authors; by Dr. Wolcott; containing ſeveral original Pieces, never before publiſhed. 2 Volumes, Pocket Size, with Engravings.

Oriental Tales, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, by J. Hoppner, Eſq. R. A. 8vo. 7s. boards.

THEOLOGY.

The Faith and Hope of the Righteous; a Sermon preached at Bath, December 2, 1804, on Occaſion of the Death of the Rev. Archibald Maclaine, D. D. late Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at the Hague; by the Rev. Dr. Gardnier. 1s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels to the Weſtward of the Allegany Mountains, in the States of the Ohio, Kentucky, and Tenneſſe, and Return to Charleſton through the Upper Carolinas. With a Map of the States in the Centre, Weſt, and South of the United States. Tranſlated from the French of F. A. Michaux, M. D. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Narrative of a Voyage to Braſil, in the Years 1802 and 1803; with general Sketches of the Country, and a Deſcription of the City and Province of St. Salvadore and Port Seguro; by Thomas Lindley. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Imported by H. Eſcher, German Bookſeller, No. 14, Gerard-ſtreet, Soho.

Goethes, Lebendes Benvenuto Cellini. 2 Theile. 1803. 1l.

Witz und Laune, oder Auſhwaht der beſten und witzigſten Anekdoten und Geſchichten. 2 Bände. 1804. 12s.

Walthers neue Darſtellungen aus der Galliſchen Gehirn und Schädellehre. 1 4s. 6d.

Peſtalozzi, wie Gertrude ihre Kinder lehrt. 1801. 8s.

Schade's German and Engliſh Pocket Dictionary; two Parts; new improved Edition. 1804. 11s. 6d.

Wildenow's Hortus Berolenſis, cum Fig. col. faſcic. 1. Fol. 1l. 5s.

Wildenow's Species Plantarum. Tomi 3. Pars 3tia. 16s.

Scarpa, Anotationes anatomicæ, cum Fig. 4to. 1l. 4s.

Nova Acta Societatis Scientiarum Upſalenſis. Vol. 6. cum Fig. 4to. 1s. 7s.

Murhard's Bibliotheca Mathematica. Tom. 3tius. 8vo. 8s.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS NOON's (BURTON-UPON TRENT) *for a Thraſhing Machine, with looſe Beaters.*

THE looſe beaters are hung by means of pivot-ends to a cylinder or drum. The corn is introduced into the machine, through two fluted rollers, to be thraſhed from the feeding-board, in the common way. Theſe rollers muſt be preſſed towards each other, by means of ſprings, weights, or ſome other mode, ſo as to hold the ſtraw ſufficiently tight in its paſſage through them, while the beaters ſeparate the corn from it. Underneath the rollers is a trough, ribbed or flutted within, the whole width of the cylinders, and about

one third of its circumference, againſt which the beaters ſtrike, and thereby ſeparate the corn from the ſtraw, and deliver both out at the other end of the ſaid trough, where it may paſs over, if thought proper, a ſcreen to be winnowed. By means of a ſcrew, the trough under the cylinder, is raiſed or lowered, as neceſſary, for different ſorts of grain. The fluted rollers are turned by two wheels, one of which is connected with the horizontal ſhaft, by means of a click-wheel, when it is intended to work the machine by horſe, or other ſuperior power. This click-wheel is ſo conſtructed that no accident can happen either to the machine or horſe, ſhould the animal ſuddenly ſtop. But ſhould this happen, or ſhould the ſhaft, by any other means, be ſuddenly checked, the machine would continue its courſe (from the velocity acquired by the fly-wheel) without injury, until it ſtopped of itſelf; for the clicks would then meet a bar the contrary way and ſlip over it. This continuance, the Patentee thinks may be applied to conſiderable advantage in various other kinds of machinery. He adds, that he does not think it neceſſary to mention the various materials of which the machine ſhould be conſtructed, as every workman muſt be a competent judge of that matter, and will of courſe vary them according to circumſtances.

The drawings repreſent a machine of a two-horſe power, which will cauſe the cylinder to make one hundred revolutions in a minute, which velocity may be increaſed or diminiſhed by altering the number of wheels, or cogs on the wheels, either belonging to the machine, or horizontal ſhaft, or by other means known to every experienced mechanician.

Obſervations by Mr. Noon. "The advantages ariſing from this machine are very conſiderable, it having leſs friction, than any other that has hitherto come to my knowledge, and conſequently it does more work with the ſame power, and leſs injury to the ſtraw. It is alſo leſs liable to accidents, and when out of order may be repaired by a common workman.

MR. ROBERT FRITH (BROUGHTON, LANCASTER) *for an improved Method of dying Cotton-wool, Cotton-twiſt, Cotton-weft, and Cotton-cloth, of a Nankeen colour.*

This invention conſiſts in the uſe, either conjoined, or ſucceſſive, of an infuſion, or decoction of galls, mahogany bark, alder bark, oak bark, elm bark, ſchumach, and madder, or of any one, two, or more of them, and of a ſolution of iron, prepared by means of the ſulphuric, nitric, muriatic, and acetous acids, or any one or more of them, or by any other acid or acids commonly uſed for ſuch ſolutions, or prepared in any other way in which the ſolution of iron, commonly called iron-liquor, is prepared.

Mr. Frith diſclaims, under this patent, the uſe either of the infuſion or decoction ſolely, or of the ſolution ſolely; and confines his invention, and right to the uſe of both, either jointly or ſucceſſively, the ſame having never been before, either jointly or ſucceſſively, uſed in the ſame proceſs in dying buff or nankeen, and being ſubſtances which probably were not tried for that purpoſe, becauſe they are the common ingredients uſed in making black ink.

He alſo thinks it right to diſclaim any title to the invention of making or preparing the above infuſion or decoction, and ſolution, or any of them; and then he points out the manner in which he connects his invention with other known proceſſes, and which may be thus deſcribed. After waſhing the ſubſtance to be dyed in hot water, it is to be dipped into an infuſion or decoction of galls, mahogany-bark, &c. &c. or of any one, two, or more of them; it is now to be paſſed through the ſolution of iron, and then to be well waſhed in warm water; afterwards to be paſſed through a ſolution of ſoap and water, or through a ſolution of any of the alkalies in water, or through lime-water; and laſtly, while wet, it is to be dipped into a ſolution of tin, prepared by means of either the nitric acid, or the muriatic acid, or the nitro-muriatic acid, diluted with warm water. After waſhing the ſubſtance in the uſual way, the operation is complete.

Obſervation by the Patentee.—It may be proper to add, that, in the above proceſs, an infuſion or decoction of galls produces a yellowiſh buff-colour; and that the addition of a ſmall quantity of mahogany-bark, or alder-bark, to the infuſion of galls, produces a proper buff-colour; and that the addition of a greater quantity of bark produces a nankeen-colour.—The proportions of each may be varied according to the ſhade of colour which the dyer wiſhes to produce.

MR. ARTHUR WOOLF'S (SPA FIELDS), *for certain Improvements in the Conſtruction of Steam-Engines.*

Mr. Woolf has aſcertained, by actual and deciſive experiments, that ſteam, acting

ing with the expanſive force of four pounds the ſquare inch, againſt the ſafety-valve, expoſed alſo to the weight of the atmoſphere, is capable of expanding itſelf to four times the volume it then occupies, and ſtill to be equal to the preſſure of the atmoſphere; ſo, in like manner, ſteam of the force of five pounds the ſquare inch, can expand itſelf to five times its volume; and quantities of ſteam, of the like expanſive force, of ſix, ſeven, eight, &c. pounds the ſquare inch, can expand itſelf to ſix, ſeven, eight, &c. times its volume, and ſtill be capable of producing ſufficient action againſt the piſtons of a ſteam engine, to cauſe it to riſe in the old engine of Newcomen, or to be carried into the vacuous part of the cylinder in the improved engines; and this ratio is progreſſive, and nearly, if not intirely, uniform; ſo that ſteam, the expanſive force of which is equal to twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty pounds, the ſquare inch of a common ſafety-valve, will expand itſelf to twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty times its volume.—Upon this principle the patentee has founded his improvements, the deſcription of which we ſhall endeavour, by abridgment, to bring into a moderate compaſs.

An engine conſtructed upon Mr. Woolf's plan muſt have two ſteam-veſſels of different dimenſions, according to the temperature, or expanſive force, to be communicated to the ſteam. Each ſteam-veſſel ſhould be furniſhed with a piſton, and the ſmaller cylinders ſhould have a communication, both at top and bottom, with the boiler which ſupplies the ſteam, which communications, by means of cocks, or valves, are to be alternately opened and ſhut during the working of the engine. The top of the ſmall cylinder ſhould have a communication with the bottom of the larger cylinder, and the bottom of the ſmaller with the top of the larger, with proper means to open and ſhut theſe alternately, by cocks, valves, &c.; and both top and bottom of the larger cylinder, or ſteam-veſſel, ſhould, while the engine is at work, communicate alternately with a condenſing-veſſel, into which a jet of water is admitted to haſten the condenſation; or the condenſing-veſſel may be cooled by any other means calculated to produce that effect. When the engine is at work, ſteam of high temperature is admitted from the boiler, to act, by its elaſtic force, on one ſide of the ſmaller piſton, while the ſteam which had laſt moved it has a communication with the larger ſteam-veſſel, where it follows the larger piſton, now moving towards that end of its cylinder which is open to the condenſing-veſſel. Let both piſtons end their ſtroke at one time, and ſuppoſe them both at the top of their reſpective cylinders, ready to deſcend, then the ſteam, entering above the ſmaller piſton, will carry it downwards; while the ſteam below it, inſtead of being allowed to eſcape into the atmoſphere, or applied to any other purpoſe, will paſs into the larger cylinder, above its piſton, which will take its downward ſtroke at the ſame time that the piſton of the ſmaller cylinder is doing the ſame thing. When both piſtons have been made to deſcend to the bottom of their reſpective cylinders, then the ſteam from the boiler is to be ſhut off from the top, and admitted to the bottom of the ſmaller cylinder, and the communication between the bottom of the ſmaller and the top of the larger cylinder is alſo to be cut off, and the communication to be opened between the top of the ſmaller and the bottom of the larger cylinder; the ſteam, which, in the downward ſtroke of the engine, filled the large cylinder, being now open to the condenſer, and the communication between the bottom of the larger cylinder and the condenſer ſhut off; and ſo alternately admitting the ſteam to the different ſides of the ſmaller piſton; while the ſteam laſt admitted into the ſmaller cylinder paſſes alternately to the different ſides of the larger piſton, the top and bottom of which are made to communicate alternately with the condenſer.

Mr. Woolf is aware of the difficulty of giving to large cylinders a degree of ſtrength ſufficient to bear the action of very powerful ſteam, and therefore he propoſes to uſe two or more ſmaller cylinders in the place of the larger one; but the piſtons of theſe muſt be made to act together. He alſo propoſes to improve engines already conſtructed, by adding a ſmall engine, or meaſure, for the ſteam admitted to the working cylinder; and, in the ſpecification, rules are given for the proper conſtruction of ſuch improvements, which, we are told, may be readily introduced into Mr. Watt's engines. He recommends, that, in all caſes, the ſmaller veſſel ſhould be a meaſure for the larger; and, as an example, he adviſes, if ſteam of forty pounds the ſquare inch be fixed on, then the ſmaller ſteam-veſſel ſhould be at leaſt one-fortieth part of the contents of the larger one; or one thirtieth, or one-twentieth, when ſteam of thirty or twenty pounds the ſquare inch is to be uſed.—Theſe, however, are not the only proportions that may be uſed with ſafety, and

even

even advantage; for if it be not adviseable that the proportion of the ſmaller cylinder ſhould be much ſmaller than what is above ſtated, yet in making it larger conſiderable latitude may be allowed; thus, with ſteam of forty pounds the ſquare inch, a ſmaller cylinder of one-twentieth, or even larger, may be employed inſtead of one of a fortieth of the capacity of the larger or working-cylinder, and ſo with ſteam of any other given ſtrength. In ſome engines this may be almoſt neceſſary, becauſe of the difficulty of preventing ſome waſte ſteam, or partial condenſation, which might leſſen the rate of working, if not allowed for in the ſize of the ſmaller cylinder, or in the quantity of ſteam admitted directly from the boiler into the working-cylinder, where no ſmaller cylinder or ſteam-meaſure is employed; and in every caſe the engine, when got ready for work, whatever may be the proportion that has been adopted, as intended to be worked with, ſhould have its power tried, by altering the load on the valve that aſcertains the force of the ſteam, in order that the ſtrength of ſteam beſt adapted for the engine may be aſcertained; for it may turn out to be advantageous that the ſteam ſhould be employed, in particular engines of an elaſtic force, ſomewhat over or under what was firſt intended.

MR. RICHARD BATES (BOLTON) *for a Machine to pump Water and other uſeful Purpoſes.*

It is impoſſible to afford our readers any adequate idea of this invention, without the aid of figures, which our plan does not admit of.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

REPORT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* CLASS *of the* FINE ARTS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *during the* YEAR 11, *by* JOACHIM LE BRETON, SECRETARY *of the* CLASS; *read at the* PUBLIC MEETING *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, SEPT. 30, 1803.

IMMEDIATELY after the execution of the Decree which changed the organization of the National Inſtitute, the Claſs of Fine Arts entered with zeal on the exerciſe of the functions aſſigned it. After adopting ſuch internal regulations as this change rendered neceſſary, the Claſs reſumed the examination of a Queſtion propoſed by the Government to the Inſtitute, viz. "The State of the Sciences, Literature, and the Arts, in France, to the Epoch of 1789; their Progreſs ſince that Period to the 1ſt Vendemiaire, Year 10 (September 1802); the Ideas of the Inſtitute relative to their Advancement and Encouragement, and an improved Mode of Inſtruction."

Two Sections of the Arts, Rhetoric, and Painting, had already made their Report before the changes already alluded to had taken place. M. VINCENT had ſketched an hiſtorical Picture of Painting from the time of Francis I. He imagined, that, to fulfil the intentions of Government, and to attain the uſeful end which is propoſed, it is neceſſary not only to be acquainted with the flouriſhing or declining ſtate of the arts at a certain period, but likewiſe to know what cauſes contributed to their ſplendour or decay.—In queſtions of this nature, in particular, it is of advantage to call in the aid of hiſtory, and to endeavour to go back from effects to cauſes.

The character and perſonal qualities of Francis I. drew into his ſervice able artiſts, whom he invited from Italy about the middle of the 15th century. Theſe artiſts cauſed others to appear in France, who ſurpaſſed their maſters. Vouet, Le Pouſſin, Le Sueur, Le Brun, and Mignard, were the firſt generation. By theſe the French ſchool was raiſed to pre-eminence. At firſt, ſeveral painters, animated by the love of their art, united in forming a regular method of inſtruction for the direction of pupils. This aſſociation was erected into an Academy in 1653, and twenty years afterwards Colbert joined to it a School of Fine Arts at Rome.

Louis XIV. and his Miniſter were undoubtedly not ſo fond of the arts as Francis I. but they contributed more towards their ſtability, by founding inſtitutions. However, painting and the arts in general declined ſince that reign, though the cauſes have not been properly explained. There are ſome which cannot be diſputed, and which will always produce the ſame effects; and it is to theſe that we ſhall confine ourſelves.

The Section of Painting conſiders as one of the principal, that arbitrary authority

rity over the arts exercised by one, whose genius, nevertheless, greatly contributed towards their illustration. Charles Le Brun, enjoying the favour and protection of the Sovereign, became the distributor of works and rewards, and required that every artist should humble to his taste, which was exclusive, and his character, which was imperious. It was necessary that he should conform to his ideas, that he should be servile, or endure persecution.—Every production bore his stamp, and had but one physiognomy. He gave directions even for the ornaments of the iron-work belonging to the gates of Versailles, and even the *Girardons* submitted to work according to his plans. Thus, instead of the genius and originality which the great artists of that age would have impressed on their respective performances, we observe a cold monotony in the execution, a flat uniformity in the ideas; for it was to flattery only that artists were permitted to devote their pencils. Some suffered persecution, and others abandoned the capital. But after the death of Poussin, Le Sueur, and Le Brun, there were left only the elements of that decay which the latter had prepared. It was sudden and deplorable; for the arts were at the lowest ebb during the reign of Louis XV.

It was about the middle of that reign that M. Vien, an artist whom France is still so fortunate as to possess, raising himself above the confusion and ridiculous taste which prevailed, applied himself to the study of the principles of truth, and, joining example to precept, led mistaken talent into the right track, and purified the School by superintending its instruction. The Minister of the Arts, M. Dangiviller, had the merit to second this fortunate change, by giving employment to artists of approved talents, and encouraging them to proceed in this hopeful career. By these means the School arrived at such a degree of splendour, that, in 1789, every department of the arts was cultivated with equal success, and France had at no period so many distinguished artists.

Has painting made any advancement from 1789 to the year 10? The Section thinks, that, with some slight deviation, it is nearly at the same point as in 1789.—The same means exist, increased by youthful talents, which have already acquired celebrity.

Some processes for the employment of colours on porcelain, the application of painting to panoramas, improvements made in the restoration of pictures, are not, properly speaking, discoveries in painting; they are services rendered by chemistry, natural philosophy, geometry, and skill, to the art, and for which it cheerfully acknowleges its gratitude.

With respect to the latter part of the Question of Government, the Class thinks, that, in order to advance and encourage the art, and to perfect its instruction, it is necessary to support and improve the existing institutions, that is, the Schools of Paris and Rome, and to bestow employments, honours, and rewards, on distinguished talents. All these means are at the disposal of Government. If neglect, carelessness, injustice, and the want of discernment, have invariably caused the decline of the arts; the contrary methods must make them prosper.

Painting and Sculpture are sisters. It would be impossible to trace their history successively, without introducing the same features; nor treat of that which constitutes their glory, without calling to recollection their close relations of interest and consanguinity. M. Moitte, the Reporter of the Section of Sculpture, was sensible of this, and has referred to the Report of the Section of Painting for those things which belong in common to the two arts in such a manner that they cannot be separated. What has been said, for example, of the encouragement, or of the servile subjection, of the one, is equally applicable to the other, as well as to all the rest of the arts. With regard to sculpture, there is, however, this difference, that it has peculiar difficulties to surmount, and that the means of its encouragement are more rare.

Without being oppressed by distinguished talents, as painting was by Le Brun, the progress of sculpture was restrained by the mediocrity of the artists of the present age, who long kept it in ignoble slavery. Their pupils have once more restored the art to its former liberty, in spite of the obstinate resistance of their masters. M. Moitte gives an account of the means by which this revolution was effected.

He has likewise considered the art from the time of Francis I. and his results are, as in painting and architecture, that the first French sculptors, produced by the reign of that Prince, Sarrazin, Germain, Pilon, and particularly Jean Gougeon, were far superior to the Italians, their masters.

But the art, which began to droop under

der Louis XIII. ſtill farther declined during the reign of his ſucceſſor. The ſculpture of the gate of St. Denis is the only production of the art worthy of notice during the reign of Louis XIV. when it appeared at a lower ebb even than the others. The Section likewiſe remarks, that the want of freedom in the conceptions of the ſculptors greatly contributed to produce that effect; as a proof of which we find, that Le Puget preferred the free exerciſe of his genius at Marſeilles to the ſubjection of Verſailles. But, as it has already been obſerved, it was during the reign of Louis XV. that ſculpture arrived at the loweſt ſtate of degradation. From this ſtate it was, however, raiſed during the reign of his ſucceſſor. The revolution which had been commenced in painting was ſeconded by different ſculptors, who ſhook off a humiliating yoke, and their independence was announced by the ſtatues of Voltaire, Boſſuet, Paſcal, La Fontaine, and particularly the Female Bathing (by M. Julien), which might juſtly be eſteemed the workmanſhip of a Grecian artiſt.

Such was the ſtate of the art in 1789; but ſculpture ſuſtained great injury by the deſtruction of the inſtitutions and great fortunes by the Revolution. From this order of things, however, which threatened it with utter ruin, proceeded the greateſt encouragement it has received for a century; this was the re execution of all the ſculpture of the Pantheon, concerning which the Report of the Section contains an intereſting Notice.

If the numerous public competitors ſince 1789 have not produced monuments, the fault muſt not be attributed to the art; for deſigns and ſketches, of diſtinguiſhed excellence, have been exhibited at thoſe competitions. The Section of Sculpture, therefore, declares, that the art has not declined; that it poſſeſſes the ſame means of production as in 1789, augmented, as in painting, by the youthful talents which have ſince appeared with credit. The means of encouragement and improvement are the ſame as have been mentioned reſpecting painting.

In the Report made by M. HEURTIER, in the name of the Section of Architecture, he ſays, that the taſte of the French for that art was manifeſted prior to the revival of the arts in Europe; and in proof of this aſſertion he mentions the churches of the 12th and 13th centuries, ſuch as the cathedral of Amiens, and many others.—But, without urging this claim of priority, which does not conduct to the reſults that are required, it is, however, inconteſtable, that, in the 16th century, this nation had a generation of architects who excelled their maſters in a ſtill higher degree than thoſe in the other departments of the arts. It is ſufficient to mention, for the glory of that period, its great monuments, and the artiſts by whom they were erected; the palace of the Thuilleries, by Philibert Delorme; the Louvre, by Pierre Leſcot and Jean Goujon; and the Luxembourg, by Debroſſe.

The ſecond generation exiſted under Louis XIV. and is ſtill more diſtinguiſhed; many of its monuments would have excited the envy of Athens and Rome.—Such are, for example, the beautiful triumphal arch of the gate of St. Denis, the orangery of Verſailles, and the colonnade of the Louvre, which alone would do honour to any age, and which forms the noble periſtyle of the temple of arts, ſciences, and literature.

But architecture again declined, and its genius was not again rouſed till towards the middle of the long reign of Louis XV. in 1732, by the beautiful Doric colonnade of the veſtibule of St. Sulpice. It burſt like lightning amid the darkneſs of night; it was like the dawn of a new day. Almoſt at the ſame time Souffl t erected the Pantheon, Antoine the Mint, Goudoin the School of Medicine, Peyre and Dewailly the Theatre de l'Odeon, Chalgrin the church of Saint Philippe du Roule; Heurtier the periſtyle of the Theatre Italien, Boulée the hotel de Brunoy, in the Champs Elyſées; at the ſame time that the worthy David Leroy devoted his fortune and his life to the propagation of the principles of, and taſte for, Grecian architecture.

This was the ſtate of architecture in 1789. From that period till the year 10 it cannot afford any ſatisfactory reſult.—It is not in the midſt of a political revolution that an art which requires tranquillity and great expences can be expected to make much progreſs. If vaſt deſigns were ſometimes projected, thoſe who conceived or ſuggeſted, together with thoſe who promoted them, had diſappeared before their execution could be commenced. But many of the architects who erected the monuments which have juſt been mentioned, ſtill exiſt in the full vigour of their talent; others, who have not enjoyed the ſame opportunities of acquiring diſtinction, are known in the School to be perfect maſters of their art; and, as well in the competitions as in private undertakings, we have witneſſed the diſplay of eminent

eminent talents, which were not known in 1789.

It muſt, nevertheleſs, not be diſſembled, that the art has had the diſadvantage of being uſurped by men unknown in the ranks of artiſts, and who neither had the neceſſary education nor ſufficient talents to practiſe it. This alone was a prejudice to the art. But the ſame men have been ſeen to occupy places which have ever been reſerved for talents of the firſt rate, to be entruſted with the care of precious monuments, though incapable of the truſt, or with the erection of new ones, in the rare occaſions which preſented themſelves. Theſe diſorders prevailed during periods of anarchy, and at a time when the Government wanted ſtrength, intelligence, and elevation. We notice the effects becauſe they have been prejudicial to the art, becauſe they might have been ſtill more diſaſtrous, and that they may be guarded againſt in future.

The miſchief which the art has experienced is not, however, ſo great as might be apprehended. It is true, the eye is often ſtruck with crude and ridiculous ſtructures, whoſe defects originate in the above mentioned cauſes. But theſe are only private habitations, which, like thoſe by whom they were erected, as yet exerciſe no influence over the public opinion.

We have now nothing but conſolatory proſpects. Great and important repairs ſucceed each other; and though they do not preciſely belong to the periods comprehended within the Queſtion of the Government, we cannot forbear a brief notice of them. The firſt, that of the Luxembourg, is poſterior to 1789. The Monarchy had left that beautiful palace in ruins. It appeared to have been erected, and to have excited univerſal admiration, only for the purpoſe of being almoſt immediately abandoned to all the cauſes of deſtruction. The reſtoration of this monument was commenced by the Republic, and it is continued with increaſed ſplendour, by the talents of the accompliſhed architect (M. Chalgrin) who reſpects the glory of Debroſſe.

The Picture, which ſhall begin at the period where the preſent terminates, will do juſtice to the great encouragement given to ſculpture. How rich will that Picture be, to judge of it by the embelliſhments which Paris has received ſince the year 10! The nobleſt of them all will be the completion of the Louvre, the ſecond appearance of which in ſome meaſure eclipſes the admiration commanded by the firſt. Its repairs are begun; and if hope, which follows them with an impatient eye, does not yet perceive great reſults, it is becauſe it is not the nature of any thing uſeful to attract notice, and becauſe the works which have already been executed, have for their object the ſolidity, and not the external embelliſhment, of the edifice.

The means of encouraging the art, indicated by the Section of Architecture, are, a complete ſyſtem of inſtruction, employment, and thoſe prizes which it is the duty of enlightened Governments to beſtow on diſtinguiſhed talents. The ſtate of architectural inſtruction is ſuch as to be deplored, did we not know that the organization of the Special School of Fine Arts is nearly completed. As a conſolation to thoſe by whom this is impatiently expected, I have to announce, that architecture has acquired a new mean of inſtruction, which will ſoon be placed at its diſpoſal.

The Miniſter of the Interior has aſſigned a vaſt apartment in the Palace of the Arts to receive the precious collection of the moſt beautiful antique architectural ornaments, formed with ſo much care by our colleague Dufourny, during a reſidence of thirteen years in Italy. This *unique* collection will be devoted to ſtudy.

From the account which has thus been ſubmitted to the Claſs, it reſults, that none of the Fine Arts has degenerated ſince the year 1789; and that they all poſſeſs great means for anſwering the intentions of the Government. It likewiſe reſults, that the latter poſſeſſes all the means of encouraging them, ſince thoſe means conſiſt in a kind and continued attention, impartial juſtice, the aſſurance of freedom to genius, and the diſtribution of honours more than of rewards.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. WILLIAM BELSHAM has completed his Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the Revolution, 1688, to the Concluſion of the Treaty of Amiens, 1802; and the ELEVENTH and TWELFTH, or concluding, volumes, will make their appearance in a few days. This valuable publication will then conſtitute the only Hiſtory of Great Britain, during the ſame important period, which has been the work of a ſingle writer.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, whoſe unwearied induſtry on every ſubject to which he turns his attention muſt command the gratitude and admiration of the public, is, at preſent, engaged in the compoſition of a work, founded on experience and a ſyſtem of extenſive enquiry, to be entitled, "*The Code of Health and Longevity.*" The patriotic author propoſes to divide his work into the three following parts: 1. The circumſtances which neceſſarily tend to promote health and longevity, independent of individual attention. 2. The rules which, if obſerved by an individual, have a tendency to preſerve health and exiſtence, even where theſe independent circumſtances are wanting. And, 3. The regulations by which the general health and ſafety of a great community are protected from the various injuries to which they are likely to be expoſed.

Mr. W. H. IRELAND, whoſe fabrication of the Shakſpeare MSS. excited ſo much attention a ſhort time ſince, has written an amuſing book, containing his confeſſion of all the circumſtances which attended that literary forgery, relating not only to the papers, but to the various perſonages who diſtinguiſhed themſelves while the controverſy continued.

Mr. JOSEPH GANDY will ſpeedily publiſh a work of deſigns for Cottages, Cottage-farms, and rural Buildings.

Meſſrs. A. and C. K. AIKIN have, for a conſiderable time, been preparing for publication a Dictionary of Chemiſtry and Mineralogy, with their application to Arts and Manufactures. This work has been ſome time in the preſs; it will be compriſed in two quarto volumes, and be publiſhed with expedition.

Mrs. WEST is employed on a new work, to be entitled, "Letters to a Young Lady, on the Character and Duties of Women."

The Rev. JAMES HALL, M. A. has in the preſs ſome important Experiments and Diſcoveries on Ice, Heat, and Cold; the reſult of which will probably prove of great advantage to the navy, and tend to illuſtrate ſome important points in natural philoſophy.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK is ſhortly about to publiſh an Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever, as deducible from the Phenomena of the Diſeaſe, and the Principles of the animal Economy; in which he hopes to determine, more ſatisfactorily than has been hitherto done, ſome diſputed points of this long-conteſted ſubject.

Mrs. BAYFIELD is preparing to publiſh a volume of Fugitive Poems.

Mrs. CAPPE, of York, has in the preſs, and purpoſes to publiſh in a very ſhort time, a Series of Remarks on Female Charity Schools, Friendly Societies, and other ſubjects connected with them.

The original work on the Preſent State of Peru, announced in a late Number, will appear early in February.

The Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society, of which Lord TEIGNMOUTH is Preſident, has been preſented with a valuable collection of copies of the Holy Scriptures, in foreign languages, the acquiſition of which has engaged the donor's attention for many years. As many other gentlemen are in poſſeſſion of copies in the ancient and modern tongues, who may be diſpoſed to follow ſo laudable an example, ſuch donations will conſiderably forward the objects of that inſtitution, and may be ſent to the Society's Depoſitory, No. 19, Little Moorfields.

An important work will appear in the current month, under the title of Elements and Practice of Naval Architecture, developing the Principles of the Art of Ship Building, and illuſtrated with numerous engravings.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, in conſequence of a very conſiderable riſe in the price of paper which has juſt taken place, will cloſe his preſent liſt of ſubſcribers to Biſhop Hall's Works, in ten volumes, octavo, at Lady day. All who ſend in their names before that time will have the work at 7s. 6d. per volume; but after that day the price will be raiſed to 9s.

Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS propoſes to publiſh, by ſubſcription, the Memoirs of a Picture; containing the life and ſingular adventures of the Chevalier Vanderwigtie, and other celebrated characters; including a biographical ſketch of the late Mr. George Morland.

A Sta-

A Statiſtical and Hiſtorical Enquiry into the Population of Ireland, will ſhortly be laid before the public. The object of this work is to ſhew how eſſential the internal proſperity and tranquillity of that iſland are to the general intereſt of the United Kingdom.

The ſecond edition of a Narrative of Events that have lately taken Place in Ireland, among the Society called Quakers, will ſhortly appear. The writer of this intereſting publication is ſaid to be Mr. WM. RATHBONE, a merchant of great reſpectability in Liverpool, a member of the ſociety of Quakers, who, in their diſcipline, have inſtituted proceedings againſt him, for unneceſſarily, as they conceive, expoſing the weakneſſes of their members, and for deviating from their advice; which is intended to reſtrain publications by any member, affecting the principles of the Society, unleſs previouſly ſanctioned by their approbation.

Dr. THORNTON is engaged in a work in defence of the Vaccine Syſtem.

Propoſals have been iſſued for publiſhing, by ſubſcription, Six Views in Derbyſhire, viz. four in Dove Dale, and two in Matlock: from original drawings, taken on the ſpot, by THOMAS HOFLAND and THOMAS BARBER: to be engraved by J. BLUCK, in the firſt ſtyle of excellence.

The Engliſh language continues to make conſiderable progreſs on the Continent. In all the new Ruſſian inſtitutions, and in moſt of the German univerſities and academies, there is a maſter appropriated for teaching it; and a number of elementary books, and ſelections, alſo, from the writings of the beſt Engliſh authors, have been lately publiſhed.

It will be gratifying to our readers to be informed of the remarkable decreaſe of deaths by the Small-pox, occaſioned by the adopting of Vaccine Inoculation, as it appears by the following comparative view, extracted from the Bills of Mortality:—

	Deaths in 1803.	In 1804.
January	181	120
February	121	77
March	95	44
April	61	38
May	69	38
June	48	29
July	50	35
Auguſt	67	27
September	85	33
October	64	50
November	152	45
December	180	50
Total	1173	586

This decreaſe will appear ſtill more important, when compared with the annexed ſtatement of deaths by ſmall-pox, for 50 years, within the Bills of Mortality, averaged by ten years:—

	Deaths.
From 1750 to 1759	19,642
1760 1769	24,435
1770 1779	22,039
1780 1789	17,121
1790 1799	17,685
Total, in 50 Years	100,922

Making an annual average of 2018 deaths by ſmall-pox.—The following is an annual ſtatement of deaths in the preſent century:—

	Deaths.
1800	2409
1801	1461
1802	1579
1803	1173
1804	586

Mr. GOLDSON, of Portſmouth, has made ſeveral experiments to aſcertain the effect of vaccination on the hand; and has uniformly produced a veſicle diſtinctly different from that in the arm, though the ſame matter was uſed in both caſes. The reſult of theſe experiments, with further facts and obſervations on the ſmall-pox ſubſequent to vaccination, are now in the preſs.

Mr. JOHN FORSTER, of Royſton, Hertfordſhire, has made a ſucceſsful experiment of feeding ſheep, during the months of winter, on potatoes. In the courſe of the laſt winter, his turnips failing, he gave his ſheep potatoes, and with them nothing more than freſh ſtraw, night and morning; and, at the end of March, the ewes and lambs of his flock were allowed to be in better condition than thoſe of any flock in the neighbourhood.

A new method of forming roads on clay, or wet bottoms, is the following:—Firſt throw the ſoil from the ſides, leaving a groove in the middle for the materials, beginning with kid or bruſh-wood plentifully, then ſtones and gravel: if the gravel be very ſharp and good, there is no occaſion to round the road. Even a concave ſurface is found to anſwer very well; but where the materials are tender, it may be better to round it a little, but not ſo much as is frequently done, being often dangerous, and hurtful to the road, by obliging the carriages to keep in one track.

A new method has been diſcovered of dying cotton a roſe colour, for which purpoſe wild plums and muriatic or ſulphuric acid, are employed.

A very curious experiment has lately been repeated before the National Institute. If the air be very rapidly compressed in the ball of an air-gun, a considerable quantity of heat is disengaged from the first stroke of the piston, which is so great that it is capable of setting fire to a piece of fungus match placed within the pump. If the body of the gun be terminated by a moveable end, formed of a piece of steel firmly screwed in, and furnished in its centre with a glass lens, which admits of the inside being seen, at the first stroke of the piston, a ray of vivid brilliant light will be perceived, which is suddenly disengaged.

The fruit of the carobe tree (*caroubier*), which has hitherto been cultivated along the coast of the Mediterranean merely to feed cattle, is found to yield, after fermentation, excellent brandy, in the proportion of a pint to five pounds of dried fruit.

M. Strauss has, after many experiments, succeeded in applying platina to the coating of copper, which will undoubtedly be superior to that of tin; not only in its resistance to acids and saline matters, but in its durability, from the greater hardness of platina, and the process is not more difficult to be effected than the common operation of tinning.

M. Hermestadt, of Berlin, has discovered that the *tormentilla erecta*, a plant that grows almost every where, and the *polygonum bistorta*, furnish excellent materials for tanning leather. A pound and a half of tormentilla, or double that quantity of bistorta, will tan as much dry hide as seven pounds of oak bark.

M. Trouville has made a new hydraulic machine, which throws up water to a great height, without any other mechanism, and solely by the rarefaction of the air in air-tight stone chambers, placed one above another. For this invention he has been presented with a gratuity of 15,000 livres by the Board for the Encouragement of Arts at Paris.

It is expected that the public will soon be put in possession of the most accurate and complete details relative to Georgia, a country the present state of which is but little known. Besides the expedition undertaken by the order of the Russian Government, and conducted by Count Mussin Puschkin who was accompanied by several literary and scientific men, the Baron of Biberstein, who has already published a work relative to the west coast of the Caspian sea, is now travelling in Georgia to examine every thing relating to the culture and commerce of silk. Three engineers have likewise very recently been dispatched to that country, to collect farther information.

A method of cleaning and preserving statues, described by Vitruvius and Pliny, has lately been tried, with complete success, at Paris, on the beautiful sculpture of the fountain of Grenelle. This process, which consists in stopping all the pores of the marble with a mixture of oil of carnation and virgin wax, applied hot to the marble, which must likewise be previously heated, preserves it, in future, from those black spots produced by humidity, and which are nothing but the vegetation of *lichen*, a species of very fine moss, the roots of which strike into the pores of the marble, whose surface they thus, in time, corrode and destroy. This operation, performed with care, completely fills the pores of the marble. The surface must afterwards be rubbed with wax, and then with a fine linen cloth; by which means a kind of varnish is formed, that repels the water, and prevents the lichen from striking its roots inward. It is presumed that the most beautiful productions of antiquity were polished in this manner with wax, and that the obvious utility of this process will soon bring it into general practice.

M. Salvage, doctor of medicine, has executed some coloured drawings, which have been engraved, representing the beautiful statue called the Fighting Gladiator, flayed in different points of view. His object, in this performance, is to render the work useful to the study of the imitative arts, and principally those of painting and sculpture. He has taken advantage of the means furnished by the military hospital, to which he is attached, to place, in the attitude of the gladiator, different human subjects, and to model all the muscular parts in such a manner, that the spectator may discover, at first sight, the mechanism of the muscles, which produce the movement of that beautiful figure. He has, in this manner, represented the gladiator flayed in different points of view, in each of which the figure is developed from the skeleton to the skin. To enable the pupil to understand this anatomy, which, as the author himself admits, should have been executed on a larger scale, he proposes to precede it with some engravings, containing the principles of the bones and muscles, the head of the Apollo Belvedere dissected in profile, and a front view of the bones of the head of the same figure; and these will be succeeded by feet and hands, designed after antiques.

The Commission composed of Messrs. Monge, Berthollet, Fourier, Castaz, Desgenettes, Conte, Girard, and Laucret, have presented to the French Minister of the Interior a Report on the progress of the work on Egypt, with the execution and publication of which they are especially charged. One hundred engravings are already finished; of these, forty-seven represent some of the ancient Egyptian monuments, seventeen represent modern monuments, eight relate to the arts known in Egypt, and twenty-eight represent different objects of natural history. Besides these, 160 other plates have been begun. The designs of temples, palaces, and tombs, are not confined to those of ancient construction: engravings have been made of a great number of idols, statues, amulets, and likewise of the papyrus found in the tombs, under the coverings of the mummies. The small number of architectural engravers at Paris has prevented the editors from procuring many engravings of modern edifices. They have, however, presented to the Minister two of the gates of Cairo, supposed to have been erected by Saladin, and two mosques, one of which is highly venerated by the Mussulmans, and appears to date as far back as the foundation of the city.

It was lately announced that Baron Aretin had discovered, in the Electoral Library at Munich, a Latin manuscript, containing a description of the method of preparing the Greek fire. Since that time, two manuscript copies have been found in the French National Library, at Paris, of a work entitled, *Liber ignium ad comburendos hostes, autore Marco Græco*—Treatise on Fires proper for destroying Enemies. This treatise has been printed, and forms eighteen pages in quarto. The librarians of the institution have given a faithful copy from the two manuscripts, without remark or commentary. Some of the passages in this performance do not, at the present day, possess even the merit of novelty; as they may be found in a little work entitled, *De mirabilibus Mundi*, and attributed to Albert the Great. It is likewise presumed, from various passages in the works both of Jerome Cardan, and his antagonist, Julius Cæsar Scaliger, that both those writers were acquainted with the piece ascribed to Marcus Græcus. The editors observe, that the writing of the oldest of these manuscripts cannot date farther back than the latter half of the fourteenth century, and that the other is not anterior to the conclusion of the fifteenth.

M. Wildenow, professor of botany at Berlin, has, since 1801, been employed in making judicious alterations and arrangements in the botanic garden belonging to the King of Prussia. All the hedges, bushes, and other objects indicative of the French manner, have been removed. The garden, which, with the court and buildings, occupies twenty-seven acres, has, in the centre, an oval pond; another, of an oblong form, has been made in the back part; on each side of the garden, ditches have been dug to take off the water; and these ponds and ditches are devoted to the cultivation of aquatic plants. Seven green-houses have been erected, and they are already full of plants; each of them contains a thermometer, to indicate the proper degree of heat. One of these green houses is remarkable for its construction, for it may be removed in summer. The plants of the south of Europe, the north of Africa, the temperate regions of Asia, and those of Carolina and Florida, are here cultivated in the ground without pots. This green-house is embellished with a lofty palm-tree, a *magnolia grandiflora*, twenty-two feet in height, and other trees equally rare! It also contains several hot-beds for other exotic plants. The whole garden has been laid out in the English taste, and to each plant has been assigned a soil, exposure, and situation, suitable to its nature. The number of species cultivated in this garden exceed 5000, among which are the *Strelitzia regiuæ*, *sarracenia purpurea*, *hedysarum gyrans*, *rhododendron caucasicum*, *azalea pontica*, *parkinsonia aculeata*, and many species of *erica*, *protea*, and other vegetable productions equally rare.

A correspondent of the Magazin Encyclopedique has communicated some observations, tending to elucidate the name and situation of a place which is mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries. In the 31st chapter of the first book *De Bello Gallico*, he says that Arioviſtus defeated the Gauls at at Admagetobria. The words of the text are: *Arioviſtum autem, ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, quod prælium factum sit Admagetobriæ, superbe et crudeliter imperare.* In the different manuscripts of Cæsar this town is written in various ways: Admagetobrigæ, Admagetrobiæ, Admagetobriæ, and the Greek translator gives it Ἀμαγετοβρια. In considering the position of this town, it should be recollected, that it was the Sequani, situated between the Rhine and the Rhone, who had called the Germans to their assistance against the Ædui, whose territories lay between

between the Saone and the Loire. Goduin, the editor of Cæſar *in uſum Delphini*, imagines that this Amagetobria ſhould be fought at Bingen, on the Rhine; and, in ſupport of this opinion, he cites the verſes of Auſonius, in the beautiful deſcription of the Moſelle, given by that poet:

Tranſieram celerem nebuloſo flumine Navam,
Addita miratus veteri nova mœnia vico,
Æquavit Latias ubi quondam Gallia Cannas.

M. d'Anville, with juſtice, conſidered this opinion as untenable, and Cellarius was of the ſame way of thinking. The reſemblance of the name of a place ſituated near the confluence of the Ognon with the Saone, a little above Pontailler, and denominated *la Moige de Broie*, to that of Admagetobria, led Chiflet to imagine that this might have been the ſituation of the town mentioned by Cæſar; and this idea is approved by D'Anville, who obſerves, that this tradition is recorded by Pierre de St. Julien, in his *Antiquities of the Burgundians*. The extraordinary drought of the laſt ſummer contributed to elucidate this conteſted point. The inhabitants of Pontaillier, taking advantage of this opportunity to cleanſe the bed of the Saone, which paſſes by their town, found in it, among other monuments, the handle of an urn, on which is the name MAGETOB. This circumſtance is conſidered as a proof that the town was not called Admagetobria, but Magetobria, or Magetobriga. This was the opinion of Raymond Martin, who, in his Alphabetical Explanation of the geographical ſituations mentioned in Cæſar, places this town under the letter M, and calls it Magetobria. The prepoſition *ad* could not, however, be introduced for nothing, and it is hence inferred, that the proper reading, in this paſſage of Cæſar, is *ad Magetobriam*, which renders the conſtruction of the ſentence more juſt and natural.

M. ECKBERG has lately diſcovered *titanite* at Karinbricka, in Weſtmannland, imbedded in quartz and mic, and mixed with black tourmalins. He has lately announced a very curious property of the new earth called yttria.—When the muriate of yttria is heated to redneſs, it gives out oxy-muriatic acid, nearly in the ſame proportion as when muriatic acid is treated in the ſame way with the oxide of the new metal called *cerium*. Hence it is probable that yttria is a metallic oxide.

M. GAHN, in his attempts to reduce the oxide of *cerium*, heated it with a mixture of oxide of lead, charcoal, and linſeed-oil. He obtained a black, porous, brittle, dull maſs, which he conſiders as a carburet of lead. It acquired the metallic luſtre when rubbed upon hard metals, and depoſited coal.

The metal called *cerium* was diſcovered by Meſſrs. HISINGER and BERZELIUS, in the mineral known by the name of baſtnaſtungſten. Their experiments were publiſhed in the new Berlin Journal *der Chimie*, from which it was tranſlated into the *Annales de Chimie*.

M. ROSE has publiſhed an account of white powder which ſeparates from the concentrated juice of *Inula helenii*. It reſembles ſtarch in ſeveral of its properties, but differs in others. It burns like ſugar, is inſoluble in cold water, but ſoluble in hot, and the ſolution paſſes through the filter. Alcohol throws it down from water.

A ſet of experiments on the ſolution of indigo in different kinds of ſulphuric acid has lately been laid before the public by M. BUCHOLZ, who found that the Britiſh ſulphuric acid was a bad ſolvent, unleſs it had been previouſly boiled with ſulphur; that the acid manufactured in the North of Europe diſſolved it well in its natural ſtate; but, when deprived of the ſulphurous acid gaz, it became as inefficacious as the Engliſh. Hence it appears that the preſence of this gas promoted the ſolution; of courſe the common ſulphuric acid, or, as it is uſually called, the oil of vitriol, in the ſtate in which it is employed by the dyers, namely, blackened with vegetable matter, anſwers their purpoſes better than the pureſt.

It has long been known that the metals precipitate each other from acids in their metallic ſtate. Iron, for inſtance, may be employed to throw down copper, and copper to precipitate ſilver. But it has not been ſuſpected till lately, that the ſame precipitations may be obtained when the metals are diſſolved in alkalies; provided always that metals are employed whoſe oxides are ſoluble in alkalies.—KLAPROTH has lately publiſhed a ſet of curious experiments on this ſubject.—Lead was precipitated in the metallic ſtate, by introducing a cylinder of zinc into a ſolution of oxide of lead in potaſh. The ſame reſult was obtained when zinc was put into ſolutions of oxides of tin and tellurium in the ſame alkali, and into the ſolutions of oxides of copper of tungſten in ammonia. This laſt reſult points out an eaſy method of reducing the very refractory metallic oxides to the metallic ſtate.

Great

Great expectations are formed by men of letters on the Continent, of the History of Russia, which is in great forwardness, by M. KARAMSIN.

Several periodical works have been commenced in the present year in Russia. Among these, one intitled "Notices of of the North," is to be published by M. MARTIGNORO, well known for his Translation of Longinus. This paper will exhibit the history of learning and civilization in Russia, and will contain the lives of the most illustrious men of that country. Another journal will be published at Moscow, under the direction of M. KUTOSOF, ancient curator of the university; it will be intitled "The Friend of Illumination; or, Journal of the Sciences and Arts." There is also to be a journal for the fair sex, which will be a miscellany of prose and verse.

At the abbey of St. Ulric, Augsburg, have been discovered the relicks of St. Afra, which were deposited under an altar consecrated to that saint. They were inclosed in a tomb of stone; but they are now to be transferred to a shrine made from the precious metals. In the mean time those bones have been put under seal, until the arrival of the Emperor, who will perform the inauguration of the shrine. The concourse of pious souls who come to pray to the saint is extreme; some are said to have travelled nearly one hundred miles for the purpose of paying their devotions to her. The legend says that St. Afra was the daughter of a king of Cyprus.

A third letter from M. HUMBOLDT, concerning his travels in South America and Mexico, was lately read in the National Institute of France. In the first he stated the observations which he had made in the Atlantic Ocean, at the top of the Peak of Teneriffe, and in the province of New Andalusia. In the second, he described the operations performed in the province of Venezuela, and the plains of Cazobozzo, where he made some curious experiments on the *gymnotus electricus*.—In the third memoir he has given a short account of his navigation on the Orooonoko, Rio Negro, and the Carsequaire, executed with great danger, to determine astronomically the communication of the Orinaro with the Amazons river. The parts of his memoirs which contain an account of the geography, botany, and mineralogy, of those countries, as well as of the manners and customs of the people, will be shortly published.

The KING of SWEDEN seems very desirous of introducing into his dominions a proper system of education. A Board, appointed for the purpose of superintending public instruction in Sweden, has lately commissioned a young Swede of the name of BROCEMAN, who has greatly distinguished himself by some critical pieces, and a Treatise on Education, to make a tour through several countries of Europe, to collect information on the subject.

The following edict, issued at Vienna, will shew how far the interference of the Austrian Government is likely to contribute to the interests of real knowledge.—"According to an imperial edict of the thirteenth of October, all lectures in the University of Vienna, on logic, metaphysics, practical philosophy, and physics, must be delivered in Latin." And, by another edict, "All private teaching, without a licence from the heads of the University, is forbidden; and those who are taught in this manner, and without such a licence, are prohibited from standing a competition for any situation which is to be decided by the literary attainments of the candidates.

At Udursburg a machine has been invented, which turns a mill in the same manner as a current of water does, but with less expence. The inventor, whose name is OEGG, has offered to Government to produce such a machine, provided he receives a patent for the exclusive privilege of making them for twenty years.

M. RICHTER is at present occupied in a series of experiments upon nickel. In its pure state this metal is very malleable, nearly as brilliant as silver, and more attractable by the loadstone than iron. It contains copper; but M. Richter has found a method of freeing it from this metal. The oxydes of the purified nickel are of a much more lively green colour than the ordinary oxydes, and their solution in ammonia is of a pale blue colour.

A number of engineers, over whom Don SALVADOR DE XIMENES was appointed to preside, have, under the patronage of the Spanish Government, been engaged to prepare charts of the different provinces of that kingdom, and typographical designs of all the principal towns. Two members of this establishment have been selected for the geometrical and astronomical operations, who travel to all places to which the project extends, that the charts may be completed with the greatest accuracy.

NEW

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

"An Act to continue, until ſix Months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, the Reſtrictions contained in ſeveral Acts made in the 37th, 38th, 42d, and 43d Years of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, on Payment of Caſh by the Bank of England, 44 Geo. 3 cap. 1." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

THE acts referred to are further continued until ſix months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

"An Act for granting to his Majeſty the Sum of 8,cool. for the preſent Relief of certain Curates in England, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 2." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

By this act the ſum of 8cool. was directed to be iſſued, by the Lords of the Treaſury, out of the Conſolidated Fund to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the relief of Curates deprived of their cures on account of the reſidence of Incumbents, in conſequence of the act 43 Geo. III. c. 84*. But no curate is entitled to receive any allowance under the act who ſhall not produce to the ſaid Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty a proper recommendation from the biſhop of the dioceſe wherein the cure ſhall be ſituated, and no allowance ſhall exceed three-fourths of the income loſt.

"An Act to regulate the Bonds iſſued by the Eaſt India Company, with reſpect to the Rate of Intereſt, and the Duty payable thereon, 44 Geo. 3 cap. 3." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

The duty impoſed by the Property Act in reſpect of intereſt payable on Eaſt India Bonds ſhall be paid by the holders who are to make returns thereof: and no returns ſhall be made by the Eaſt India Company of ſuch bonds; who may pay the holders the intereſt, without making any deduction of the duty.

The Eaſt India Company are alſo authorized to pay the ſame intereſt on bonds already iſſued by them, or which they may lawfully iſſue, as is allowed by any act relating to Exchequer Bills; but this is not to reſtrain them from allowing legal intereſt.

"An Act to continue ſeveral Laws, relating to the ſuſpending the Operation of two Acts of the 15th and 17th Years of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for reſtraining the Negociation of Promiſſory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited Sum in England;* and to the prohibiting the Exportation from, and permitting the Importation to Great Britain, of Corn, and for allowing the Importation of other Articles of Proviſion, without payment of Duty, until the 25th Day of March, 1805; and to the regulating the Trade and Commerce to and from the Iſle of Malta, until ſix Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace. 44 Geo. 3, c. 4."† (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

"An Act to continue until the 25th Day of March, 1805, an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for diſcontinuing certain Drawbacks, and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain, and for allowing other Drawbacks and Bounties in lieu thereof. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 5." (Paſſed 15 December 1803.)

"An Act to indemnify ſuch Perſons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Times limitted for thoſe Purpoſes reſpectively, until the 25th of December, 1804; and to permit ſuch Perſons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors to make and file the ſame on or before the firſt Day of Michaelmas Term, 1804. 44 Geo. 3. cap. 7." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

"An Act to prevent the Deſertion and Eſcape of petty Officers, Seamen, and Others, from his Majeſty's Service, by Means, or under Colour, of any Civil or Criminal Proceſs. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 13." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

Every petty officer or ſeaman belonging to the navy, or any perſon who ſhall have voluntarily entered into, or been impreſſed to ſerve in the navy, who ſhall be arreſted,

* See Monthly Magazine, Vol. XV. page 55.

* See Monthly Magazine for March 1803, page 176.

† The object of this Act, and ſeveral others, (which will follow in the order in which they were paſſed) being ſufficiently diſcloſed by their reſpective titles, the Editors do not conceive it to be neceſſary to give a particular detail of the ſubſtance of the enacting-clauſes—The Acts relating to Ireland, being alſo of a ſtrictly local nature, are wholly omitted.

or

or taken in execution, either upon any writ or other process, or upon any warrant for alleged criminal offence, shall not be entitled to be discharged either upon payment or satisfaction of the debt, cause of action, or for want of prosecution, or upon acquittal, or finding bail, but shall, by the sheriff or officer, be immediately conveyed and delivered up to the commander in chief of some of his Majesty's ships, or some commissioned officer empowered to raise men, nearest to the place, in order to his being detained to serve on board the fleet; and the sheriff, jailor, or other officer, is to be paid for conducting such petty officer or seaman, at the rate of two shillings per mile, by the treasurer of the navy; and when it is necessary to transfer such petty officer or seaman from one sheriff to another, the same must be done by certificate upon the back of the process. And in case the sheriff or other officer shall refuse to convey them as above, at the rate of forty miles per day, he shall be liable to an action of trespass, at the suit of such petty officer, seaman, or person so detained as aforesaid; and if the sheriff or officer shall suffer such person to escape, he shall forfeit 100l. by action; one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall sue.

"An Act to amend two Acts passed in 41 and 43 Geo. 3, for permitting Portugal Wine to be landed and so warehoused in the United Kingdom, and to allow Spanish Wine to be landed and warehoused." 44 Geo. 3. cap. 14." (Passed December 15, 1803.)

The time for landing wine is extended to July 5, 1805; but no such wine which shall not arrive before June 1, 1804, shall be admitted to entry unless shipped for importation before May 1, 1804.

"An Act for raising the Sum of 5,000,000l. by Loans or Exchequer Bills on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been, or shall be granted by Parliament for the Service of Great Britain for the Year 1804. 44 Geo. 3. cap. 15." (Passed December 15, 1803.)

These exchequer bills bear an interest of 3½ per cent. per diem.

"An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, (*annual Act*) 44 Geo. 3. cap. 16. (Passed December 15, 1803.)

"An Act for continuing the Duties on Pensions, &c. (*annual Act.*) 44 Geo. 3. cap. 17. (Passed December 15, 1803.)

"An Act for the Punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. 44 Geo. 3, Cap. 19." (Passed March 9, 1804.)

This is an annual act, and the most important clauses are the same as those contained in the last act. See Vol. xv. p. 370.

"An Act for the Regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore. 44 Geo. 3. cap. 20." (Passed March 9, 1804.)

This also is an annual act, and the clauses are the same as those in the act 43 Geo. 3, c. 27, in Vol. XV. p. 370.

"An Act for allowing Vessels employed in the Greenland Whale Fishery, and clearing out from one Port in Great Britain, to complete their full Number of Men at certain Ports for the present Season. 44 Geo. 3, c. 23." (Passed March 9, 1804.)

By this act it is enacted, to obviate the difficulty in finding men at the respective ports of their first clearance outwards, that for the present season vessels going on this fishery, not provided with the full employment of men at the port of clearance, may proceed to any of the ports in the Forth of Clyde in Lough Ryan, or to Lerwick in the Isle of Shetland, or Kirkwall in the Orkneys, and complete them, if the number wanted do not exceed three men for every fifty tons burthen, who may be re-landed there on their return; and on certificates from the owner or master, and oath made by him at the port of arrival, that the men proceeded on the voyage, the vessel is to be entitled to the bounty allowed by the existing laws.

"An Act to enable his Majesty to Grant the Inheritance in Fee-simple of certain Manors, Messuages, Lands, and Hereditaments, in the Parishes of Byfleet, Weybridge, Walton, Leigh, and Chertsey, in the County of Surry, to his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, for a valuable Consideration. 44 Geo. 3, c. 25" (Passed March 9, 1804.)

The object of this act, is fully explained by the title, and it is only necessary to add, for the information of our readers, that the consideration is to be, a full and adequate consideration in money, to be valued and ascertained by the proper officers of the crown, and to be paid into the Bank of England, in the name of the lords of the treasury, for the purpose of

being laid out in the purchaſe of 3 per cent. conſols, in like manner as the monies ariſing from the ſale of fee-farm rents are, by an act of 34 Geo. 3, for the better management of the land revenues of the crown, directed to be laid out.

" An Act for permitting until the 5th Day of May, 1805, the Importation of Hides, Calf-ſkins, Horns, Tallow, and Wool, except cotton Wool) in Foreign Ships, on Payment of the like Duties as if imported in Britiſh or Iriſh Ships. 44 Geo. 3, c. 29." (Paſſed March 23, 1804.)

The object of this act, is manifeſtly to keep down the price, of ſome very neceſſary articles of general conſumption, by encouraging the importation of the raw materials at a low duty; but our commercial readers are to obſerve, that this permiſſion is dependent both as to its commencement and duration, upon the order of the King in Council in England; and upon a like order iſſued in Ireland, under the authority of the Lord-lieutenant in Council.

" An Act to revive and continue, until eight Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, an Act made in the 42d* Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for repealing ſeveral Acts relating to the Admiſſion of certain Articles of Merchandize in neutral Ships, and to the iſſuing Orders in Council for that Purpoſe, and for making other Proviſions in Lieu thereof; and alſo to indemnify all Perſons who have been concerned in iſſuing, or carrying into Execution, Orders of Council, for permitting the Importation of certain Goods from America in neutral Ships. 44 G. 3, c. 30." (Paſſed March 23, 1804.)

The act of 42 Geo. 3, referred to in the title of this act, allowed the importation into Great Britain and Ireland of any goods or commodities, the produce of any countries not under the dominion of his Majeſty on the continent of America, or, in the Weſt Indies, in ſhips from countries in amity with this, until January 1, 1804; and by this act, this permiſſion is revived, and to continue until eight months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

* 42 Geo. 3, cap. 180.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Practical Rules for Playing and Teaching the Piano-forte and Organ; with general Obſervations on the Accompaniment and Performance of Vocal Muſic, by the late S. J. Cheene. 1*l.* 1*s.*

MR. CHEENE, late organiſt of the Collegiate church, Manchеſter, has produced in this work a moſt ingenious and uſeful aſſemblage of practical information, the greater part of which is particularly adapted to the advancement of the blind practitioner. The preface to this publication is judicious and ſenſible; and the introductory matter drawn up with a conciſeneſs and perſpicuity far exceeding what are commonly met with in publications of this deſcription. The procedure and examples are perfectly progreſſive; and though we do not *univerſally* approve of the fingering, the general caſt of it is accurate and elegant.

The ſections treating of the *major* and *minor modes*, and of the true nature and excellencies of *accompanying*, are ſufficient evidencies of the clearneſs of the author's ideas on thoſe parts of his ſubject; and the whole will be found by thoſe who are ardent in the purſuit of all the firſt and leading principles of good performance on the Piano-forte, the organ, and in ſinging, to be a highly qualified and valuable acquiſition.

Mazzinghi's Luſus Harmoniæ Mutabilis.

The nature and purpoſe of this curious invention, which conſiſts of a number of muſical cards, will be beſt explained in the words of Meſſrs Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine, who tell us that " they have prepared for the amuſement and ſervice of the public, a curiouſly conſtructed Muſical Repoſitory, filled with an inexhauſtible combination of melodies in the ſtyle of rondeaus, ſo arranged that any perſon may compoſe his own tunes, and vary them through millions of changes." For the ingenuity and novelty of this project we give Mr. Mazzinghi great credit. It is ſufficiently original to excite the attention of the curious, and at leaſt practicable enough to ſatisfy thoſe who do not look for impoſſibilities. This is not the firſt attempt of its kind, though its means are new; and we muſt confeſs that we ſat down to its examination by no means prejudiced in its favour; but the author has had the addreſs to convince us of the feaſibleneſs of his plan, and we are ſo far his advocates as to recommend it to the attention of thoſe who are attached to ſcientific amuſement and ingenious gratification.

A Collection

A Collection of the most approved and admired Hymns, composed by Drs. Arnold, Dupuis, Callcott and Busby: Messrs C. Wesley, Hudson, Battishill, Atwood, Russell, Spofforth, Whitaker, Horsley, Stevens, Marsh, T. Welsh, Williams, and the late Rev. Mr. Jones, of Nayland; selected by Mr. John Page, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's, and dedicated to the Society of Patrons of the Anniversary of the Charity Schools in London, and its environs. 10s. 6d.

This publication, as the editor himself justly observes, "is peculiarly adapted for young ladies, who delight in singing, or performing little pieces of sacred music;" and after a sedulous perusal of the work, we think with him, that "compositions of such eminent masters cannot fail to prove acceptable to every religious family." In a word, and without flattery to Mr. Page, he has edited the most complete and most useful selections of sacred music, in the domestic and familiar style, now extant.

The Bugle-horn Overture to the Grand Spectacle of Joanna of Surinam; composed by J. Sanderson. 2s.

This pleasing overture is arranged by the composer in a familiar style, and forms, in its present state, an excellent practice for the piano-forte.

The bugle-horn passages, from which the composition derives its appellation, are particularly agreeable in their effect; and the piece, taken in the aggregate, reflects much credit on the talents and taste of the author.

The Dinner of Love; sung by Mr. Incledon, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; the Words and Melody by Anthony Pasquin, Esq. 1s.

This ballad is arranged with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by Mr. Parkis. The words are written with much of the true spirit of poetry, and the air, though neither novel nor striking, is familiar and agreeable. The accompaniment is slight, but not unappropriate to the subject.

Twelve Waltzes, for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Rose Lewin, by J. Coulman. 2s. 6d.

Though we do not discover many traits of original fancy in these Waltzes, we must in candour say, that they possess some tasteful and pleasing turns of thought, and are in their general effect so far above mediocrity, as to do much credit to the talents of their author.

"Come let us all a Maying go;" a Glee for four Voices; composed by J. Coulman. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this glee is pleasing, and the parts are put together with considerable judgment. Most of the passages bespeak a close attention to the subject of the words, and the combined effect evinces much ability for those species of composition.

Favourite Air, from a French Comic Opera, adapted for the Piano-forte, by C. Wesley, Esq. 1s.

Of the beauty of this air we cannot say much, but have great credit to give Mr. C. Wesley, for the excellent exercise he has formed from it. The digressions are elegant and fanciful; and only leave us to regret that such abilities and science as distinguish this great master should be employed on any other than original composition.

The Bilberry Lass, a pathetic Ballad, written and dedicated to the Earl of Guildford, by Miss Wilkinson; composed by Mrs. M. Bryan. 1s. 6d.

This trifle, we can call it no more, is, as far as its subject and style will allow, a pleasant little song. The words are simple and natural, and the melody is easy and unaffected, but we cannot say that we discover in either any pretensions to the praise of originality, or marked character.

The celebrated Overture to the Sun-feast of the Bramins; composed by Muller; arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, with two additional New Movements, by J. Hook, esq. 2s.

Mr. Hook, by his judicious arrangement and ingenious additions, has rendered this admired overture a highly-pleasing and improving exercise for the instrument to which he has adapted it, and we doubt not of its general and favourable reception.

Fanny, a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp, by G. Masi. 1s. 6d.

This song, the words of which are from the ingenious pen of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, is graceful in its melody, and by no means void of expression. The effect of the whole, if well sung, will, we feel assured, be found very generally pleasing; and judging from this favourable specimen of Mr. Masi's for vocal composition, we do not hesitate to predict his future popularity.

"My Heart, lovely Mary, is thine;" a Ballad set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Ross, Esq. Aberdeen.

In this little ballad we still find some pleasing and characteristic ideas. The Accompaniment which is chiefly in the *aspeggio* style, exhibits taste and meaning, and the general effect is worthy the acknowledged abilities of the composer.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. Stuart pinxit. C. Turner sculpsit. Mezzotinto

THE full length portrait of this most respectable nobleman, from which this is engraved, we never saw, but apprehend it to be painted by Gilbert Stuart, the American, one of the most accurate portrait painters who ever lived in this country, and who now resides in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. When we speak of him as the most accurate painter, we mean to say, that, having a very correct eye, he gave the human figure exactly as he saw it, without any attempt to elevate or dignify the character; and was so exact in delineating his lineaments, that one may almost say of him, what Hogarth said of another artist, "that he never deviates into grace:" from all which we may fairly infer, that he was never a favourite portrait-painter with the ladies. He was, however, so well grounded in his profession, that had not his eccentricities led him to quit this country, he would have corrected his errors, and figured very high in his art. That he wanted taste, he has proved in this portrait; for he has taken the face in such a point of view, that the leading feature is most prominent, and brings to one's mind Slawkenbergius, on his return from the promontory. It is a well engraved print.

George Morland Robert Muller pinxit. W. Ward sculpsit. Published by J. Harris, Gerrard-street, Soho.

A very capital mezzotinto, and a very good likeness of this eccentric and unfortunate genius.

The Nabob. Hoppner pinxit. W. Ward sculpsit.

A portrait of a child seated on a carpet, *à la Nabob*, designed with great spirit, and engraved in mezzotinto, in a very good style. The whole has an air of the East, which is a circumstance not always attended to by gentlemen who delineate Eastern characters; but the splendor with which Mr. Hoppner endeavours to illuminate all his portraits, has, in such subjects as this, a happy effect.

The Right Hon. W Pitt. Eldridge delineavit. A Cardon sculpsit.

This is a very good portrait, and the face strongly resembles the original.—With respect to the figure, by the rule of contraries, it brought to our recollection a remark made by Hogarth, in his Analysis of Beauty; where, after some remarks on the action of the race-horse, war-horse, &c. he thus continues;—"Yet, properly speaking, no living creatures are capable of moving in such truly varied and graceful directions as the human species; and it would be needless to say, how much superior their forms and textures are; and surely, also, after what has been said relating to figure and motion, it is plain and evident, that nature has thought fit to make beauty of proportion and beauty of movement necessary to each other: so that the observation before made on animals will hold equally good with regard to man; *i. e.* that he who is most exquisitely well proportioned is most capable of exquisite movements, such as produce ease and grace in deportment," &c.

Such is the remark made by Hogarth; and, admitting its truth, we must naturally infer, from this portrait, that Mr. Pitt is not capable of those exquisite movements, which produce ease and grace in deportment, for the figure is singularly stiff, and all at right angles. It is engraved in the chalk manner.

Mr. Elliston in the character of Octavian, in the Mountaineers. H. Singleton delineavit. W. Bond sculpsit. Published by Bond.

Of the *dramatis personæ* who figure away in the character of princes and potentates, the poet says, "they strut and fret their hour upon the stage, and then are seen no more!" Such might be their fate when Shakspeare lived, but it is not so now; for now the heroes of the stage, after being delineated on the canvas in flaming colours, attended by a brace of the Muses, and twisted in all the attitudes that fancy ever conceived, are transferred to the copper; "and those who would have made mouths at him while my father lived, now give ten, fifteen, or twenty pieces for his picture in little!" These striking resemblances are, however, scattered round the island like the Sybil's leaves, where they frequently flutter in the front of a magazine, sometimes find admission in a port-folio among *remarkable characters*, and occasionally glare and glitter in a dining-parlour, surrounded by a gilded frame. By this boundless variety of sizes and prices, there is some chance of posterity seeing a few specimens of what sort of ladies and gentlemen were actors in the year 1805, &c. With re-

spect

spect to the portrait now before us, it is one of the best, if not the very best, that Singleton has painted, and, being well engraved in chalks, makes a showy handsome print.

The Coronation Procession of Bonaparte, returning from the Church of Notre Dame. Gilray.

Among the great variety of excellent caricatures which have been published by this very whimsical, and first-rate artist, there has not been one which, in genius, point, and genuine wit, exceeds this production.

A Portrait of Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance, who, on the 15th of February, 1804, defeated the French Squadron, in the Chinese Sea, commanded by Admiral Linois, is dedicated to the Right Hon. Earl Camden, Secretary of State, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by the Publisher, R. Ackermann. Painted and engraved by J. Raphael Smith, Engraver to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Of Mr. Raphael Smith's portraits we have frequently had occasion to speak, and, generally, in terms of high respect. When delineations, by either Mr. Smith or any other artist, are engraved by others, there is a possibility that the engraver, however excellent, may mistake the painter, and, by this means, the copy ceases to be the criterion by which we can judge of the original; but, in this case, Mr. Smith is both painter and engraver, and the consequence has been, that, from a very correct and spirited original, we have a highly spirited copy, which, though correct, is not servile; and though exact in the lines, is not stiff in the effect.—Through the window are represented the ships engaged in the memorable action which gave rise to the honours with which this gentleman has been so properly distinguished. The accompaniments of *paper*, port-folios, &c. are appropriate to the character and circumstances, and the likeness is not a mere map of the face, but, in attitude, air, and character, gives a most exact idea of the gentleman whose name it bears. We have been told that one or two other portraits of him have been engraved, but by those who have seen him, and seen this, and know the original, this is said to be infinitely the most striking resemblance. The mezzotinto is engraved in a very forcible style.

Portraits of such characters as Sir Nathaniel Dance we are always happy to see; they are an honour to the age and country, and we are induced to exclaim, in the language of the poet—

"Blest be the pencil which from death can save
The semblance of the virtuous, wise, and brave;
That Youth and Emulation still may gaze
On those inspiring forms of ancient days,
And, from the source of bright example bold,
Rival their worth, and be what they behold."

Mr. Ackermann does not confine himself to publishing prints; we were pleased to see, in a long and improved catalogue for this year, every requisite that can be wanted for drawing, colouring, &c. &c. including the most elegant models for the imitation of the young practitioner. This has long been to be wished; for, not many years ago, the females who practised this fascinating art found that they had great difficulty in procuring the necessary materials, properly prepared. This was not to be wondered at; for those who had, formerly, the direction of female education, seemed to think that women would be sufficiently qualified for the domestic companions of man, and enabled to fulfill all the duties of wives and mothers, if they were sufficiently versed in pickling, pastry, and all the abstruse mysteries of culinary consequence. That these qualifications are useful, and, in a degree, necessary, must be admitted; but to make them the sole pursuits of those whom God and nature have qualified for so many superior attainments, is barbarous and Gothic. Their education ought to be calculated to improve the qualities with which they were born. This would prevent modesty from dwindling into a vulgar awkwardness; simplicity from becoming a prey to those who would ensnare it, and a mind unemployed in business from being sunk into ignorance.

Drawing and painting is an art which affords an innocent and delightful solace to those that have a life of leisure; and to those who, either from their birth or unforeseen circumstances, are denied a competent portion of the goods of this world, it presents a strong motive to aspire at excellence in the art, as they may be morally certain, that if they deserve encouragement they will receive it.

Among the novelties of this year, we were extremely pleased with a number of beautiful and appropriate vignettes, which Mr. Ackermann has had engraved, to commemorate the old English custom of Valentines, on Valentine's day. They are not, what we were formerly used to see,

ſee, blots of blue, red, or yellow, with a chubby boy with duck's wings, and a heart with a ſpit run through it; but ſimple, elegant, and appropriate figures, with a very elegant border ſtamped round the edges of the paper. One of them, in a moſt elegant ſtyle, of a Venus drawn in her chariot by doves, reminded us of the introduction to one of theſe little poetical effuſions, by James Howell, who lived in the reign of James I.

"Could I charm the Queen of Love,
To lend a quill of her white dove,
Or one of Cupid's painted wings,
Dipp'd in the fair Caſtalian ſprings,
Then would I write the all divine
Perfections of my Valentine," &c. &c. &c.

Indeed, every one of them affords a good ſubject for a poetical imagination to form a poem, or an ingenious mind to apply one already written.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1805.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Spain has returned to London. Soon after his departure from Madrid, which was on the 14th of November, the Spaniſh Government iſſued a Declaration of War againſt England. This Declaration is written with uncommon imbecility; admitting, in fact, one of the principal complaints of the Engliſh Court againſt that of Spain—that of giving France aid in money, in lieu of military and naval aid, thus confeſſing the nature of the ſubſidy paid to France. The admiſſion, however, does not ſanction (nor could any aggreſſion ſanction) the conduct of our Miniſters in their manner of beginning the war; nor can any advantage we may be ſuppoſed to have derived from that conduct, compenſate for the injury done to our national character by that tranſaction. The Prince of Peace has ſince publiſhed an Addreſs to the Spaniſh Armies. It affects to paſs in review the cauſes of the war between this Country and Spain; and calls upon the honour, courage, and loyalty, of the Spaniſh Nation, to carry on the war with vigour. With reſpect to that part of the Addreſs which ſpeaks of our ſeizure of the Spaniſh frigates, we are compelled to be ſilent under feelings of the deepeſt humiliation. In this extremity, we are happy to find, that no ſolid explanation is given in the Addreſs, of the acts of the Spaniſh Government complained of by our Court. The attempt of the Prince of Peace (Captain-General of the Spaniſh Forces) to excite the Spaniards to a defence of their country, is natural; but the gaſconading ſtyle of the Addreſs threatens us with no great energy in his war-adminiſtration, nor can afford any ſincere pleaſure to the wiſe and honeſt of his own nation.

Some kind of overtures of peace have been made directly from the French Government to our Court. A French Officer (an *Enſeigne de Vaiſſeau*) on the 7th of this month, came out of Boulogne in a fiſhing-veſſel, with a flag of truce. He was received on board one of our ſhips of war on that ſtation, and his diſpatches ſent to London; and an anſwer has ſince been returned by our Miniſters.

On the 15th of this month, his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne.—The terms of the Speech are, on every important ſubject, ſo extremely guarded, as to be almoſt nugatory. With reſpect to the unhappy meaſure of ſeizing the Spaniſh ſhips, and the ſubſequent declaration of war by Spain, the language is ſo evaſive, that a mere ſtranger to theſe tranſactions would conclude from it, that the Court of Spain had declared war in conſequence of the Engliſh Miniſter having quitted Madrid. The following are the words of the Speech on this ſubject:—"The conduct of the Court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence of France, compelled me to take prompt and deciſive meaſures to guard againſt the effects of hoſtility. I have, at the ſame time, endeavoured, as long as it was poſſible, to prevent the neceſſity of a rupture; but, in conſequence of the refuſal of ſatisfactory explanation, my Miniſter quitted Madrid, and war has ſince been declared by Spain againſt this Country." This account has no reſemblance to the tranſaction, with thoſe who know what the real ſtory was; and would lead a ſtranger,

ſtranger, who read it with confidence, into an idea of its character the very reverſe of the truth. The papers which are neceſſary to explain the diſcuſſion between the two Courts, are promiſed in the Speech, and are preparing to be laid before Parliament. We lament that we are not now enabled to give our readers the ſubſtance of thoſe papers; but we venture ſo far to anticipate their merits, as to pronounce, that they form no excuſe for the ſeizure of the Spaniſh veſſels, which is the only queſtion between the two Courts, as our Miniſters have contrived the matter, that will engage the attention of Europe.

The only remaining topic of importance in the Speech is, the late communication from the French Government to our Court, "containing profeſſions of a pacific diſpoſition." We ſhall have occaſion (in ſpeaking of the domeſtic tranſactions of the French Government) to look a little at the evidence of this pacific diſpoſition of France; but here the queſtion is—what important information have Miniſters given to Parliament and the Country on this moſt intereſting ſubject?—Not more than would be derived from the flight of birds, if we were a people given to ſoothſaying. We cannot even learn that we have an ally on the Continent; and all that ſeems to be intimated is, that we are trying to get an ally or two. If we are doing ſo, why do we hold ſuch a courſe as to make it a queſtion of heſitation (perhaps even of difficulty) with "Thoſe Powers which have given the ſtrongeſt proof of their wiſe and dignified ſentiments, and of the warm intereſt they take in the ſafety and independence of Europe," whether thoſe honourable feelings will lead them to league with us, or at preſent to ſtand aloof in the conteſt, and wait the current of events for other means to reſtore the independence of Europe.

It is with great ſatisfaction we ſtate, that the embargo on Spaniſh veſſels, which we announced in our laſt Number, was afterwards partially taken off, under the following circumſtances.—During the negotiation, the Spaniſh Merchants made application to our Government, to know whether they would be permitted to freight their ſhips at that time in our ports, and received an anſwer in the affirmative; and in conformity with that aſſurance, ſuch Spaniſh veſſels were relieved from the embargo. A report prevails, to which we readily give credit, that, on the repreſentation of a number of reſpectable Spaniſh Merchants, of the dearth of corn in Spain, an Order of Council has been obtained, permitting veſſels to carry corn to the ports of Spain, excepting ſuch ports as contain naval arſenals.

Letters of marque and repriſals have been iſſued againſt the Spaniards.

The Houſe of Commons has voted 120,000 men, including 30,000 marines, for the ſervice of the navy, for the preſent year. In the Houſe of Lords, on the motion of the Marquis of Abercorn, an open Committee is appointed, to conſider of the matters alleged againſt Mr. Juſtice Fox (one of the Iriſh Judges), and of the evidence which may be brought in ſupport of the ſame. This meaſure, at preſent ſo unuſual, is occaſioned by certain allegations reſpecting the conduct of that Judge in the adminiſtration of the functions of his high office, contained in various petitions preſented by the Marquis of Abercorn during the laſt ſeſſion. The Parliament has not yet proceeded to any other buſineſs of importance. It is, however, firmly believed, in conſequence of what has fallen from Miniſters in debate, that treaties of alliance between this Country and Ruſſia, and Sweden, will ſhortly be ſubmitted to Parliament; and it is added, that thoſe two latter Powers will receive ſubſidies to maintain a force in aid of our war with France.

The Batavian Government affords every mark in its power of the reluctance with which it continues in any ſtate of hoſtility towards this country. On the 11th of this month, a cartel from the Texel arrived at Scarborough, with 112 Engliſh priſoners, who had been confined in various priſons of Holland.

Preparations for a ſecret expedition, of great magnitude, have been forming for a conſiderable time; and, what is ſingular enough in this country, the preciſe object is ſtill a ſecret. The expedition is ſaid to be particularly ſtrong in artillery.

A ſyſtem of fortification on the coaſts appears at length to be adopted. Contracts are ſaid to have been made for erecting eighty-ſeven martello-towers between Hythe and Beachy Head. The whole line of the coaſt the enemy may be expected to attempt, will be ſtrengthened with an extenſive ſcale of fortification.

The Amphitrite, one of the fineſt frigates in the Spaniſh navy, is captured by the Donegal, commanded by Sir Richard Strachan. A ſhort engagement took place,

place, in which the Spaniſh Captain was killed by a muſquet-ball. The Santa Gertruyda, a Spaniſh frigate of 36 guns, was taken off Cape St. Vincent's, by his Majeſty's ſhip Polyphemus, belonging to Sir John Ord's ſquadron. She is eſteemed one of the richeſt prizes ever brought into this country. She had on board 1,300,000 dollars, and a very valuable cargo of gold and ſilver in bars, cocoa, indigo, &c. which are ſaid to be equivalent to half a million ſterling. This prize parted from the Polyphemus in a ſevere gale, in about thirteen degrees of weſt longitude. Fortunately the Walker hired armed-ſhip fell in with her, off the Lizard, at which time ſhe had only one maſt ſtanding, and was without a rudder, the prize-maſter having ſteered her for more than two hundred leagues by the help of cables and other expedients.

Our ſhips of war have ſuffered greatly by the late heavy ſtorms. The Texel, of 74 guns, the Severn, the Nemeſis, and the Blonde, have been ſeverally ſtranded; but happily the crews were ſaved by the ſkill and exertions of the officers and the good conduct of the men.

The Starling gun-brig went on ſhore near Calais, in a thick fog; and the Lieutenant who commanded her finding his efforts vain to get her off, blew her up, bringing all the crew ſafe away in the cutter and jolly-boat.

A gallant attempt was lately made by two boats of the Rattler ſloop and the Folkſtone cutter, to cut out a French privateer, lying in the road of Dieppe, in which the two Lieutenants, who commanded the boats were killed, and twenty-one men were killed or wounded, and ten were miſſing. The Folkſtone is arrived with the body of her commander, Lieutenant Mulcaſter.

Previous to the meeting of Parliament, there were various reports reſpecting changes in Adminiſtration. Some changes have been made, and other circumſtances connected with them have occurred, that are by no means trivial in their character. Mr. Addington has been formally reconciled to Mr. Pitt (at the expreſs deſire, it is ſaid, of his Majeſty)—is created a peer (by the title of Viſcount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, in the county of Devon) and has reſumed his ſeat in the Privy Council. The only conſequent changes that are announced are, that of Lord Mulgrave being appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, inſtead of Lord Harrowby; and the Marquis Cornwallis Governor General of India, inſtead of the Marquis Welleſley.

On the 19th December the ſenior medical officers at Gibraltar reported, that the health of the military and inhabitants is much improved within the laſt month, and that there are few caſes of the epidemic fever among either. The intercourſe between the town and the ſhipping would open on the 21ſt ult.

In India, the principal officers of General Welleſley's diviſion of the army have unanimouſly voted the General a handſome gold vaſe, of the value of two thouſand guineas, bearing the following inſcription:

"Battle of Aſſye, September 2, 1803.

"Preſented to Major General the Hon. Arthur Welleſley, by the Officers of the Diviſion of the Army who ſerved under his immediate command in the Dekan, in commemoration of the Campaign in 1803."

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 19th of December, ſtates, that the Miniſters of Marine are uſing unexampled activity.—Several Admirals, Vice Admirals, Chiefs of Squadrons, and Marine Officers of all ranks, have been ſent upon active ſervice. Admiral Gravina is conſtantly tranſacting buſineſs at the office of the Miniſter of Marine. The Prince of Peace, as Captain General of the forces by land and ſea, will viſit the principal ports, and review the troops deſtined for the camp of St. Roche. By order of the Government, there will be drawn from the regiments of Spaniſh infantry, companies of grenadiers, to be formed into battalions of grenadiers, which will be employed on expeditions of the moſt perilous kind. Several of theſe battalions will be formed in Madrid, and, immediately after their organization, will be ſent to the camp of St. Roche. Several regiments of militia will be raiſed, and afterwards ſent to join the army of the line.

Another letter, dated the 20th of December, gives a melancholy account of the ſtate of that unfortunate country. It ſays, that the annual cenſus having lately been made of the population of Spain, it has been found, that, during the laſt twelve months, it has been diminiſhed one million, which is attributed to epidemic diſorders, earthquakes, and famine. In the town of Malaga alone, twenty-ſix thouſand perſons were buried in the courſe of four weeks. At Carthagena, the returns

turns of deaths, from the malignant fever, down to the 24th ult. amounted to 14,940. The returns which had been received at Madrid, from various towns, amounted to 124,200 perſons who have died of the epidemic malady.

FRANCE.

The ſittings of the Legiſlative Body were opened on the 26th ult. by a Speech of Bonaparte, in which he well enough aſſumes a ſtyle at once of authority and paternal care becoming his elevated ſituation. It is a very artful and well-judged compoſition, for a nation that is ſo much accuſtomed to look at the exterior of things. He addreſſes the members by the title of "Princes, Magiſtrates, Soldiers, Citizens."—"Soldier or Firſt Conſul (he ſays), I had only one ſentiment—as Emperor, I retain the ſame—and that is, a wiſh for the proſperity of the French People. I have been fortunate enough to contribute to this object by my victories, to conſolidate it by treaties, to ſtem the torrent of civil diſcord, and to pave the way for the reſtoration of manners, ſociety, and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midſt of my labours, I hope to be able to leave to poſterity a recollection which will either ſerve as the example or reproach of my ſucceſſors."

This muſt be allowed to be fine, if it were true. In ſpeaking of peace, he betrays his real thoughts—his continued determination to be maſter in Europe, notwithſtanding the veil he aſſumes; as will be ſeen by a paſſage of his Speech, explained as that is by a paſſage in the Speech which was delivered three days after by M. Champagny (Miniſter of the Interior) to the ſame Aſſembly, while he laid before them, at the Emperor's command, the ſituation of the Empire (the *Expoſé*).—The paſſages we allude to are the following. Bonaparte ſays:—"It would have been ſweet to me, at ſo ſolemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world; but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, ſhew ſufficiently with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wiſh farther to extend the territories of France; I am only deſirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wiſh to exerciſe a domineering influence over Europe; but I am not at all diſpoſed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States ſhall be incorporated with the Empire; but I ſhall not ſacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the States which I have created." —— "When England (ſays M. Champagny) ſhall be convinced of the impotence of her efforts to agitate the Continent; when ſhe ſhall know that ſhe has only to loſe in a war without end or motives; when ſhe ſhall be convinced that France will never accept other conditions than thoſe of Amiens, and will never conſent to leave her the right of breaking treaties at pleaſure, by appropriating to herſelf Malta, England will then arrive at pacific ſentiments; hatred and envy have only their time."

The ſtatement of the ſituation of the Empire is, as is uſual with Bonaparte's Government, an elaborate fencing with facts. It gives a flattering view of France at home. No extraordinary burdens are neceſſary (it is ſaid) to carry on the war. It affects to believe that Pruſſia and Auſtria are well affected to France; and hopes that the Emperor Alexander will return to a ſenſe of his true intereſts, a ſtrict union with France. With reſpect to unhappy Holland, it threatens her with a new Government, hereditary; but to what benign genius confided, it does not deign to diſcloſe. The Italian Republic is threatened with a like fate.

In the Legiſlative Body, in the ſitting of January 7th, Meſſrs. Lacue and Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Counſellors of State, were introduced, and, in the name of his Imperial Majeſty, preſented the following *projet* of a law relative to the military conſcriptions—that "thirty thouſand conſcripts ſhall be raiſed for the conſcription of the year 14, to complete the army upon the footing of its organization; and thirty thouſand to remain in reſerve, to be ſolely deſtined to place the army upon a war eſtabliſhment, ſhould circumſtances render it neceſſary."

The Paris Papers ſtate, that "Gaillamot, the laſt of the principal adherents of Georges, known from the commencement of the *Chouannerie* by the name of the *King of Bignan*, has been arreſted at the village of Kerdalee, on the coaſts of Morbihan, and lodged in the priſon of Vannes. Debar, and two other of his accomplices, were taken with him."

AMERICA.

On the 18th of laſt month, a fire broke out at New York, which did prodigious damage. Almoſt every building in Front-ſtreet was deſtroyed, together with the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet. The loſs is eſtimated at more than a million of dollars.

A bill is before Congreſs, to prohibit the trade between the United States and the Iſland of St. Domingo. The motive of the bill is ſtated to be, that this trade, being in defiance of the laws of France, ought to be effectually prohibited by the United States.

The following is the ſtate of the votes for Preſident and Vice Preſident, as far as they have been taken:

	Preſident. Jefferſon.	Vice-Preſ. Clinton.	Preſident. Pinckney.	Vice-Preſ. R. King.
Pennſylvania,	20	20	0	0
Virginia,	24	24	0	0
Maryland,	9	9	2	2
New Jerſey,	8	8	0	0
Maſſachuſetts,	19	19	0	0
Connecticut,	0	0	9	9
New York,	19	19	0	0
Total,	99	99	11	11

Majority for W. Jefferſon, 88 — Ditto for Mr. Clinton, 88

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of December, to the 20th of January.

OPHTHALMIA	17
Catarrhus	42
Rheumatiſmus	12
Diarrhœa	18
Dyſenteria	2
Typhus	1
Scarlatina	7
Amenorrhœa	15
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	2
Dyſpepſia	12
Hyſteria	1
Aſthenia	11
Morbi Cutanei	14
Morbi Infantiles	18

Ophthalmia has of late been remarkably prevalent, probably from ſome temporary peculiarity in the ſtate of the atmoſphere, which it is impoſſible to demonſtrate or explain.

It ought, however, to be obſerved and impreſſed, that this, as well as almoſt all other local affections, originate in a great meaſure from a diſeaſed tendency in the hereditary ſtamina of the conſtitution: they are therefore not to be cured by immediate applications to the part affected, but rather by thoſe remedies that are calculated to give vigour to, and to reſtore or ameliorate, the deficient or impaired energies of the frame.

Local affections, unleſs when they are occaſioned by accident or external violence, are for the moſt part the reſults of a morbid condition of the ſyſtem.

On this account, diſeaſes of the joints for inſtance, or of any of the lymphatic glands, (although vulgarly regarded as *ſurgical* caſes) fall, with more propriety, under the care and management of the *phyſician*.

The Reporter has been very recently called to caſes of fancied conſumption; all the ſymptoms of which, in fact, originated from ſimple debility.

A deficiency in the power of diſcriminating between the reſults of mere weakneſs, and thoſe which originate from pulmonary diſorganization, has given birth to great and important errors both in the theory and practice of medicine. From this circumſtance, conſumption has appeared to be cured where it has not actually exiſted; and medicine and modes of treatment have been employed, which, ſo far from in any degree relieving the ſymptoms, were directly calculated to impair and deſtroy the health and conſtitution of the patient.

Grenville-ſtreet,
Brunſwick-ſquare. J. REID.
January 26, 1805.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BURROUGH John, Red lion ſtreet, Spitalfields, baker. (Evans, Thavies inn

Baker John, Holborn, linen draper. (Parry, Thavies inn

Burfit James, Mere, cheeſefactor. (Dyne, Serjeants inn

Beck John, Bridgwater, ironmonger. (Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet

Couſton John, Crown ſtreet, Finſbury, grocer. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Chalklen William, Deptford, draper. (Hurle, Cloak lane

Cooper Samuel, Bredfield, miller. (Robins, Gray's inn place

Cattermole John, Baldwin's gardens, victualler. (Harvey, Curſitor ſtreet

Cripps John Gordon, Bury, grocer. (Gills, Shire lane

Croſs Laurence, St. James's ſtreet, coffee houſe keeper. (Reilly, Stafford row, Buckingham gate

Dawſon Robert, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. (Vines, Lincoln's inn

Evill Mark, Tiverton, common brewer. (Pearſon and Son, Temple

Flinders William, Boſton, ironmonger. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New inn

Francis William, Canterbury, hop merchant. Nethersole and Portal, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Garland Matthew, Deptford, victualler. (Sherwood and Parrell, Southwark

Gardner James, Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, ironmonger. (Wilſon, Temple

Griffiths John, Merthyr Tidvill, ſhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn ſquare

Hancox William, jun. Pen, dealer in ſheep. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Hunt Stephen, Croudall, tanner. (Bacon, Southampton ſtreet, Covent garden

Hobby William, Kington, innholder. (Pewtreſs, Gray's inn

Hughes John, Liverpool draper. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Hodgſon John Cook. John's row, St. Lukes, builder. (Kinſey, Furnival's inn

Hymans Marcus. Exeter ſtreet, Strand, leather manufacturer. (Phillipſon, Holborn court

James Henry, St. Mary Axe merchant, partner with George Simmons of Conſtantinople. (Carter, Staple's inn

Keene William, Painſwick, clothier. Chilton, Chancery lane

Lightfoot Thomas, Lawton, manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple

Nott Thomas Bach, Corſe, money ſcrivener (Richards, Ledbury

Price Robert, Cannon ſtreet, ſtationer. (Orchard, Hatton Garden

Phillips John, Liverpool, merchant. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New inn

Percy Robert Leaper, Charles ſquare, Hoxton, ſtock broker. (Ellis, Abingdon ſtreet

Prior Robert, Hoxton, grocer. (Jopſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Purcell John, Portland ſtreet, Soho, grocer. (Paſmore, Old Broad ſtreet

Racey James, Bath, brewer. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple

Rowe Richard, Grancheſter, nurſeryman. (Orrell, Winſley ſtreet

Sellars George, Sheffield, upholſterer. (Beetham, Bouverie ſtreet

Shenſton John Michael. Portſea, ſalesman. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane

Squier Joſeph. Exeter, tallow chandler. (Phillips and Geare, Exeter

Simpſon Alexander Nottingham, cordwainer. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn

Smithies William, Leeds, merchant, partner with Joſeph Smithies and John Hinchliffe. (Lambert, Hatton Garden

Smithies Joſeph, Leeds, merchant, partner with William Smithies and John Hinchliff. (Lambert, Hatton Garden

Smith Benjamin, jun. and John Cherry, Red lion ſtreet, watch manufacturers. (Coote, Auſtin friars

Shaw Thomas, Chelmsford, chinaman. (Hodgſon, Gray's inn

Valery Iſaac, Artillery place, merchant, trading under the firm of Iſaac and David Valery. (Adams, Old Jewry

Withy Francis Adam, Great, Earl ſtreet, Seven Dials, ironmonger. (Allingham, St. John's ſquare

Weſtwood Nathaniel, Harwich, merchant. (Sanſum, Ely place

Watters John, Dubwarth, common carrier. (Clennell, Staple's inn

Youard, William, North Walſham, leather ſeller. (Geldard, Gray's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Archer Thomas, Hereford, mercer, January 22, final

Allcroft Robert, Sheffield, ſciſſar manufacturer, partner with Joſeph Allcroft, January 25

Aſpin James, Margate, linen draper, January 26

Arbuthnot Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot lane, and of Birmingham, ſeparate eſtate of Bracken, January 29

Achiave William, Beverley, February 7

Atherton Robert, Lachford, tanner, January 26

Agnew John, Groſvenor ſquare, partner with James Strange, James Daſhwood, and George Peacock, bankers, January 22

Anſon James, Manchester, calico manufacturer, February 11

Buſhnell Thomas, Weſtminſter road, wheelwright, January 15

Blowers John, Haleſworth, ſhopkeeper, January 12, final

Bunce John, Abingdon, ironmonger, January 19. final

Buxton Thomas, and Thomas Bentley Buxton, Leiceſter, bankers, ſeparate eſtate of each, January 21, and joint eſtate, January 22

Brown William, High ſtreet, St. Giles's, hatter, January 15

Billet George, Southwark, linen draper, January 22

Buſhell William, Cannon ſtreet, grocer, January 29

Bell William, Baſinghall ſtreet, baize factor, January 26

Burrowes Ann Farmer, Middle row, Holborn, milliner, February 2, final

Blaxell Arthur, Eaſt Green, dealer, February 2, final

Beatſon William, ſen. Robert Beatſon, John Beatſon, and William Beatſon, jun. Masbrough, chemiſts, February 13

Binleſs Thomas, Baſinghall ſtreet, factor, February 5

Brookes William, Biddeford, ſhopkeeper. February 7

Beale Thomas, Leiceſter ſquare, taylor. February 9

Burton Robert, Ivy lane, book binder. February 9

Coleman John, Liverpool, biſcuit baker, February 1

Collins William, Briſtol, brandy merchant, February 28, final

Clerke Rev. Sir William Henry, bart. Walmerſley, miller, February 14

Every William, New Sarum. ſhopkeeper, February 2

Finnis Robert, Taviſtock ſtreet, Bedford ſquare, money ſcrivener, January 26

Fleſher Thomas, Sowerby, woolſtapler, January 21

Fenner Thomas, Weir Wycombe, ſhopkeeper, February 21, final

Fletcher George, Knightsbridge, February 16, final

Fither John William, Ruſhome and John Mangall, of Bolton, merchants, February 20, final

Fozard James, ſen. Letitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, ſtable keepers, February 16, final

Fraſer John, Charles ſtreet, Middleſex hoſpital, February 2

Gower Richard, Thomas Soper, and John Beavis, Birmingham, leather dreſſers, January 18

Gowland Thomas, jun. Birchin lane, merchant, February 5

Gall Thomas, jun. Whitehaven, merchant, February 4

Hewitt James, Wilſon ſtreet, Moorfields, weaver, December 29, final

Harriſon John, Stoke on Trent, manufacturer of earthen ware, January 15

Hart Major Bourn, money ſcrivener, January 25 final

Harper James Cordeſley, bayonet maker, January 21

Hancock George, Exeter, leather breeches maker, February 1

Hill Francis, Middleton, merchant, February 2, final

Hitchon Francis, Newcaſtle ſtreet, whalebone cutter, February 2

Hook Joſeph, Bermondſey ſtreet, leather dreſſer, February 12

Hudſon Richard, Warter, horſe jobber, February 14

Jarratt John, jun. Water lane, Tower ſtreet, broker, December 22

Jenkinſon Richard, Pocklington, money ſcrivener, January 22

Jones Robert, Briſtol, carpenter, February 7. final

King John, Coventry, innholder, January 14, final

King John, Berkeley, cordwainer, February 13. final

Laft John, South Zimham, ſhopkeeper, January 12, final

Le Leivre Amand, Finch lane, merchant, January 21
Linrington William, Exeter, currier, January 19
Lewis Thomas, Great Tower hill, merchant, February 5
Lanner Thomas, Stafford, ſhoe manufacturer, January 31
Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouſeman, February 5
Lumſden George, Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, February 12
Lawſon William, and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers, February 19
Moore Nevin, Lancaſter, merchant, partner with John Benſon, and Joſeph Wilkinſon, January 28, and ſeparate eſtate of Moore, January 28
Manning James, Thomas Heavifides, and Thomas Boreman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, warehouſemen, January 21, and ſeparate eſtate of each, January 21, final
Millar James, Shad Thames, biſcuit baker, January 26
Meallin William Lewis, Manchester ſtreet, ſurgeon February 2, final
Martin Robert, and Mark Laſt, Watling ſtreet, warehouſemen, February 5, final
Martin Richard, jun. New Windſor, money ſcrivener, February 5
Margetſon James, Church court, Clement's lane, merchant, February 16, final
Metcalf Suſanna, and John Metcalf, Golden leg court, Cheapſide, hoſiers, February 16
Martindale John, New Bond ſtreet, wine merchant, February 9
Murrils Thomas, Tottenham, victualler February 9
Naſh Iſaac, Briſtol, cooper, February 12
Nuttall, Chriſtopher, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, February 6
Pickerſgill Thomas, Little Turnſtile, baker, January 29
Purdy, William, Mark lane, broker, January 29
Porter Robert Charles, Hull, ironmonger, February 15, final
Pearkes Phineas, Worceſter, grocer, January 31, final
Quenby John, Wincheſter, draper, January 28
Rodgett James, Blackburn, muſlin manufacturer, January 24, final
Ruſhworth Charles, High Holborn, coach maker, January 19
Reynolds Charles, Norwich, woollen draper, February 18
Rawlings Thomas, Glouceſter, mercer, February 13, final
Stephenſon Charles, Parliament ſtreet, January 26
Sparkes John, Leadenhall ſtreet, tea dealer, partner with James Mathews, January 22, final
Snowdon John, Plymouth, January 29
Soelner John, Andreas, Birmingham, merchant, January 21, final
Sims Joſeph, Honeycombe, January 18
Sharland John, Cockſpur ſtreet, linen draper, January 22
Saunders John, Paiuſwich, money ſcrivener, January 18
Scott John, and Walter Scott, Southwark, tallow chandlers, January 29
Sutton Benjamin, Birmingham, button maker, January 22
Suart Hugh, Knuzden Book, whiſtler, February 7
Salmon Joſeph, Great Claſton, linen draper, February 4, final
Salomons Iſaac, Oſborne place, Whitechapel merchant, January 29
Sheriff James, Hatton Garden, merchant, February 9
Seaborne William, Limehouſe, maſt maker, February 16
Smith John, Dufour's place, merchant, February 9
Treadgold John, Portſea, cabinet maker, January 29
Travis Joſeph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton-le-moor, muſlin manufacturers, February 1, final
Tompſon William, jun. Wolverhampton, grocer, January 28, final
Thomas Thomas, Streatham ſtreet, jeweller, January 29
Vuim Thomas, Buſh lane, merchant, December 26
Vaughan William, Pall Mall, and Alexander Gerard, merchants, December 22
Van Dyck, Peter Dubbledemuts, Arnold J. Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruite Veich, Circus, Minories, merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Van Dyck, February 19
Williams John George, Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, January 26
Weightman Thomas, Newgate ſtreet, mercer, January 26
Ward Richard Robinſon, Cottingham, merchant, January 18, final
Wright Thomas, Eaſington, coachmaſter, January 22, final
Wilks Joſeph, Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant, February 16, final
Wraith, Benjamin, Great Bolton, cotton ſpinner, February 8, final
Wood James, Leyland, cotton manufacturer, January 31, final
Whitley Abraham Brown Whitley, North Shields, merchant, February 11
Wells John, and Thomas Smith, Leadenhall ſtreet, hatters, February 5

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal intend to apply to Parliament next ſeſſion, to repeal the clauſe in their firſt act, reſtraining them from bringing coals to London. A bill is already prepared for that purpoſe; by which it is intended, that coals brought by the canal ſhould be ſubject to half the duty on coals brought coaſtways.

The following are the totals of a general bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in the metropolis, from December 13, 1803, to December 11, 1804:—Chriſtened in the ninety-ſeven pariſhes within the walls, 1,119. Buried, 1,132.—Chriſtened in the ſeventeen pariſhes without the walls, 4,488. Buried, 3,440.—Chriſtened in the twenty three out-pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, 10,241. Buried, 7,813.—Chriſtened in the ten pariſhes in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, 5,335. Buried, 4,653.

Chriſtened	Males 11,390	In all,	21,543
	Females 10,153		
Buried	Males 8,605	In all,	17,088
	Females 8,433		

Whereof have died.

Under 2 years of age	4,881
Between two and five	1,924
.... five and ten	676
.... ten and twenty	451
.... twenty and thirty	1,237
.... thirty and forty	1,824
.... forty and fifty	1,935
.... fifty and ſixty	1,599
.... ſixty and ſeventy	1,191
.... ſeventy and eighty	810
.... eighty and ninety	413
.... ninety and a hundred	77
.... a hundred and one	4
.... a hundred and three	1
.... a hundred and five	1

Decreaſed in the burials this year, 2,544.

MARRIED.

J. Cornwallis, eſq. only ſon of the Biſhop of Litchfield, and M.P. for Eye, in Suffolk, to Miſs Dickins, only daughter of Francis Dickins, eſq. M.P. for the county of Northampton.

The Earl of Ormond, to Miſs Clarke, of Sutton-hall, Derbyſhire, who is poſſeſſed of a fortune of nearly 20,000l. per annum, beſides 100,000l. in ready cash

H. R. Good-

H. R. Goodwin, Esq. of Lower East Smithfield, to Miss L. Larkins, youngest daughter of the late T. Larkins, esq. of Blackheath.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Winthorp, of his Majesty's ship Ardent, to Miss Farbrace, of Dover.

Capt. Warner, Aide-de-camp, to the Earl of Harrington, to Miss Shipley, eldest daughter of Colonel Shipley, of York place, Portman-square.

W. Mayne, esq. of Limpsfield, Surry, to Miss E. Taylor, second daughter of the late Sir J. Taylor.

F. G. Cooper, esq. son of the late Sir Grey Cooper, bart. to Miss C. Honeywood, daughter of Sir J. Honeywood, bart.

Major J. Baddeley, Assistant Barrack-master-general, to Miss G Smith, daughter of the late J. P. Smith, esq.

J. Hamilton, esq. to Miss Fuller, daughter of J. Frayton Fuller, esq. of Ashdown-house, Sussex.

DIED.

After a long illness, which she bore with a truly Christian resignation, *Mrs. Bishop*, wife of Mr. Robert Bishop, of Hadley, near Barnet. Her loss will be severely felt by her husband, by her relatives, and by the poor, and regretted by all who knew her: as she lived so she died, in the practice of every Christian virtue. Her husband has lost a companion who, from her good sense, rendered every situation of life as pleasant as the imperfect state of human nature would admit. To her relations she acted with the tenderness of a parent; to the poor she was a benefactor without ostentation; to her friends and acquaintance she always shewed such affability and attention, as to command their respect and esteem.

At Lambeth Palace, aged 74, *his Grace the Right Rev. Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury*, a memoir of whose life will be introduced into our next Number.

At the rectory house, Hanworth, Middlesex, *the Rev. R. B. Gabriel, D. D.* late fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and formerly a proprietor of the Octagon chapel, in Bath.

At Islington, aged 75, *Mrs. Elizabeth Godfrey*, widow of the late Rev. Richard Godfrey, M. A. formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, vicar of Postlingford, in Suffolk, and curate of Carlton, Cambridgeshire.

At his house in Park street, *General Tonyn*, sincerely lamented by his family, and deservedly respected by all who knew him. The General, in the early part of his military career, served under General Wolfe, and distinguished himself in several engagements during the German war, particularly at the battle of Minden, where he commanded a troop of horse.

Samuel Rose, esq. of Chancery-lane, only son of the late Dr. Rose, of Chiswick, and author of several publications on legal subjects. He stood high in the estimation of the profession, and was one of the few confidential friends of the poet Cowper, to which many of the letters of that excellent man bear honourable testimony. He was rising into considerable practice, when a disorder, caught in attending a crowded court, and which terminated fatally, blasted the prospects of an affectionate wife and a young family.

In Broad-street Buildings, aged 71, *Mr. Uppington Brace*, who was, for a period of forty-four years, a surgeon in the royal navy, in which he was universally respected by the first naval characters of his day, not only for his professional skill, but as a cheerful companion, and a man of the strictest integrity. He was in many memorable actions under Admiral Keppel, Sir Hugh Palliser, Lord Hood, Lord Rodney, and Lord Howe. He was revered by every British sailor under his care, for his unremitting attention and humanity to them; and his numerous surviving acquaintance have to lament the loss of a very sincere friend. His remains were deposited in the vault of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

A short time since, the notorious *Scotch Moggy*, alias *Mary Grey*, alias *Wheeler*, alias *Barnsley*. This character was universally admitted by the police officers to be the most expert pick-pocket in England. There was scarcely a fair or race between Berwick-upon-Tweed and the Land's End where she had not exercised her professional abilities. She originally came from Scotland, and married one of the notorious Wheelers, with whom she lived some years. On the arrival of another celebrated pick-pocket from Botany Bay, of the name of Barnsley, she took a great fancy to him, and left her husband. With this man she practised picking of pockets for several years, both in town and country. Although in person rather delicate, it was no unusual thing to see her on Lord Mayor's Day, and other public occasions, in the greatest crowds, in conspiracy with the notorious gang of hustlers, who have for so many years infested the metropolis. She was generally dressed in a very genteel style. About seven years ago she was at Bath, committing her depredations, and at one of the churches received the Sacrament; at the same time, the Mayoress of Bath happening to be one of the communicants, Moggy observing her to have a very valuable gold watch, contrived to rob her of it before the conclusion of the solemn ordinance. She had several children, whom she kept at a boarding-school. Notwithstanding she had been several times tried on capital charges, she was always fortunate enough to escape punishment.

The Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chichester, and Baron Pelham, of Stanmore, in the county of Sussex. He succeeded to the title of Baron Pelham in 1768, upon the death of Thomas, the late duke of Newcastle. The earldom

earldom was conferred in one of the late creations, having been ſome time extinct in the family of Donegal. He was born Feb. 28, 1728, and was in his 78th year. His lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his ſon, Thomas Lord Pelham, who is married to Lady Mary Oſborne, ſiſter to the duke of Leeds.

At his mother's houſe at Twickenham, the *Hon. George Auguſtus William Curzon*, eldeſt ſon of the late Hon. Penn Aſheton Curzon and the Baroneſs Howe.

At her apartments in Chelſea, aged 81, the celebrated *Signora Galla*. She was ſome years ſince a performer of conſiderable celebrity on the ſtage of the King's theatre, and was the laſt of Handel's ſcholars; and that highly celebrated muſician compoſed ſeveral of his moſt favourite airs expreſsly for her, both in his operas and oratorios, in which ſhe ſang with great applauſe, and appeared ſo late as the year 1797, in Mr. Aſhley's oratorios at Covent-Garden theatre. After quitting the ſtage, ſhe reſided, as a companion, with the unfortunate Miſs Ray, and was in company with her at Covent-Garden theatre the evening ſhe was ſhot by the Rev. Mr. Hackman. Being thus deprived of her ſituation, and not having made any proviſion for her declining years, ſhe has ſubſiſted entirely upon the donations of her friends, and a benefaction ſhe annually received from the Royal Society of Muſicians.

Aged 72, the *Biſhop of Arras*, whoſe eminent virtues have long rendered him a primary object of Bonaparte's hatred. His unaffected piety, and truly amiable and gentlemanly manners, obtained for him the reſpect and veneration of all who knew him; and his death is univerſally and ſeriouſly regretted.

The Right Hon. George Evans, Lord Carbery, Baron Carbery, of Carbery, in the county of Cork, in the kingdom of Ireland, and ſon of the late Lord Carbery, by Miſs Elizabeth Horton, of Catton, in Derbyſhire, was born about the year 1763. This family had been long ſeated in the principality of Wales; and George Evans, who was inveſted with a command in the army, was ſent into Ireland for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion there in 1641; having married an heireſs of the name of Bowerman, in the county of Cork, his lineal deſcendant, George, was created Lord Carbery, from the name of the family eſtate, in 1715. Lord Carbery, of whom we now treat, was a very handſome man. He ſucceeded his father, May 24, 1783, and on Auguſt 13, 1792, married Miſs Suſan Watſon, an heireſs, being the only daughter of an officer of rank, who had acquired a large fortune in the Eaſt Indies. After viſiting Wales and Ireland, they finally ſettled at Saxton Hall, in Northamptonſhire. His Lordſhip was greatly addicted to the ſports of the field, and loſt his life in conſequence of this predilection, as he burſt a blood veſſel ſome time ſince, while hunting in the neighbourhood of his own manſion. Soon after this, he alſo broke his arm, which was ſet, but a conſiderable degree of debility enſued. Having come to town for advice, he received ſo much benefit from the preſcriptions of the faculty, that a day was fixed for his return with Lady Carbery; but he was ſuddenly ſeized with a violent ſickneſs, and again burſt a blood veſſel, at Reddiſh's hotel, whither they had gone for a few days. He however found relief from the intervention of Dr. Baillie; but on the ſucceeding afternoon unfortunately experienced a relapſe, which proved fatal, at eight o'clock in the evening of the laſt day of the year 1804. His Lordſhip was returned one of the members for the county of Rutland, at the general election in 1802, but we believe never ſpoke in parliament.

At his houſe in Hanover-ſquare, *Sir John Gallini*. At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he rang his bell, and on his ſervant entering his chamber, ordered his breakfaſt to be prepared immediately, his chaiſe to be at the door at nine o'clock, and his chariot in waiting at three. A few minutes after giving theſe directions, he complained of not being well, and ſaid—"I ſhall reſt until nine o'clock." In half an hour he rang his bell again, and ordered immediate medical aſſiſtance, as he had a violent pain in his ſtomach. Dr. Hayes and Dr. Wood immediately attended, but at nine o'clock he expired without a groan. Only two days before he attended his pupils as uſual, and in the evening was at Covent-Garden theatre. He has left two unmarried daughters and a ſon, a captain in the army. The property is ſaid to be very conſiderable that he has left behind him. This extraordinary character was once well known as a principal dancer, but much better as managing proprietor, for many years, at the King's theatre. At the age of twenty-five he made his *entré* at the Opera-houſe, in the Haymarket, then under the management of Mr. Du Burgh, as a dancer; the enſuing ſeaſon he was made principal dancer, and in a few ſeaſons became ballet-maſter, and then ſtage-manager of the Opera-houſe, and gave leſſons in dancing. In that character he was introduced into the Earl of Abingdon's family, where Lady Elizabeth Bertie, his lordſhip's eldeſt daughter, became enamoured of him, and married him; her ladyſhip has been dead only about ſix months. Soon after his marriage, he went to Italy, and was made one of the Knights of the Holy Roman Empire: on his return to England he again became manager of the Opera-houſe, and had the merit of introducing Mr. Slingſby to that theatre. Sir John was manager at the time the houſe was burned down in 1789: he then ſent a gentleman to Italy and France, to bring him plans of the opera-houſes in thoſe places, to form his judgment in the deſigning of the preſent King's theatre. It is ſaid he advanced 30,000l. towards the execution of this building; when finiſhed, an oppoſition was formed,

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by propoſing to open the Pantheon for the performance of operas. But Mr. Taylor, a proprietor, taking the management into his hands, Sir John retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to his profeſſion of dancing-maſter.

Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart.—This baronet, whoſe ſon will be one of the moſt opulent commoners in England, inherited two fortunes: one patrimonial, from the family of Turner, and another on the maternal ſide; both were originally derived from that commerce, which has converted a ſmall into a great nation, and enabled her merchants ſometimes to enrich the nobility by inter-marriages, and at other times to vie with them in point of opulence and ſplendour. Sir Edward Turner, his father, after acquiring a fortune in the city, and being chairman of the Eaſt-India company, retired into Oxfordſhire, where he had purchaſed a large eſtate, and was created a baronet, Auguſt 24, 1733. Some idea may be conceived of his immenſe wealth from two facts: the firſt is, that he ſtood for a knight of the ſhire for the county of Oxon, at the general election in 1754, and was returned after a ſtruggle which coſt him more than 30,000l.; the next, that in addition to the money he had expended in land, he built a new houſe at Ambroſden, which coſt him a far greater ſum. Notwithſtanding theſe demands upon his purſe, he was enabled to leave a large eſtate to his eldeſt ſon, and a handſome proviſion for the remainder of a family, which at one time conſiſted of two peereſſes, and two baronets of Great-Britain. It was he who firſt introduced the preſent Earl of Liverpool to the acquaintance, friendſhip, and patronage of the late Earl of Bute; and this was the only return he either expected or exacted for his ſervices, both as member for Oxfordſhire and Penrhyn. Sir Gregory was born in 1750, or 1751, and educated, we believe, with his third brother, the late Sir John Dryden, at Harrow ſchool. He afterwards, as we have underſtand, travelled over France and Germany, under the guidance and direction of Dr. Nugent, father of Mrs. Burke. On the death of the late Sir Gregory Page, bart. he received a conſiderable addition to his fortune; and, in conſequence of a requeſt in the will which conveyed it, obtained leave by the King's ſign manual, to add the name of his deceaſed relative to his own. The early poſſeſſion of a very large fortune produced eccentricities, which marked the character of Sir Gregory through life. He was one of the greateſt *beaus* of his day, and on his return from the Continent conſtantly appeared at all the public places, dreſſed to the very height of, and generally beyond the reigning faſhion. Red heels and feathered hats were then common; but he once appeared at Vauxhall, in a pink ſilk ſuit, ſo exactly fitted to his body, that he was followed by a crowd of ſpectators, who debated aloud, whether the young baronet had been *crammed* into, or *ſewed* up in the dreſs he then wore. At this period, he was inpoſſeſſion of two of the fineſt manſions in England: that on Blackheath, built by Sir Gregory Page, and the houſe in Oxfordſhire, erected by his own father. Notwithſtanding he was far from being averſe to magnificence, yet Sir Gregory underſtood economy too well to keep up the eſtabliſhments neceſſary for ſuch noble ſtructures, with their gardens, parks, &c. &c. They were therefore both pulled down, and the materials ſold on the ſpot; thus fully realiſing the predictions of one of our ſhrewdeſt poets:

"Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear,
Imbrown the ſlope, and nod on the parterre;
Deep harveſts bury all that pride has plann'd,
And laughing Ceres, reaſſume the land."

It is greatly to be lamented, that the noble palace at Blackheath was not converted into a national eſtabliſhment for the education of young men bred to the ſea; but paper credit had not then conferred thoſe facilities we now poſſeſs, and the weight of the American war bore ſo heavily upon us, that Government grudged a few paltry thouſand pounds, when the Duke of Richmond propoſed to remove the cadets thither from Woolwich Warren. Such a determined enemy was Sir Gregory all his life to what are termed improvements, that he lately ſtood a ſuit with an iron-founder, for a bridge acroſs a piece of water at his ſeat at Balleſden, in Bedfordſhire; which, on account of his well-known reluctance to expence, was ſurreptitiouſly tranſported thither in the firſt inſtance, but to the erection of which he at length appears to have conſented. It has been ridiculouſly aſſerted, that the mortification ariſing from the loſs of this trial occaſioned his death; but the truth is, that he had long been in a dangerous and precarious ſituation in point of health. He ſat during four parliaments for the borough of Thirſk, and has ſpoken frequently in the houſe. In 1785, he married Miſs Howell, of St. James's ſtreet, by whom he has had ſeveral children. He died at his town houſe, in Portland Place, on Friday morning, January 4, 1805, in the 54th or 55th year of his age, and is ſucceeded by Sir Gregory Oſborne, the eldeſt of his three ſons, who is a minor.

The *Right Hon. George Devereux, Viſcount Hereford*, premier viſcount of England, and a baronet, claimed his deſcent from one of the moſt ancient families in this kingdom. He himſelf was the twelfth peer in ſucceſſion; Robert his anceſtor, was one of thoſe fortunate chiefs who accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition againſt England, and ſhared the ſpoils and the fortunes of the ſubjugated Saxons. The ſurname is derived from the town of Evreux in Normandy, and the warrior who accompanied the Duke, his feudal ſovereign, under whom he held, was known according to the practice of that age, by the appellation of Robert D'Evreux; whence, by an eaſy tranſition, ſprung the modern name of Devereux.—We find his deſcendants inveſted with large eſtates in Glouceſterſhire and Herefordſhire, and one of them, Sir John Devereux who accompanied the Black Prince into Gaſcony, received a ſummons to Parliament as a baron of the realm, (*temp.* Richard II.) which implied the poſſeſſion of a certain number of knight's fees. From him deſcended Sir Walter, who, having married the ſole daughter and heireſs of Lord Ferrars de Chartley, was alſo ſummoned to Parliament by Edward IV. as Baron Ferrars de Chartley; and whoſe grandſon Walter, was

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created Viſcount Hereford by Edward VI. February 2, 1549. The grandſon of Walter received a patent as Earl of Eſſex and Eu, from Elizabeth, May 4, 1572, whoſe ſon Robert, the third viſcount and ſecond earl, was for ſome years her great favourite; but ſuch was the caprice of that renowned princeſs, that he afterwards periſhed, by an order under her own ſign manual, on a ſcaffold in the Tower of London. Robert, the fourth viſcount, dying without iſſue, the earldoms of Eſſex and Eu became extinct; and the barony of Ferrars of Chartley deſcended to the family of Shirley, while the title of Viſcount Hereford, fell to Sir Walter Devereux, a grandſon of Walter the firſt viſcount. His male iſſue having become extinct alſo, in 1700, the title deſcended to the family of his brother, Sir George Devereux, which ſucceeded to the honours, in the perſon of Edward; the tenth Viſcount Hereford, April 3, 1750; as did alſo his ſon Edward, the eleventh, Auguſt 21, 1760. The Hon George Devereux, the late viſcount, and ſecond ſon of the former, was born April 25, 1744. He entered early in life into the army, as an officer in a regiment of the line, but never roſe higher than a captain. At the age of twenty-four he married his own couſin, Marianna, only daughter of the late George Devereux, eſq. of Brecknockſhire, who had practiſed the law, and at whoſe death he obtained a ſmall eſtate called Fregoyd. Having ſucceeded his elder brother, Auguſt 1, 1783, who had no iſſue by Miſs Keck, (one of the two dowager Lady Hereford's now living, and who was formerly a maid of honour to her preſent Majeſty,) he came in as heir at law to the family eſtates; but as that nobleman had been expenſive, and they were then in the hands of the truſtees for the benefit of his creditors, his lordſhip reaped but little benefit from them, for ſeveral years. Having a large family, which at laſt amounted to nine children, the viſcount applied to Government, and obtained a proviſion for his eldeſt ſon and daughter, the former of whom is no more. On the 29th of May, 1800, his Majeſty was pleaſed by an order under his own ſign manual, dated as above, alſo to confer "on Lord and Lady Hereford, and the ſurvivor of them," a penſion of 900l. per annum. The late viſcount had been accuſtomed for many years to come to town during the winter, and reſide in the ſummer at Fregoyd; but of late he has lived entirely at the ancient paternal manſion of Nantcribba in Montgomeryſhire. His lordſhip never attended parliament but on great occaſions, and, we believe, never once ſpoke in the houſe of peers. His life was harmleſs and inoffenſive; and he might be ſaid to poſſeſs two qualifications, both of which were rather ſingular in a man of rank. In the firſt place, inſtead of affecting to write an unintelligible hand which no body could read, he rather excelled in penmanſhip, and may without exaggeration be ſaid to have written better than any other lord in Chriſtendom. In the next place he attained great proficiency, in reſpect to a very difficult inſtrument, the German flute, in the muſic of which he had acquired uncommon ſkill and grace; but he had been adviſed to neglect this accompliſhment for ſome years paſt, from an apprehenſion of a pulmonary complaint. Of late his lordſhip applied himſelf to the faſhionable purſuit of agriculture, and was accuſtomed, doubtleſs by way of ſhewing a good example, occaſionally to hold the plough himſelf. He died at his houſe at Nantcribba, January 1, 1805, in the 61ſt year of his age, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood veſſel; and is ſucceeded by his only ſon, Henry, who was originally intended for the church. His other ſurviving children are: 1. Lady Cockburne, the wife of the baronet of that name. 2. The Hon. Miſs Devereux. 3. Juliana Marianna. And, 4. Emma Marianna. His eldeſt ſon, the Hon. George Devereux, died in 1797.

Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.—The late Sir Cecil Wray, was deſcended from one of the oldeſt equeſtrian families in this kingdom, the patent of baronetage having been granted November, 25, 1612, and there being only thirteen of an earlier date now in exiſtence; all of which commencing with Sir Edmund Bacon, of Redgrave, in the county of Suffolk, were only created in the preceding year, 1611. The Wrays were originally ſeated in the biſhopric of Durham, and afterwards poſſeſſed eſtates in the counties of York and Lincoln. One of the females, according to Haſted's Kent, (vol. ii. p. 9,) married into a Kentiſh family, (that of Sir William Monins, of Wadleſhare,) whoſe deſcendants reſided at Sidbury. One of the male line, Sir Chriſtopher Wray, ſerved in parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, and was ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, a judge in the common pleas, and chief juſtice of the queen's bench, in ſucceſſion, during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. His eldeſt ſon, William, repreſented Grimſby, and was knighted by the fair hand of the maiden queen; he was afterward elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Lincoln, and laſtly created a baronet. Sir Cecil, the tenth baronet, was born in 1734. After receiving a plain good education, he ſettled early in life, and married Miſs Eſther Summers. Being the eldeſt ſon, on the death of his father, Sir John, he ſucceeded to a large eſtate, January 26, 1752; his ſiſter Mary alſo was left a conſiderable fortune, on the part of her mother's family, the Norcliffe's; and having become the wife of a very ancient Scotch baronet, Sir James Innes, of Innes, he on that occaſion aſſumed the addendum of Norcliffe, in memorial thereof. Sir Cecil was returned, we believe, for the firſt time to parliament, in 1774, for the borough of Eaſt Retford. In 1775, we find him oppoſing the meaſures then purſued againſt America, and (on March 27, 1775) he maintained "that the parliament of Great-Britain had no right to tax thoſe it did not repreſent; that repreſentation had originally been for the ſole purpoſe of taxation, and that it was only by chance that the repreſentatives had acquired the right of legiſlation." He added, "that even if parliament poſſeſſed the right of taxing America, he ſhould be againſt uſing it, as in that caſe juſtice would demand that we ſhould give to America an equal power of paying taxes, which could only be done by opening the trade of the whole world to her, in common with Britain, a meaſure no one would wiſh to ſee adopted, as it would then be at the expence of the latter."

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He next pointed out the impolicy of undervaluing the coinage of the coloniſts, and quoted, as a caſe in point, the high ſpirit exhibited by the people of Genoa, when they were rouſed by contumely to a pitch of enthuſiaſtic valour, that enabled them to drive out the veteran Germans, and concluded by obſerving, "that, in his opinion, the ſole power which this country ought to have over her American ſubjects, ſhould merely be exerted in determining what the coloniſts ought not to do, not what they ſhould do. Throughout the whole of the conteſt that enſued, Sir Cecil uniformly ſpoke againſt the plans of coercion adopted in reſpect to our Trans-atlantic dominions, and obtained a high character not only for his integrity but his reſearch, in conſequence of which he began to be conſidered as one of the moſt able and uncorrupt country gentlemen in the houſe. His conduct in regard to the Middleſex election, alſo contr buted not a little to his celebrity with the patriots of that day. Having always acted as an able and indefatigable magiſtrate in the country, he was choſen chairman of the committee for amending the poor laws, on which occaſion many admirable proviſions were made for that purpoſe. The member for Eaſt Retford having thus acquired conſiderable popularity, was pitched upon as a proper perſon to repreſent Weſtminſter in parliament; and Mr. Fox not only gladly accepted him as a colleague, but it was chiefly through his means that he was returned for that city, at the general election in 1780. An unexpected event ſoon after this produced a ſchiſm, and divided the weakened whig intereſt, not in the metropolis only, but throughout the whole empire. The circumſtance we allude to, is the memorable coalition that now took place between the eloquent commoner who had oppoſed the American war, and Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford, the oſtenſible author of it. To this meaſure, ſingular in many points of view, the new member for Weſtminſter gave the moſt decided oppoſition; and in conſequence of expreſs orders from his conſtituents, he ſpoke and voted againſt the receipt tax, brought in by Lord John Cavendiſh, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. On this occaſion, having obſerved, "that he had been inſtructed to propoſe an impoſt of ten ſhillings a piece on ſervant maids, in lieu of the other." This obſervation tended not a little to render him unpopular, as alſo ſome ſevere remarks relative to the expenſes of maintaining the invalids at Chelſea college, who, he obſerved, coſt more than 100l. a piece per annum. Other differences alſo occurred, and thoſe too of an eſſential nature, between the two members for Weſtminſter, one of which we ſhall here briefly ſtate. Sir Cecil was decidedly averſe to the India Bill brought in by Mr. Fox, in 1783-4, and on this occaſion it is only neceſſary to remark, that he did not ſtand alone in his oppoſition; for many of the moſt conſpicuous and diſtinguiſhed whigs in the kingdom, voted both againſt it and that afterwards introduced by Mr. Pitt*. Not content with this, he alſo preſided in the chair at the court of requeſts, Feb. 10th, 1784, when the following reſolutions paſſed.—1ſt. Reſolved (with leſs than ten diſſentients) that the following addreſs to his majeſty, (moved by Lord Viſcount Mahon, and ſeconded by Sir Robert Smyth, bart.) be approved of by this meeting:

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty, &c.

"The humble addreſs of the electors of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the electors of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, beg leave to approach your throne, with the moſt zealous aſſurances of loyalty to your perſon, family, and government. It was with the utmoſt concern we beheld an attempt made by your majeſty's late miniſters, to deprive a great commercial company of their chartered rights, by the bill brought into parliament, which, had it paſſed into a law, would have been a dangerous precedent, and created a new executive power, unknown to the conſtitution of this country. We moſt ſincerely thank your majeſty for the diſmiſſion of thoſe miniſters from their employments, and aſſure your majeſty, that we have great confidence in the principles of the preſent adminiſtration, and that while they purſue meaſures conducive to the true honour of the crown, and the true intereſts of this country, they may ſafely rely on the ſupport of the people.'

"Reſolved, (with leſs than ten diſſentients,) that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Cecil Wray, bart. our worthy repreſentative, for his ſteady, uniform, upright, and patriotic conduct in parliament, and that he be requeſted to preſent the addreſs of the electors of Weſtminſter to his majeſty.—Reſolved, (unanimouſly,) that we will unremittingly perſevere in our exertions to procure an effectual and ſubſtantial reform of parliament, in order that the commons houſe of parliament may have a common intereſt with, and ſpeak the voice of the people.

(Signed) "CECIL WRAY, chairman."

At a ſubſequent meeting, held a few days after, a great tumult enſued; and a bag of euphorbium having been thrown at Mr. Fox, the electors divided by conſent, and Sir Cecil Wray having been again called to the chair by that party which eſpouſed his cauſe, a number of reſolutions paſſed, among which was the following:—"That the coalition formed between the Right Hon. Charles

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* Samuel Whitbread, eſq. M. P. for Bedford.
Lord Mahon, (now Earl Stanhope,) M. P. for Wycomb.
William Clayton, eſq. M. P. for Marlow.
Sir John Jervis, (now Lord St. Vincent.)
Sir Robert Smyth, bart M. P. for Colcheſter.
James Martin, eſq. M. P. for Tewkeſbury.
Filmer Honeywood, eſq. M. P. for Kent.
Charles Marſham, (now Earl of Romney, M. P. for Kent.
John Wilkes, eſq. M. P. for Middleſex.
Sir Richard Hill, bart. M. P. for Salop.
W. Pulteney, eſq. M. P. for Shrewſbury.
And Sir Joſeph Mawbey, M. P. for Gatton.

James Fox, and the Right Hon. Lord North, was injurious to the cauſe of freedom and public virtue, and that the conduct of the conſequent adminiſtration was highly detrimental to the intereſts of Great-Britain and Ireland." Soon after Mr. Pitt had been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, he determined on the diſſolution of a parliament, which ſeemed equally adverſe to his perſon and meaſures. The general election, in 1784, of courſe gave birth to a variety of animated conteſts, one of the moſt memorable of which, in every point of view, was that for Weſtminſter. In addition to the two former members, then ſtanding on oppoſite intereſts, Sir Samuel (now Viſcount) Hood, whoſe laurels acquired under Rodney were as yet green, became a candidate for popular favour, and proved eminently ſucceſsful. The election commenced, April 1. During the two firſt days, Mr. Fox maintained a majority over both his opponents; but on the third, the tide was turned againſt him, and continued in the ſame direction for the three following. It was ſuppoſed by many, that a circumſtance ſo unexpected proceeded from the intervention of the immediate dependants of the crown, and this no doubt had its effect; but it is alſo certain, that Mr. Horne Tooke, Dr. Jebb, Lord Mahon, Mr. Churchill, brother to the celebrated poet, together with a prodigious number of independent men, in the middle claſſes of life, were hoſtile in the extreme to the late coalition, while they at the ſame time hoped for a reform of the houſe of commons, from the exertions of the young and virtuous miniſter who then guided the helm. On the 8th, the 9th, the 10th, and the 12th, the conteſt became leſs unequal, but it was uniformly to the diſadvantage of the late Secretary of State; for on the laſt of theſe days, the majority againſt him, and in favour of Sir Cecil, who was ſecond upon the poll, amounted to 318. The election had now continued for nearly a fortnight, and ten thouſand had already polled, ſo that many perſons imagined that the cauſe of Mr. Fox had become deſperate. The ex-ſecretary, however, did not deſpair, and the numerous nobility and opulent commoners on his ſide, proved at length more than ſufficient to counterbalance all the intereſt derived from the public offices, the places in the gift of the crown, together with the influence ariſing out of the occaſional reſidence of the chief magiſtrate of the empire. But what principally contributed to the triumph of this party is ſaid to have been, the beauty, the induſtry, and the amiable and engaging manners, of a certain Ducheſs, who, urged forward alike by the impulſe of perſonal friendſhip and the glory of the two whigs with which ſhe was connected, determined to commence a perſonal canvas. From that moment affairs took a new turn, Mr. Fox regularly gained upon Sir Cecil in the poll, and finally cloſed the conteſt on the 17th of May, after the books had been open during the unexampled period of forty-ſeven days, with a majority of 235 in his favour. Mutual recriminations now enſued. The immenſe number of votes lately brought forward, produced ſuſpicion and complaint on one part, while the multitude of ſoldiers and retainers who had been polled during the early part of the election, afforded ample ſcope for declamation to the other. In the mean time, a ſcrutiny was immediately demanded and granted in favour of the diſcomfited candidate, while the high bailiff, who preſided, inſtead of filling up the writ in the uſual manner, entered into an hiſtorical detail of the proceedings in his reference to the houſe, which he concluded with alleging the impoſſibility, under the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe, of making the uſual return. Mr. Fox, who in the interim had been elected for a Scotch diſtrict of Boroughs, on the meeting of parliament, complained of the conduct of this officer; and on the 24th of May it was moved by Mr. Lee, late attorney-general, "that the high bailiff of the city of Weſtminſter, having proceeded to take, and having finally cloſed the poll of that city, previouſly to the day on which the writ of election expired, ought to have returned two citizens to ſerve in parliament for that city. This motion for cenſure having been loſt by the previous queſtion, which was carried by a triumphant majority of 147, the high bailiff and his deputy were ordered to attend the houſe on the day following; and Mr. Fox being denied the requeſt to allow the merits to be tried according to the proviſions of Mr. Grenville's bill, it was moved by Lord Mulgrave, and carried, "that the high bailiff do proceed in the ſcrutiny, with all practicable diſpatch." This was conſidered as a triumph by the friends of Sir Cecil Wray, and accordingly that officer, aſſiſted firſt by Mr. Hargrave, and then by Mr. Murphy, as his counſel, commenced this laborious undertaking, June 16, 1784. After a long, tedious, and moſt expenſive ſcrutiny, Mr. Fox was finally ſeated for Weſtminſter, and brought an action againſt the high bailiff, from whom he recovered a large ſum of money, by way of damages. On this, Sir Cecil retired from public affairs, followed by the wit, ſatire, and ſarcaſms, of his political foes, particularly the authors of the Rolliad and the Probationary Odes, and never afterwards attempted to ſit in parliament. His character and integrity, as well as abilities, however, remained unſpotted and unimpeached. He died at his family ſeat, called Summer Caſtle, in Lincolnſhire, January 10, 1805, in the 71ſt year of his age.

At her ſeat at Hillingdon, *the Marchioneſs of Rockingham.* This lady was the daughter and ſole heireſs of Mr. Bright, formerly of Budſworth, in the county of York, and was born in Auguſt, 1736. Her mother was of the Lowther family, and afterwards married the

the late Sir John Ramſden, of Byram, Bart. of which marriage the preſent Sir John Ramſden and Mrs. Weddell are the only ſurviving iſſue. Some of her early years were ſpent at Byram, till the beginning of the year 1752, when ſhe was married to the late Marquis of Rockingham, with whom ſhe enjoyed as much happineſs as is attainable in this mortal ſtate, during the ſpace of upwards of 30 years. In the month of July, 1782, their union was diſſolved by the death of that great and good man. For many years previous to this event, her ladyſhip had mixed but little with the world; and ſubſequent to that period her life has been paſſed in almoſt total ſeclusion. With ſome few exceptions, ſhe has been known only by the goodneſs of her works. In 1785, ſhe purchaſed a beautiful ſeat from the Talbot family, at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, where ſhe conſtantly reſided till the day of her diſſolution. Her ladyſhip poſſeſſed a ſtrong and comprehenſive mind; her judgment was ſolid, clear, and diſcriminating; and ſhe poſſeſſed an uncommon faculty of quickly perceiving, and juſtly appreciating, the characters of men. She was deeply read in theology, and the writer of this article has ſeldom met with any perſon of more extenſive information, and more correct views on thoſe ſubjects which are connected with the beſt intereſts of mankind. She was a firm friend to the Church of England, but without the ſlighteſt intolerance. She was a ſtedfaſt believer, but no bigot. Her piety was exalted, her devotion fervent, but ſhe was a ſtranger to fanaticiſm. Her humility was, indeed, lowly, bordering, at times, on deſpondency; but the evening of her days was cheered with the rays of animating hope. Her charity was unbounded, and her loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor of Hillingdon. Her laſt moments, and her laſt words, were directed to the ſupply of their wants, and the augmentation of their comforts. Her liberal hand left her not much to diſpoſe of at her death. In the diſpoſition of her affairs, her firſt object was the poor, and her afflicted ſervants, to whom ſhe has bequeathed liberal legacies or annuities. To a few friends ſhe has left expreſſive tokens of her regard, and the reſidue of her property to her firſt and deareſt friend, Mrs. Weddell. This imperfect outline of the character of a moſt excellent woman is ſketched with the ſtricteſt regard to truth. Unmerited praiſe is uſeleſs to the dead, and offenſive to the living; but to commemorate the real excellence of departed worth, may be of uſe to ſurviving friends, by exciting virtuous imitation. The titles of Marquis and Marchioneſs of Rockingham are extinct, but the memory of them will long ſurvive; and long, very long, may the virtues that adorned their characters continue to adorn and dignify the preſent and future repreſentatives of the noble houſe of Wentworth.

At Ewhurſt, near Guildford, Sarah, the wife of Walter Anſel, labourer, of a dropſical diſorder in the abdomen, for which ſhe had been tapped by Mr. Borer, ſurgeon, twenty different times; the firſt of which was on the 25th of September, 1802, and the laſt on the 9th of December, 1804, which ſhe ſurvived only a week; in the whole of which times were taken from the poor woman upwards of one hundred gallons of wateriſh humour or fluid matter.

At his brother's houſe, in Burbach, the Rev. William Cooper, vicar of Chertſey, and formerly ſeventeen years curate of the pariſh where he died. Though a ſound ſupporter of the church, yet he was by no means a bigot: his liberal ſentiments led him to cheriſh the friendſhip of good men, of every denomination, and cauſed him to be reſpected by them. He was a ſteady friend, and good companion; for, though naturally reſerved, yet, amongſt his intimate friends, his converſation was often ſhrewd and entertaining. Poſſeſſed of a ſtrong conſtitution, he too lightly regarded the ſymptoms of that fatal diſorder, conſumption, which, in the end, rapidly undermined his natural ſtrength, and hurried him to a lamented grave, in the 51ſt year of his age. He was buried in the church-yard, at Burbach; and followed to his laſt home by ſeveral reſpectable perſons of the pariſh, from a regard to the memory of a man who ſo long officiated in his clerical capacity with advantage to them, and pleaſure and ſatisfaction to himſelf.

At Croydon, aged 59, Mr. T. Levens, many years clerk of the pariſh. Some few years back, having a very numerous family, he filled the following offices in Croydon and its neighbourhood, to maintain them; he was pariſh clerk, barber, and publican, having, for many years kept the White Hart, on Dubben Hill, near the church; provided muſic for dinners, balls, &c. taught the violin, flute, baſſoon, French horn, and pſalmody, at home or abroad; was headborough and bum-bailiff to the Court of Conſcience; and many years one of the wardens of the Royal Mecklenburgh Freemaſons' lodge, at Croydon.

PROVIN-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At Spennithorpe, Timothy Hutton, esq. of Clifton Castle, in the county of York, to Miss Elizabeth Chaytor, youngest daughter of William Chaytor, esq. of the former place.

At North Berwick, Lord Viscount Duncan, to Miss Janet Dalrymple, daughter of the late Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, of Bargeny and North Berwick.

At Simonburn, Mr. William Hutchinson, of Wark, aged 75, to Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, aged 83.

Died.] At Ryton, Henry Cuthbertson, esq. aged 69, formerly of Howorth Shore, grandson of the late Edward Widrington, esq. of Coal Park.

At Whickham Market, aged 102 years, Mrs. Bridges, wife of Mr. John Bridges.—What is particularly remarkable, she has not left a child, grand-child, brother, sister, or any relative whatever, excepting those by marriage.

Mr. John Mitchell, harbour master of Sunderland. He went on a visit to a friend at Hylton Ferry, and, on his return in the evening, it is supposed, that, owing to the darkness of the night, he mistook his way, as he was the next morning found at the bottom of Clagshiff Rock, over which it is believed he fell, as his head seemed very much bruised.

At Wark, Matthew Culley, esq. the celebrated breeder of cattle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following is the number of births, marriages, and burials, for the city of Carlisle, from Jan. 1, 1804, to Dec. 31, 1804:—Births, 347—Marriages, 103—Burials, 269.

There is now one of the largest hogs ever seen in England, in the possession of Mr. Whitehead, publican, near Prestwich church. It is about two years old, and was bred by Mr. Pollitt, of Kersal Moor. It measures round the girth 7 feet 8 inches, in height 4 feet 9 inches, and in length 9 feet, and is supposed to weigh seventy stone.

Married.] In Kirkland, Mr. E. Atkinson, of Lancaster, attorney at law, to Mrs. Bonis, the daughter of Mr. Slack, of Skirwith-hall, near Penrith.

At Bolton, in the parish of Morland, Westmorland, Mr. Richard Eliotson, of Wintow, to Miss Elizabeth Swainson, of Bewley Castle; the only marriage solemnized at that chapel within the present year.

At Bishop Middleham, Captain John Mansel, of the 53d regiment of foot, to Miss Saint, of Morpeth.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, curate of Caton, to Miss Jane Altham, of Tunstal.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Robert Reed, aged 17, to Miss Margaret Pears, who had attained nearly the same age, with a fortune of two thousand pounds. The union of this juvenile pair being much against the will of the young lady's friends, her inexorable guardian sent her into the country, where it was thought she would be out of her lover's reach; but he, like a true knight-errant, was indefatigable in his search, and, in spite of the vigilance of her keepers, contrived to rescue his dulcinea from the place of her concealment, and bore her off in triumph to Scotland. The young lady's uncle, receiving intelligence of her flight, pursued her in company with another admirer, who, notwithstanding the most passionate and tender addresses, never could make the slightest impression on her heart. Staunch in the pursuit, they surprised the fond pair on the road, with a parson, ready to tie the nuptial knot. The parson was called aside; and, while the pursuers were congratulating themselves on their success, over a bottle, the favoured lover, who is an apprentice to a *tonsor* in Carlisle, proved himself a *cunning shaver*, and more than a match for his rival; for, disguised in the jacket of a post-boy, he and his inamorata escaped out of the window, and soon arrived at Gretna, where the hymeneal knot was securely forged by Old Vulcan, to the great gratification of a numerous crowd of spectators.

Died.] Aged 43, William Stephenson Preston, esq. of Warcop Hall, near Brough, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Westmoreland. He was a truly worthy and respectable character.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Thompson, aged 52.—Mr. Robert Crane, aged 72.—Mr. Robert Fearon, aged 28.—Miss E. Tyson, aged 46.

At Stockton, aged 73 years, Mr. Cornforth, formerly collector of the imports there.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Atkinson, dyer, aged 72.—Mr. William Smith, aged 65.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Captain Copperthwaite, of the First West York Militia, to Miss Kenyon, daughter of Mr. Kenyon, of Chapel-town, near Leeds.

At Wakefield, Nathaniel Fowler, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Burton, daughter of the late William Burton, esq. of the former place.

At York, Mr. Staveley, Governor of York Castle, to Miss Beal, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Beal, of Dringhouses.—J. S. Williamson, esq. of Melton Hill, to Miss Harrison,

Harriſon, daughter of the late W. Harriſon, eſq. of Ripon.

At Thwing, Peter Acklom, eſq. of Beverley, eldeſt ſon of the late Colonel Acklom, of that place, to Miſs Maria Cowſlip Topham, youngeſt daughter of Major Topham, of Wold Cottage, in the Eaſt Riding of this county.

Died.] At Sheffield, Mr. William Evans, attorney at law.

At Stockton, aged 32, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Robert Wilkinſon, eſq. and ſecond daughter of the late Leonard Robinſon, eſq. of that place.

At York, aged 21, Captain Frederick Clark, of the 7th regiment of foot, or Royal Engliſh fuſileers.

At Stockton, much regretted, Chriſtopher Wray, eſq. many years an eminent apothecary in that place.

At Appleton-le-ſtreet, near Malton, aged 53, Mrs. Hebden, relict of the late George Hebden, eſq. She was endeared to her children by a tender and affectionate regard, to her acquaintance for her cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition, and to the poor by her liberality and goodneſs of heart.

Aged 54, the Rev. R. C. Plummer, of Pocklington. He was travelling on horſeback between Market Weighton and Beverley, and had got about the diſtance of three miles, when he was ſuddenly taken ill (of the gout in his ſtomach, as is ſuppoſed), and after ſome little time he was conveyed back again to Weighton, where he expired, at the inſtant of entering the inn, without a ſigh, but perfectly ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution. His remains were accompanied to the grave by the Pocklington volunteers, amidſt a numerous concourſe of the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood. It is but juſtice to his memory to ſay, that few men lived more reſpected, or died more ſincerely lamented.

At Brandſby, near Eaſingwold, after a long illneſs, which he bore with Chriſtian reſignation, Mr. Robert Wiley, aged 67, who had long diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that neighbourhood by his judicious breed of live ſtock, and his very liberal method of cultivating land; nor was he more reſpected for his talents as a farmer, than his virtues as a man, which were forcibly exhibited in all the various relations of huſband, father, maſter, tenant, and ſubject.

Mr. Denton, of the Angel Inn, Ferrybridge.

At Pontefract, aged 90, Colonel Ramſden; in whom were happily combined every quality that could adorn the gentleman and the Chriſtian. His various well-applied charities are the moſt unequivocal proofs of the one, and to the other his numerous friends will bear ample teſtimony.

At Newland Park, the ſeat of Sir Edward Smith, bart. aged 82, Matthew Doúſworth, eſq. of Crake Hall. He was in perfect health till a few hours before his death.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hall, wife of Henry Hall, eſq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

Mr. Gervas Storr, one of the people called Quakers. To delineate the character of this truly good man with juſtice, is not only difficult, but impoſſible. With an income of ſeveral hundreds per annum, his perſonal expences have not exceeded thirty pounds a-year; the ſurplus he beſtowed upon the poor, not through the medium of agents, but with his own hands miniſtering to their neceſſities. For this purpoſe he performed weekly circuits of ſeveral miles through the adjacent villages, where he explored the wretched abodes of miſery, inveſtigated their various neceſſities, and adminiſtered advice, bedding, cloathing, and money, in the moſt judicious manner; and, during his laſt illneſs, he expreſſed his firm belief that the ſame Divine Power which had ſtimulated him thus to alleviate the diſtreſſes of his fellow-creatures, would raiſe up ſome others to ſupply his place. His ſpare habit, his venerable grey locks, his plain and rather coarſe cloathing, with the ſanctity of his countenance and general appearance, produced in beholders the idea of one of the ancient prophets. The period of his good deeds will be much lamented, and more ſeverely felt. May his truly pious example ſtimulate many others to—go and do likewiſe!

LANCASHIRE.

Married] At Wigan, Helier Touzel, eſq. Captain in the 63d regiment, to Miſs Moulſon, of Bank Houſe, near that place.

At Liverpool, D. Foden, eſq. of Hulme, near Manchester, to Miſs Lowe, grand-daughter of the late Rev. John Lowe, of Winwick.—Thomas Walmſly, eſq. of Farnough, to Mrs. Duncan.—Michael Knott, eſq. of Penny Bridge, to Mrs. Margaret Wilſon, of Aſhfield, near Liverpool.—Richard Worſwick, eſq. of Lancaſter, banker, to Miſs Margaret Buckle, third daughter of the late Thomas Buckle, eſq. of Weſt Witton, Yorkſhire.—Mr. Chriſtopher Wadſworth, of Manchester, aged 78, to Mrs. Mary Simpſon, of Leeds, Yorkſhire, aged 70. The attachment ſubſiſting between this couple is of fifty years ſtanding, though the bridegroom has lived 46 years in a ſtate of matrimony, and the bride 26.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Carey, adjutant of the ſecond Liverpool volunteers.—Aged 29, Miſs Helen Aſhcroft.—In the 49th year of his age, Mr. Peter Litherland, of Liverpool, inventor and patentee of the lever watches, and an ingenious application of helical ſtrings, to preſerve the time of ſtringed muſical inſtruments.

At

At Manchester, Mr. John Beardsworth — In his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Townley, builder.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Lytham, in Lancashire, a man well known by the name of Old Henry. Upwards of twenty years have elapsed since his first appearance at that place, and, during an uninterrupted residence till his death, no account of his parentage, place of nativity, or occupation, could ever be enticed or extorted from him. He was never known to crave charity, otherwise than by the silent mode of exposing himself to the view of such of the inhabitants as were accustomed to relieve his wants. His reason seemed to have received a shock, from some cause or other, as, at intervals, he evinced a sound state of mind, both by his conversation, and his accurate display of writing and arithmetic; and, at other times, shewed evident marks of a disordered imagination. He said he was born in the year 1730, and would often gratify himself with talking about going to Beverley market. His dialect evidently seemed to have been collected from that part of Yorkshire. He called himself Henry Stephenson, and said he was a married man; but his communication always ceased, and his reflection seemed to recoil, at every question relating to the connections of his youthful days, the endearing ties of conjugal affection, or the pleasing and domestic scenes which must have attended him in early life.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. of Hooton, to Miss Haggerston, daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bart. and niece to Mrs. Fitzherbert.—The Rev. John Kendall, of Tarvin, near Chester, to Miss Walton, of Warwick.

At Prestbury, Mr. Thomas Antrobus, of Northwich, serjeant-major in Sir John Leicester's regiment of Cheshire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Forest, of Macclesfield.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Fernyhough, drawing-master.—Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. Ellis Roberts.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, schoolmaster, of Runcorn.

At Great Budworth, aged 27, Mrs. Highfield, wife of Mr. John Highfield, merchant, of Toxteth Park, near Liverpool.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, W. K. Thomas, esq. of Sewardstone, Essex, to Miss Slater, daughter of Adam Slater, esq.

At Derby, the Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, to Miss Frances Clowes, second daughter of the late Samuel Clowes, esq. of Broughton Hall, Lancashire.—Samuel Rowland, esq. to Mrs. Hayward.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Eley, who retired from business some years since with an ample fortune.—Aged 78, Mrs. Booth, widow of the late Mr. James Booth, maltster.—Aged 64, Mrs. Bond, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Bond, merchant, of Philadelphia.

At Mercaston, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Webster.—In the prime of life, Mr. Francis Rodford, of Horsley Woodhouse.—Of a hydrocephalus, aged 27, Mr. Joseph Woolley, of Hartstray.

At Sutton in Ashfield, the Rev. James Curtham, M.A. many years conductor of a seminary which he had instituted at that place. He was a man who blended the affections of a parent with the duties of a teacher; and the success of his school was in proportion to his merit.

At Arleston, aged 26, Mr. George Clay, jun.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting held at Nottingham, to take into consideration the present high price of bread, it was resolved, that a petition should be drawn up, and presented to Parliament, praying for the repeal of the corn-bill passed during the last session.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Pattington, to Miss Mary Blasdall, daughter of Mr. John Blasdall.—George Hadden, esq. to Miss Eliza Young, daughter of the late James Young, esq. of Aberdeen.

At Southwell, Mr. William Pugson, of Haughton, to Miss Susannah Aldridge.

Died.] At Bulcote, near Nottingham, aged 70, Samuel Rockley. He spent 41 of his last years in the service of one family at Nottingham.

At Nottingham, aged 71, Mr. James Tipler.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. J. N. James.—Aged 61, Mrs. Simpson, relict of the late Mr. Simpson.

At Cropwell Bishop, aged 46, Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Mr. Kirkman. — Aged 23, Miss Maria Hazard, daughter of Mr. Hazard, of Wilford.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Pilkington, of Post Witham, to Mrs. Sisson, widow of Mr. John Sisson, of Stamford.—Mr. Bailey, of Evedon, near Sleaford, to Miss Horton, of Ridlington, in Rutland.

Died.] Aged 81, Mr. Lupton, of Belmintsthorpe, near Stamford.

At Gate Burton, near Gainsborough, aged 88, the Rev. George Hutton, A. M. 62 years rector of that parish, and of Grayingham.

Aged 72, deservedly lamented, the Rev. Joseph Millis, minister of Cowbit, and vicar of Weston and Dembledy, all in Lincolnshire. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, A. B. in 1775. In him the beautiful words of the psalmist are fully exemplified—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

At

At Market Raisen, Farnery Epworth, esq. aged 82, one of the eight proprietors of the Sunk Island. And, three days afterwards, died at the same place, Mrs. Eliz. Epworth, wife of the above gentleman. She was just three days younger than her husband, and they had been married nearly sixty years.

At King's Cliffe, aged 57, William Law, esq. an eminent attorney of Stamford.

At Kirk Ella, aged 57, Joseph Gosmond, esq. formerly of Hull.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Leicester Agricultural Society, held at Leicester, on the 28th of December, 1804, the accounts were examined, on which a balance of 102l. 8s. 4d. appeared in favour of the Society. Several premiums were adjudged to labourers in husbandry, for having reared families without burthen to their parishes; to servants in husbandry, for long and faithful services, and to labourers in husbandry. A premium of five guineas was adjudged to Mr. Oldakers, of Kirkby, for the best two-year-old fat wether sheep. Mr. Iliffe, of Humberstone, exhibited a sheep of extraordinary size and fatness, but not coming within the classes for premiums no bounty was awarded. Mr. Oldakers's sheep was allowed by judges to be as complete a carcase of mutton as was ever produced. The total weight alive was two hundred and twenty-three pounds.

Married.] At Leicester, the Rev. John Mills, to Miss Lornas, daughter of Thomas Lornas, gent.—Daniel Farrow, esq captain in the Loyal Loughborough volunteer infantry, to Miss Farrow, only daughter of the late John Farrow, gent. of Loughborough.—Mr. John Bulstrode, of Worthington, to Miss E. Smith, of Donisthorpe.

Died.] At Queensborough, Mr. John Sarson.

At Barkestone, in the vale of Belvoir, Mr. Anthony Hays, aged 20.

Mrs. Linwood, of Leicester, after an afflicting illness, which she bore with pious resignation. During the course of a long life, she performed the various duties of a Christian with exemplary piety, and in the exercise of practical benevolence. The genuine purity of her mind, the active kindness of her disposition, and the warm philanthropy of her heart, had long endeared her to a large domestic circle, and to a numerous acquaintance. In her the poor have lost a liberal benefactress, her family an affectionate relative, and society a most valuable member.—Mrs. Linwood was the mother of Miss Linwood, so justly celebrated for her admirable pictures in worsted. The following beautiful monody to the memory of that excellent woman has been written by one of her granddaughters, Miss Mary Linwood:—

At length the sad, the awful scene is clos'd,
And Death, with lenient and assuasive hand,
Tears from the ruthless gripe of fell disease
All that was mortal of the friend I mourn.
She, who, though rack'd by torture's keenest pang,
Worn by slow wasting to the grave's dread brink,
Ne'er breath'd one murmur in her year of pain,
Nor, by impatience, swell'd affliction's tide.
Her soul, by fortitude upholden firm,
E'en as the oak defies the rigid blast,
Meekly pursued her Saviour's passive steps,
And bow'd in all—submissive to his will.
Lo! in the narrow house, the mould'ring cell,
Where Nature's fairest works must seek decay,
Cold and neglected, Virtue's daughter lies!
That eye—which keenly sought th' unseen retreat,
To stream in pity for each grief-swoln heart;
That hand—whose ready boon dealt joy to all,
Save where intrusion might the deed record;
That heart—the leading avenue to both,
Which own'd all living nature for its friend;
All—laid beneath a few short spans of earth,
Denied the pow'r to feel, the will to act.
What fable form is that, which drooping hangs
In silent sorrow o'er the new-rais'd urn?
'Tis weeping Virtue, and beside are seen
Her sister train, in solemn robes array'd,
Hoping release in vain from mem'ry's bitter task.
Well may ye weep: for such an angel-mind,
Ne'er cas'd in human structure shall ye see.
Oh! she was truly pious, just, and good;
And every gentle virtue was her own.
Methinks, e'en now, the same benignant smile
That play'd in circling dimples o'er her cheek,
Sweet as the silv'ry drops which clust'ring hang
In smiling bells upon the morning rose,
Beams on this tribute to her mem'ry due.
And shall that cheering sun-beam of the soul,
The glorious picture of her spotless mind,
Shall that be doom'd to moulder into nought,
Nor cast behind one transitory gleam?
Ah! surely no.
For now th' immortal spirit, bursting through
The mystic cloud which veil'd the bright ascent,
Borne on seraphic pinions, soars aloft,
To claim a just reward beyond the skies.
Where that same smile which cheer'd all hearts below,
Shall gleam propitious on the friends she lov'd.
And when full many a circling year be past,
And earth enchains their captive souls no more,
Then shall it dart its lustre o'er the dreary maze,
And greet th' ascending angel to its blest abode.

At

At Hinckley, in this county, Miss E. Ramsden, aged 24, one of the conductors of a seminary for young ladies in this town.—The deceased was an amiable and ingenious young lady, and her death is universally regretted by all persons who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Nothing can more fully prove the uncertainty and instability of the plans and future prospects of mortals on this side the grave than the death of this unexpected victim to the dire effects of disease, which in a few days exchanged the intended bride to a cold corpse. She was advantageously betrothed to a worthy young gentleman of an eminent profession and considerable expectations—every thing was prepared for the wedding—the house appropriately furnished—the bride-cloaths made—the licence bought, and the bride-cake ordered—and the wedding-day fixed for the 20th instant; when lo! instead of being "led blushing to the altar," she was, on the following day, "solemnly conveyed to the silent tomb." Her death is a public loss; and all ranks of people in the neighbourhood lament her departure; for she was well qualified to "teach the young idea how to shoot." Her charity and benevolence to the poor was extensive, and she was a pattern of filial duty and affection, having for several years liberally supported an aged parent, who had experienced misfortunes from infirmities and losses.

At Burbach, Jonah Clarke, gent. aged 86. If it could be said of any person, that "he was an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile," it surely may be said of this worthy and venerable man. His whole life was exemplary, pious, and devout; and of a truth it may be said, that he had no enemy. The tongue of calumny was never known to be raised against him. In religion he was a dissenter, and, till within two or three years of his death, he constantly walked about three miles every Sunday to hear the minister of his choice. His advice and his purse were open to all; and the officiating clergyman of his parish has been known to say, he never applied to him for a subscription to briefs, charities, &c. in vain. In short, he studied to do good to all, to live peaceable with all men; and, if he heard of any misunderstanding amongst his neighbours, he rested not till he had brought about a reconciliation, and made them friends. Let us "go and do likewise!"

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, for acts for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the manors of Leek and Freeth; and those in the manor, town and parish of Grindon.

Married.] At Walsall, Mr. C. H. Darwall, to Miss Adams.

At Tonge, T. Mackrel, of the manor house Shiffnal, to Miss Phillips.

At West Bromwich, Mr. Stanhope Armfield, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Whitehouse.—Robert Willoughby, esq. of Kingsbury cliff, to Miss Croxall, daughter of Edward Croxall, esq. of Shustoke, Warwickshire.

At King's Norton, Charles Huskisson, esq. of Hazelwell Hall, to Miss Charlotte Gem, daughter of Thomas Gem, gent. of Brandwood-house.

At Lichfield, George Shore, esq. second son of John Shore, esq. of Loscoe Grange, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, to Miss C. M. Gordon, fourth daughter of W. A. Gordon, esq. of Exeter, Devonshire.

Died.] At Ewood, in Lancashire, in the bloom of life, Miss Caroline Hand, eldest daughter of the late Charles Hand, esq. of Park Hall.

At Rugeley, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. John Hargrive, one of the people called Quakers; who enjoyed the dignified character of an honest man.

The Rev. R. Levett, of Milford, near Stafford.

At Stafford, Mr. Edward Haywood, of the White Hart.

At Tunstall, in the Staffordshire potteries, aged 52, Mr. William Adams, an eminent manufacturer of earthen ware.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sutton Coldfield, Charles Kemp, esq. of Dudley, to Miss Shaw.

Mr. Barnet, surgeon of Tamworth, to Miss Maria Moore, daughter of Mr. Moore, of Thorpe Constantine, Staffordshire.

At Sheriff Hales, Charles Foster Burden, esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth York, daughter of Mr. York, of Brockton-grange.

At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Field, to Miss Margaret Black.—Mr. W. Schofield, to Miss Green, of Ashted.—Mr. George Bragg, jeweller, to Miss Woodall.

The Rev. John Kendall, of Tarvin, Cheshire, to Miss Walton, of Warwick.

Died.] At the Sandpitt, near Birmingham, aged 7[illegible], Mr. E. Wace Patteson.—Aged 20, Miss S. Francis, second daughter of Mr. Francis of the Moat-house.

At Hanfworth, Miss Walli[illegible], eldest daughter of W. Wallis, esq of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Fearon, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Fearon.—Aged 70, Mrs. Asby.—Mrs. Kettle, widow of the late Mr. E. Kettle.—Mrs. Jeston, wife of the Rev. H. Jeston, rector of Avon Dassett.

At Cadiz, of the epidemic distemper, aged 26, Mr. John Welch, second son of John Welch, esq. of Bourn-brook, near Birmingham; a gentleman of distinguished abilities, and most deservedly regretted by his friends and acquaintance.—Mr. Moses Haughton, painter, of Ashted, near Birmingham. The amateur in the fine arts will poignantly regret the loss of this ingenious artist. His pieces of Dead Game will remain durable monuments of his professional genius; they are, probably, little inferior to those of the best masters of the present day.

At

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Drayton Agricultural Society, held on the 15th November, 1804, when the premiums were adjudged and the following were offered for the present year. For the best long horned bull, for stock, not more than three years old, the preceding spring, a gold medal. For the best short horned ditto a gold medal. For the best two years old long horned and pollard heifer, each a gold medal. For the best yearling heifer of each sort, a silver medal. For the best new Leicester ram, not more than two years old, a gold medal: second best, a silver medal. For the best real bred South Down ram, a gold medal. For the best grey-faced ram, a gold medal. For the best pen of four new Leicester yearling ewes, a gold medal. For the best pen of four real South Down ditto, a gold medal. For the best pen of four grey-faced ditto, a gold medal. For the best boar pig not more than eighteen months old, a gold medal. For the best sow ditto, a gold medal. For the largest and best dairy of cheese, according to the extent and quality of the land, and number of cows not less than ten, a silver cup. For the greatest improvements made in 1804 and 1805, by marling, draining, or otherwise, a silver cup. Sir Corbet Corbet, the president, proposes to give a silver cup, value ten guineas, to any person, being a subscriber, or to any tenant of a subscriber who, in 1805, shall grow the largest and best crop of winter corn, not less than six acres, by the drill husbandry, and to be properly horse-hoed. Mr. Peter Davies offers a silver cup, value five guineas, to any person growing the best crop of common turnips, not less than 5 five acres, sown with the drill, and horse and hand hoed. Various premiums were likewise proposed for servants and labourers in husbandry.

Married.] Edward Acton, esq. of Gatacre park, to Miss Spurgeon, daughter of the Rev. J. G. Spurgeon, of Lewestoff, Suffolk.—The Rev. Daniel Griffiths, vicar of Oswestry, to Mrs. J. Wynne, youngest sister of the late Richard Aubrey, esq. of Cleongar, Herefordshire.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Perry, apothecary. Aged 71, Mr. John M'Math.—In the night, after retiring to bed in as good health as usual, Mr. James Parker, aged 80.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Dicken, of Wollerton, eldest son of Rowland Dicken, esq. coroner for this county.

At Ludlow, Mr. Inneiby, formerly an eminent attorney of that place.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Hand, ironmonger.—Mr. Rogers of the Feathers' inn.—Mrs. Anne Vaughan.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. John Pacy, to Miss Ward.—Mr H. Hamms, of Hallowfields, to Miss Unit, of Grafton Flyford.

At his seat at Spetchley, near Worcester, Robert Berkeley, esq. aged 91. This gentleman was descended from an ancient and honourable family. His life was spent in the practice of piety and virtue; and the faculties of a mind eminently endowed he retained to the last.

At Stanford Court, near the Hundred house, Worcestershire, Sir Edward Winnington, bart, member of parliament for the borough of Droitwich. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his son Thomas Winnington, a captain in the army. This family is of great antiquity in Cheshire. In the reign of Edward I. 1275, they were lords of the manor of Winnington, now Nantwich, where they continued to reside until the beginning of the last century, and intermarried with the principal families in that county. The late baronet was married to Anne, aunt to the present Lord Foley. She died in 1794. Sir Edward was aged 66.

At Brick-farm, in the parish of Leigh, Mrs. Sarah Williams, widow of the late Mr. J. Williams, of the Peal in the same parish.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, G. Mackay, esq. fort-major of Tilbury and Gravesend, to Miss S. Allen, of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Patrick Barrett.

In Lazarus hospital, aged upwards of 100 years, Elizabeth Garrett, who for a long period, sold fruit in that city. She was born in the reign of Queen Anne, and was found, when but a few days old, at the south end of the street, where she kept her apple-stall, and from that circumstance obtained the name of Street. However, having at an early age, engaged the affections of a barber of the name of Garrett, he married her, and from this circumstance it became a common observation, that Bet had mounted from a *Street* to a *Garret*. She walked out till within a few days of her death, and her faculties were unimpaired to the last. She was conveyed to her grave by six hair dressers, to each of whom she left a razor.

Mr James Jones, youngest son of Mr. James Jones.—Aged 80, Mrs. Jones, of Tarpole.

At Sarnesfield, aged 74, Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, relict of the late John Rogers, esq. of Kerry, in the county of Montgomery.

At the Hazlefend, Cradley, Mr. John Racster, brother of the late Mr. Richard Racster.

At Woolhope, aged 102, Susannah Wall, a pauper, who has received parochial aid there for upwards of half a century.

At Leominster, aged 82, Mrs. Hester Evans, sister to the relict of the late Joshua Thomas, a dissenting minister of that place, and the author of the History of the Baptists.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Wilcox, of Prestbury, to Miss Charlotte Cooke.—Mr. George Spillman, of Berkeley, to Miss Watmore, of Hill.

At Gloucester, Mr. Justinian Lovesay, to Mrs. Holtham.

Died.] At Stroud, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Colborne, relict of John Colborne, eſq. late one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county. She was a real Chriſtian—not only profeſſing, but conſtantly practiſing its principles in an eminent degree, and in her death the poor have ſuſtained a ſerious loſs.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Knight, wife of Richard Widmore Knight, eſq.—George Miller, eſq. of Ouzleworth.

At Sodbury, Mr. Samuel Thomas.—In the 68th year of his age, Wm. Purnell, eſq. of New Houſe, near Durſley, a deputy lieutenant for this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Welleſbourne, George Frederic Stratton, eſq. of Great New Park, to Miſs Dewes, only daughter of Bernard Dewes, eſq. of Welleſbourne

At Oxford, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, fellow of Winton college, to Miſs Sophia Elizabeth Wall, ſecond daughter of Dr. Martin Wall, clinical profeſſor.—The Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of Pembroke college, to Miſs Smith, of Cheltenham.—Charles Tawney, eſq of Headington, near Oxford, to Miſs Copland, daughter of G. Copland, eſq. of Clapham, Surrey.

Died.] At Chaſtleton, aged 39, Mrs. Jones, wife of Arthur Jones, eſq.—Mrs. Bowdon, relict of the late George Bowden, eſq. of Radford, in the 74th year of her age. She was diſtinguiſhed for her piety and charity to the poor.

At Oxford, aged 72, Mr. James Crozier.—Aged 67, Mrs. Mary Shortland, relict of the late Mr. Vincent Shortland, one of the aldermen of that city.—Mrs. Mary Tyſon, wife of Mr. Thomas Tyſon.—In the 18th year of her age, Miſs Elizabeth Churchill, fourth daughter of Mr. Churchill, of Watlington.

At Briſtol, the Rev. James Etty, rector of Whitchurch, in this county, vicar of Wooburn Bucks, and chaplain to the moſt noble the Marquis of Thomond.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. John Viggers, to Miſs Martha Matthews.

At Daventry, Wm. Morris, eſq. to Miſs Blunt, only daughter of the late Mr. Blunt, of the Horſe Shoe inn, of that place

Died.] At Kirlingbury, aged 90, Mrs. Anna Maria Griffiths, widow of the Rev. Walter Griffiths, late rector of Gayton. The poor of the town and the vicinity of her reſidence, ſome of whom were daily objects of her munificence, have loſt in her an active friend and benefactreſs. She has bequeathed 200l. to the charity, for the relief of widows, &c. of clergymen within the dioceſe of Peterborough; and 50l. to the general infirmary of Northampton.

At Piſford, near Northampton, aged 34, Mrs. Elizabeth Bull, wife of Mr. Edward Bull, and only daughter of the late Mr. Ward, attorney, of the ſame place.

At Great Addington, of a decline, aged 26, Mr. Lawrence Tyler, youngeſt ſon of the late Rev. Edward Tyler, rector of that pariſh.

At Northampton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, relict of Mr. Valentine Cook, aged 96.—Mrs. Bignell, wife of Robert D. Bignell, eſq. of Towceſter, and only ſurviving child of John Ruſſell, eſq. of Bugbrook.—Miſs Martha Hackett, youngeſt daughter of Andrew Hackett, eſq. of Spratton Place.

At the Rev. Mr. Fallowfield's grammar ſchool, Daventry, aged 14, Maſter Belford, eldeſt ſon of Lieutenant Colonel Belford, late of the Oxford Blues, of Adwolton Lodge.—Aged 62, John Clarke, eſq. of Welton Place. The ſuperior ability and zeal with which he fulfilled the duties of a magiſtrate, and of the many other public ſtations which he filled, and the extenſive benevolence of his heart as a friend and Chriſtian have rendered his loſs the more diſtreſſing.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. Hulſe's prize for the beſt Diſſertation on the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion, was this year adjudged to the Rev. George Downing Whittington, of St. John's college, Cambridge. The Vice Chancellor and the maſters of Trinity and St. John's colleges, being truſtees, under the will of the late Rev. John Hulſe, have given notice that a premium of 40l. will this year be given for the beſt Diſſertation on the Propagation of Chriſtianity. Mr. Buchanan's prize of 60l. is adjudged to Charles Grant, M. A. fellow of Magdalen college, for his Engliſh poem on the reſtoration of learning in the Eaſt.

Married.] At Ely, Lieutenant T. B. Webb, of the 39th regiment, to Miſs S. Ferby, of Fineham.—Mr. John Freeman, to Miſs Elizabeth Finch.

At Wiſbeach, Mr. Simon Mills, of the Holbeach bank, to Miſs Green, of the former place.

Died.] At Ely, aged 28, Mr. Samuel Spray, one of the lay clerks of Ely cathedral. He was ſerjeant in the Ely regiment of volunteers, and was univerſally reſpected by his brethren in the choir, his regiment, and a numerous acquaintance, for his abilities and qualities as a tenor ſinger, a good ſoldier, and a ſocial companion.

At Cambridge. Mrs. Weſtwood, relict of Mr. N. Weſtwood.

Aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibſon, wife of Mr. George Gibſon, of Saffron Walden. She was one of the ſociety of Quakers, and was greatly eſteemed as an eminent ſpeaker.

At Fletton, in Huntingdonſhire, Mrs. Peckard, relict of the Rev. Peter Peckard, D. D. formerly maſter of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and rector of Fletton. She had returned from London the preceding day, apparently in good health.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act to incloſe the commons and waſte grounds in the pariſh of Methwold.

A meeting was held at the Guildhall, Norwich, on the 17th of January, 1805, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of eſtabliſhing an hoſpital and ſchool, for the indigent blind, in Norfolk and Norwich. It was there ſtated, that the ſum of 10000l. would be required for the firſt eſtabliſhment and that not leſs than 700l. would be annually required for its ſupport. It was unanimouſly reſolved, that ſuch an inſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed, and that a ſubſcription ſhould be immediately opened to ſupport it. The thanks of the meeting were likewiſe voted to Thomas Tawell, eſq. for his liberal and munificent offer of a houſe and ground in Norwich, for the purpoſes of the inſtitution.

Married.] Mr. William Seely, of Briſton, to Miſs Elizabeth Newman, of Norwich.

At Gorleſton, Captain Wetham Clarke, to Miſs Plowman, of Bungay.—Mr. S. Kent, ſhipmaſter, of Lynn, to Miſs Bradfield, of Heachane

At Little Maſſingham, Mr. John Godfrey, to Mrs Branch, widow of the late Mr. Stephen Branch, of Wretham.—Mr. William Barber, of Sutton, to Miſs Margaret Simpſon, daughter of Mr. William Simpſon, of Yarmouth.—Mr. William Elliot, of Old Walſingham, to Miſs Ranſome, daughter of Mr. J. Ranſome, of Little Walſingham.

Died.] At Diſs, Mrs. Wiſeman, wife of Mr. B Wiſeman. Whether the character of the deceaſed be contemplated as a parent or a wife; whether our attention be directed to the warmth of her friendly attachments, or to her uniform kindneſs in relieving the wants of the neceſſitous, and ſoothing the ſorrows of the afflicted, ſhe will appear equally exemplary and amiable; and her memory will be cheriſhed with as much gratitude by the poor, as it will be affectionately impreſſed on the hearts of thoſe who were attached to her by the ties of blood or of friendſhip.—Mrs. Plumbly, wife of Mr. Plumbly, a reſpectable farmer of South Repps.

At Norwich, John Marks, gent. aged 65. He was formerly a conſiderable upholder, in that city. Juſtice to the memory of ſo valuable a man demands that tribute of public reſpect, which his amiable diſpoſition, and his general deportment fully merited. In the relative duties of huſband father and friend, he was exemplary.—Aged 70, Mrs. Moore, the eldeſt of the ſurviving twins of the late reſpected Mr. Thomas Angier.—Aged 44, Mr. Charles Tavis Wright, of Saham Toney.

At Gibraltar, Robert Palgrave, eſq. regiſter of the Court of Admiralty there, and late of Coltiſhall, near Norwich. This is an event moſt afflicting to a large family to which he was united, not more by the ties of nature, than by thoſe of acquired affection and matured friendſhip. But the loſs of ſuch a young man will be felt beyond the domeſtic circle of which he formed ſo eſtimable a part; for his ſuperior intellectual talents, his well directed and extenſive erudition, and above all, his high, manly, moral integrity, joined to the advantageous ſituation in which he was placed in commencing his career of life, gave the faireſt promiſe, had it been continued, that he ſoon would have become a moſt valuable and diſtinguiſhed member of ſociety. He had but juſt entered his twenty-fifth year.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Captain D. Watling, of the 2d Weſt India regiment, to Miſs Letitia Browne, of Carleton, ſiſter of Mr. William Browne, of Bury.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. Jackſon, of the Chaiſe and Pair public houſe. She was born, married, and buried on Chriſtmas day.—Aged 59, Mrs. Battely, wife of the Rev. Mr. Battely, of Shotley.

At Stratford Parſonage, the Rev. Narciſſus Charles Proby, rector of Tudenham, St. Mary.—Mr. J. Purr, blackſmith, of Great Finborough. His body was found in the river, near the Shepherd and Dog inn. It is ſuppoſed that the deceaſed on his return home from Stowmarket, in attempting to croſs the river, miſtook ſome rails for the bridge, fell in and was drowned.

Aged 69, Mrs. E. Glover, who had lived fifty years in the ſame cottage, at Honington, and in which ſhe gave birth to that admired rural poet Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. which poem was firſt written with the ſole view of pleaſing his mother by the recital of ſcenes long paſſed, but by its unprecedented ſucceſs on being made known to the world, he was enabled to contribute much towards the comfort of her declining years; and on hearing of her laſt illneſs, with that true filial piety which breathes throughout all his productions, he came down from London, and with unwearied patience watched her rapid decay till death cloſed the melancholy ſcene.

Aged 57, at Darſham-houſe, on a viſit to Lady Peyton, Mrs. Say, relict of the late William Say, eſq. of Downham, and youngeſt daughter of the late Henry Bell, eſq. of Wallington-hall Norfolk.

ESSEX.

The ſtable of Mr. Milbank, of Little Waltham, was recently conſumed by fire, and two valuable horſes were burned in it.—In the frequent fires which take place in ſtables, it is always extremely difficult to extricate horſes from the impending danger, as very few of them can ever be compelled to face the flames. A gentleman who has ſucceeded in more than one inſtance in ſaving ſome of thoſe valuable animals in ſuch circumſtances, aſſerts, that if the harneſs be thrown over a draught, or the ſaddle placed on the back of a ſaddle horſe, he may be led as eaſily out of the ſtable as on common occaſions. Should

there be time to ſubſtitute the bridle for the halter, the difficulty towards ſaving him will be ſtill further diminiſhed.

Married.] At South Weald, by the Rev. Dr. Bullock, Captain Charles Tinling, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sarah Bullock, youngeſt daughter of William Bullock, eſq. clerk of the peace for this county.

At Weſt Ham, Emanuel Goodheart, eſq. of Stratford Grove, to Miſs Burford, of the ſame place, daughter of the late Rev. P. T. Burford.—Philip Ray, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Orbell Ray, of Toſtock, to Miſs Dalton, of Ipſwich.

Died.] Mrs. Bullen, wife of Abraham Bullen, eſq. of Great Baddow. While a faithful and conſcientious diſcharge of every ſocial and domeſtic duty ſhall be conſidered as ornamental to the human character, ſo long will the merits of this truly valuable woman be remembered, and her loſs ſincerely lamented, by a numerous and reſpectable circle of relatives, friends, and acquaintance.

In the 24th year of his age, John Hopkins Dare, eſq. of Abridge, late a fellow-commoner of King's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted in 1801. His death was occaſioned by an injury received from his horſe falling upon him, in a leap, while hunting, only two days before.

Mr. John Church, ſolicitor, of Witham. Poſſeſſed of all thoſe qualities which endear mankind to each other, his death is not only lamented by his relatives, but is moſt ſincerely regretted by all his neighbours and acquaintance.

Mr. John Wright, of Felſted, farmer. His death was occaſioned by an injury he received from a tree, which, whilſt his men were in the act of ſtubbing, unexpectedly fell upon him, and he ſurvived the bruiſes he then received but a few days.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, relict of J. B. Rebow, eſq. formerly member of parliament for that borough.—Miſs Strutt, daughter of Mr. B. Strutt.

At Rochford, J. Robinſon, a native of that place, who attained the remarkable age of 104 years. His occupation was that of a huſbandman; and within the laſt ſeven he was capable of performing his daily labour. He took great delight in following the hounds, and to a very late period of his life joined in the chaſe, with all the ſtrength and vigour of youth.

KENT.

The new canal, from Shorncliffe to Rye, is carrying on with uncommon rapidity. In addition to this line of defence, Martello towers are to be conſtructed on the ſea-ſhore; three of which will be equi-diſtant, between Hythe and Romney: thoſe near Dymchurch will be placed immediately behind the wall. Twenty veſſels, laden with blocks, have already arrived for theſe conſtructions, and three millions more have been contracted for.

Married.] At Greenwich, the Rev. John Morgan Rice, of Bevis Hill, Southampton, to Miſs Holmes, eldeſt daughter of W. Holmes, eſq. of Weſtcombe Park.—The Rev. W Marſh, of Murſton Houſe, aged 87, to Miſs Mary Beaunard, of Sittingbourn, aged 67 years

Died.] At Rocheſter, Mrs. Troy, widow, of the late Mr. J. C. Troy, diſtiller, of Chatham.—Mr. Thomas Hills, a common-council man.

At Whitſtable, Mr. Richard Carr, aged 75.

At Kingſgate, in the Iſle of Thanet, William Roberts, eſq. aged 83.

At Folkeſtone, aged 88, Mrs. Boxer.—Aged 89, Mr. William Chalk.

At Dover, Captain Sharp, paymaſter of the Northampton regiment; he was formerly in the 9th regiment of foot, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

At Lewiſham, Captain Andrew Candi, aged 92.—Lewis Cage, eſq. of Milgate, aged 42.

At Canterbury, Mr. Luke Aſh.—Mr. Squire Hervey.—In St. Margaret's church, Mr. Thomas Friend, aged 70.—Aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Brown, of the Flower-de-luce inn.

At Tenterden, aged 37, Mrs. Pomfrett, wife of J. B. Pomfrett, eſq.

SURREY.

Married.] At Banſted, D. R. Warington, eſq. to Miſs Parry, daughter of Thomas Parry, eſq. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.

Died.] At York Houſe, Batterſea, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of John Reynolds, eſq.

At Fullſam, Mrs. Hornſby, aged 82.

The Rev. Thomas Mantell, rector of Frenſham, aged 49; formerly fellow of Benet College, Cambridge. B. A. 1777; M. A. 1780; B. D. 1788.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. R. Young, to Miſs S. Martin, of Portſmouth.

At Chicheſter, Mr. Hobbs, to Miſs O'Brien.

Mr. J. B. Stone, of Newhaven, to Miſs Harriott, of Tarring.

At Chilham, the Rev. Richard Mant, fellow of Oriel College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Woods, of Petersfield, Hants.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 72, Henry Shelley, eſq. father of the member for that borough, and auditor of the land revenue for the midland counties.

At Wadhurſt, John Legas, eſq.—Mrs. Jeſton, daughter of Mr. Playſted, of Wadhurſt.

At Chicheſter, Miſs Howell.—Mrs. Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Biſhop of Chicheſter, and wife of Captain Fitzgerald, of the 39th infantry, now on his paſſage to join his regiment in India.

At Eaſt Dean, Mrs. Willand.

At Newhaven, Mr. P. Collins.

HAMP-

HAMPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the South Hants Agricultural Society for arranging the premiums for the preſent year, it was reſolved that the following premiums ſhould be offered:—Ten guineas to the moſt numerous friendly ſociety, or benefit club, conſiſting of not leſs than thirty members, and compoſed principally of perſons employed in agriculture and mechanics, to be eſtabliſhed in any pariſh within the South Hants diſtrict, where no ſociety of that deſcription has hitherto ſubſiſted. Five guineas to the next moſt numerous friendly ſociety, of not leſs than twenty members. Three guineas to the owner of the beſt bull, not exceeding three years old; three guineas for the beſt cow, of the ſame age; two guineas for the beſt two years old heifer; three guineas for the beſt Leiceſter ram; three guineas for the beſt Southdown ram; three guineas for the beſt pen of Hampſhire ewes, not leſs than ten; three guineas for the beſt pen of Southdown ewes, not leſs than ten; three guineas for the beſt pen of Somerſetſhire ewes, not leſs than ten; three guineas for the beſt boar; three guineas for the beſt ſow. Various premiums were likewiſe propoſed for labourers and ſervants in agriculture.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Richard Burbey, jun. eſq. to Miſs Gibbens, daughter of Mr. Gibbens, ſilverſmith.—Mr. Joſeph Dodley, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Kirkham.

At Wellow, Mr. William Atkins, eldeſt ſon of Mr. David Atkins, to Miſs Pitter, of Romſey.

At Ryde, Captain Hill, of the Orpheus, to Miſs Betteſworth, daughter of Captain Betteſworth, of the South Hants militia.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. John Hunt, ſenior.—Colonel Bayard, many years reſident in Southampton. He was an American loyaliſt during the unhappy conteſt with the States, and for his zealous attachment and important ſervices to the mother country, he has, ſince that time, received a conſiderable annuity from Government.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Henry Ward, eſq. firſt lieutenant of the Faringdon volunteers, to Miſs Bedwell, daughter of the late John Bedwell, eſq. banker of Cirenceſter, Glouceſterſhire.

At Sonning, Mr. James Goddard, of Early, to Miſs Mary Ann Whitfield, of Wargrave.—Captain Head of the Tipperary militia, to Miſs Sarsfield, ſiſter of Dom. Sarsfield, eſq. of Windſor.

Died.] Mr. Mayo, of Barcot farm, near Faringdon. He was walking a ſhort diſtance from his own houſe when he ſuddenly fell down and expired in a few minutes.

At Nettlebed, Mrs. Ayling, aged 74.

At Reading, far advanced in years, Mr. James Beſtbridge; who for many years acted as ſheriff's officer for the counties of Berks and Oxford, with the greateſt uprightneſs, and was much eſteemed by all who knew him.

WILTSHIRE.

The committee of management of the Wiltſhire and Berkſhire canal ſtate, that the demand for coal from North Wilts and Berkſhire is much greater, at the point to which they have now carried their canal, than they expected, and that they are very apprehenſive that the Somerſetſhire coal-mines, at preſent their only reſource, will not afford a ſufficient ſupply, as the canal advances up the Berkſhire country. They therefore recommend to the inhabitants of the ſeveral pariſhes, who look to this canal for their ſupply of coal, to form ſubſcriptions for forwarding the Glouceſterſhire rail-way. If this rail-way be completed, the Sodbury and Pucklechurch coal, as well as the Smiths' coal, at Haul-lane, of which there are inexhauſtible ſtores, can be rendered at reduced prices, and will not only anſwer every poſſible demand of the country, but be the beſt ſecurity for the prices of the Somerſetſhire coal not being advanced, and which nothing but a fair competition can inſure. The country eaſtward of Wootton Baſſet is now ſupplied with coal cheaper than before, notwithſtanding the price has been increaſed at the pits; but if the rail-way ſcheme be not carried, as the demand increaſes, upon an inadequate ſupply the price will alſo. Every conſumer of coal is therefore intereſted, in proportion to his conſumption, to promote it.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. George Hopgood, to Mrs. Wellman.—Mr. Thomas Richards, late of Charmouth, to Mrs. Smith.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

An engineer, at Briſtol, has made ſome improvement in the conſtruction of ſteam-engines and furnaces. He has adopted the method of generating ſteam by projecting water upon a heated metallic, or other ſubſtance. He propoſes, to render the machine ſufficiently ſtrong, an increaſed condenſation of ſteam, viz. from 15lbs. to 150lbs. on an inch, and thus rendering a four-inch cylinder equal in power to one of twelve inches, to the obvious ſaving of fuel, &c.

Married.] At Clifton, the Rev. W. M. Newnham, rector of Baſſingham, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Townſhend, daughter of Thomas Townſhend, eſq. of the Mall, Clifton.

At Winterbourne, Mr. George Hillhouſe, eldeſt ſon of — Hillhouſe, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs H. Brown, youngeſt daughter of James Brown, eſq.

Died.] At Ilfracombe, William Soper, carrier, in his 102d year.

At Chelwood Houſe, near Briſtol, in her 37th year, Mrs. Major, wife of the Rev. Mr. Major.

At Briſtol, full of years and honour, and in poſſeſſion of the love and reſpect of extenſive con-

connections, and deeply ſorrowing friends, Dr. Peter Renaudet, forty years reſident at the Hot Wells; highly eminent as a ſkilful phyſician, a poliſhed gentleman, and a benevolent and ready friend to the poor, the ſick, and afflicted.

At Shepton Mallet, in the 48th year of his age, Mr. John Hill, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Bath, Dr. Maclaine, fifty years miniſter of the Engliſh church at the Hague, and well known as the tranſlator of Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, the author of Letters to Soame Jenyns, of Sermons, &c. Endeared to a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, his memory ſeems the leſs to require the tribute of a public eulogy; but in deploring the loſs of departed worth, ſincerity and friendſhip may be permitted briefly to ſtate its claims to imitation and praiſe. Suffice it then to ſay, that in a probationary courſe of eighty two years, Dr. Maclaine's ſuperior endowments of mind and heart, his genius, learning and induſtry conſtantly directed by a love of virtue and truth, by piety and charity, diffuſed a beneficial influence over the whole of his profeſſional and domeſtic ſphere. As a ſcholar, a gentleman, and divine, uniformly diſplaying a judicious taſte, an amiable deportment, and inſtructive example, he was admired and beloved by all who courted and enjoyed his ſociety; eſpecially thoſe of whom he was a diſtinguiſhed archetype—the man of erudition, the poliſhed companion, the benevolent friend, and pious Chriſtian. Clothed in the invincible armour of the latter, he received with triumph the aſſaults of the laſt enemy of mankind; and it is no ſmall conſolation to his mourning friends to know, that great as had been the excellence and utility of his life, they were ſurpaſſed by the fortitude which he diſplayed, and the happineſs he enjoyed in the hour of impending death.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] After a few hours illneſs, at Stockhouſe, John Berkeley Burland, eſq. ſon and heir of the late Judge Burland, and one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Totneſs, in Devonſhire, colonel of the eaſtern regiment of Somerſet volunteer infantry, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, of which he was an active and very highly reſpected magiſtrate. He married to his firſt wife, the daughter and ſiſter of the Butlers, ſucceſſively rectors of Ochford Fitz Paine, who, died February 2, 1802; and to his ſecond, 1804, the relict of Mr. Gordon, of Leweſton, ſiſter to the late Sir Skipton Naſh, of Briſtol.

At his Parſonage-houſe, the Rev. James Bandinell, D. D. rector of Netherbury with Beaminſter, near Bridport. The valuable living, worth 600l. per annum, is in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Dumareſq, as attached to his prebendal ſtall, in the church of Sarum. The venerable Doctor, who many years ſince preſented the late reverend incumbent to this living, has now had, at the advanced age of 93, a ſecond opportunity of beſtowing it, and, in conſequence, has given it to the Rev. W. Brookland, who married his niece.

Mr. Cruttwell, the original printer and proprietor of the Dorcheſter and Sherborne Journal, a man exemplary in all the relations of life.

At Wareham, Serjeant Moon, of the 2d Somerſet militia. His death was occaſioned by a fall from a baggage waggon, on the march of the regiment through Wareham, about a month before. He was a native of Wells, and bore an excellent character among his comrades. As none of his regiment were at Wareham, Captain Count Kilmanſegge, of the German light dragoons, and Captain Bartlett, of the Wareham volunteers, paid the laſt tribute of reſpect to the memory of this unfortunate young man, by interring him with military honours.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Totneſs, Major G.P. Adams, of the Queen's Dragoon guards, ſecond ſon of W. Adams, eſq. to Miſs Lovelace.

At Cockington, Captain Bennett, of the South Devon militia, to Miſs Ley.

Died.] At Plymouth, within a few hours of each other, two aged ladies, belonging to the people called Quakers, Mrs. Freeman, relict of the late W. Freeman, eſq. aged 82, and Mrs. Collier, a maiden lady, aged 81. Their remains were interred in the Quakers burying ground, Broad-ſtreet, in the vault of their two nephews, the Meſſrs. Colliers, who were drowned at the Barbican, Plymouth, when it was waſhed away with the fiſhing-houſe, in the great ſtorm, in 1759.

Aged 47, James Bulteel, eſq. of Fleet Damerell, in Holbaton, near Modbury, whoſe anceſtor, James Bulteel, was member of parliament for Taviſtock, in the firſt parliament called by Queen Anne, in October, 1702.

At Exeter, Mrs. Hurrel, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Hurrel, rector of Drewſteignton, and aunt to the late Sir John Davie.—Mr. Benjamin Peckford, aged 83. He had carried on the buſineſs of a currier 60 years, and was the oldeſt tradeſman in the town.—Mr. James Green, apothecary.—Aged 26, the Rev. Francis Fourniſs Preſton, of Leeds, Yorkſhire, a gentleman greatly and univerſally reſpected, for his uncommon piety and extenſive learning.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. William Trenery, of Redruth, to Miſs Mary Trenery, of St. Hilary.—Adjutant Roſs, of the royal Stannary artillery, to Miſs Pearſe, daughter of Mr. Pearſe, of the hotel, Redruth.

In Kenwyn, Mr. Thomas Reed, to Miſs Betſey Trahar.

At

At Falmouth, Mr. John Rowe, to Miſs Elizabeth Corniſh.—Mr. Thomas Philpott, to Miſs Mary Barnes.—Mr. Samuel Davey, of Liſkeard, to Miſs Dymond, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Dymond, brewer, of Launceſton.

At Egloſhale, Mr. Menhinnick, farmer, of St. Mabyn, to Miſs Hambly.

Died.] At Bodmin, aged 86, Mrs. Ward, mother of Mrs. Cory of that place.—Charles Phillips, eſq. formerly collector of the cuſtoms at Padſtow.

At Redruth, Mrs. Elizabeth Edward, wife of Mr. William Edward, junior.

At St. Michael's Mount, aged 70, Captain Francis James.

In the Weſt Indies, the brave Captain Reynolds, ſon of Captain Carthew Reynolds, of Pennaire, near Truro, of his Majeſty's ſloop Curieux, who obtained the command of her for his gallant conduct in cutting her out from under Fort Edward, Martinique, having received ſeven wounds in the conflict. His remains are depoſited on the Diamond Rock, Martinique, where a ſtone will perpetuate his memory.

Mr. Williams, ſadler, of Marazion. He went to bed apparently in good health; but Mrs. Williams, happening to awake about two o'clock, found her huſband dead by her ſide.

At St. Columb, Mr. John Lanvon George, tinman, formerly of the pariſh of Sithney.

David Howell, eſq. of Lanlawren, near Fowey. In an early part of his life, he commanded a troop of the 16th light dragoons, and was for ſeveral years in this ſituation actively employed in the ſervice of his country in America, during the war on that continent. Returning at the peace, he was ſhortly after elected one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the ancient borough of St. Michael: on which occaſion his attendance in this latter office, being incompatible with his regimental duty, he retired from the army. At the coalition between the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Pitt, (as his political ſentiments remained unchanged, and thus were no longer in uniſon with thoſe of the noble perſonage through whoſe influence he had been returned) he diſcontinued to attend the houſe, for the remainder of that parliament; and on its diſſolution, although invited to continue his ſeat in the next, he declined on the ſame honourable grounds. In his death, his friends will long regret a ſenſible and moſt chearful companion, and the neceſſitous a moſt benevolent patron.

WALES.

Died.] In the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Joſiah Rees, of Gellygran, near Neath, Glamorganſhire. He was educated at the diſſenting academy at Carmarthen, and on his leaving that county, was choſen paſtor of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, at Gelly-Onen, near the place of his reſidence, where he continued until his death, including a period of about 40 years, diſcharging the duties of his function in ſuch a manner as to gain the higheſt reſpect and eſteem, and to render his death a public loſs. A vaſt concourſe of people teſtified their regard by attending the funeral. His temper was unruffled and ſerene, and through every viciſſitude of life his countenance wore the "ſmile of bleſt content." His manners were pleaſing, and his converſation remarkably cheerful and entertaining. He was well verſed in the claſſic writers, had an accurate knowledge of the Welſh language and antiquities, and tranſlated ſome uſeful publications into that language. He was an excellent huſband, an indulgent parent, and a ſincere friend. His whole life and converſation were governed by the dictates of unaffected piety and benevolence.

At his houſe in Carmarthen, ſincerely and deſervedly lamented, Geo. Lewis, eſq. of Barnsfield, aged 73. In this gentleman were united the warm, ſincere, and ſteady friend, with the able and upright magiſtrate. He was in the commiſſion of the peace both for the county and borough of Carmarthen, and in 1778 ſerved the office of mayor of that town, the duties of which ſituations he diſcharged with great advantage to the county, and credit to himſelf. He married Miſs Johnes, ſiſter to Thomas Johnes, eſq. the preſent member for the county of Cardigan.

At Pinkerrig, in the county of Radnor, aged 45, Rice Jones, eſq. youngeſt brother of the late Thomas Jones, eſq. of that place.

Mr. Thomas Boſtock, one of the ſheriff's officers for the county and borough of Carmarthen, and the principal writer in the office of Mr. Brown, attorney. He was the father of twenty children by the ſame wife, ſeveral of whom he has left unprovided for.

At Swanſea, Mrs. Hoare, a reſpectable widow lady.

At Dolewolf, near Lampeter, the Rev. D. Williams, vicar of Lanwenag, and a commiſſioner of the property tax for the county of Cardigan.

SCOTLAND.

The foundation ſtone of the Hunterian Muſeum, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, was lately laid in the preſence of the Dean of Faculties, Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity. This building, which is to be finiſhed in the courſe of the year 1806, is intended for the reception of the valuable collection of coins, medals, paintings, books, MSS, anatomical preparations, and a variety of the moſt curious ſpecimens in all the departments of natural hiſtory, bequeathed to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanarkſhire, educated at that college, and employed during a great part of his life as phyſician to the queen. As this munificent benefaction was intended for the improvement of the

the numerous ſtudents attending Glaſgow College, and particularly for promoting the knowledge of medical ſcience and natural hiſtory, we have no doubt that every exertion will be made to accompliſh the benevolent deſign of the liberal benefactor.

A ſubſcription has been opened at Edinburgh, for the erection of hot and cold Baths, at Porto Bello. According to the preſent plan, there will be eight hot and two cold baths, beſides other buildings, when completed. One thouſand pounds, in forty ſhares have been ſubſcribed, the committee have given notice, that they ſhall proceed immediately to accompliſh part of this plan, which will conſiſt of two neat and commodious warm baths, and one cold bath, with dreſſing rooms and other conveniences. Sufficient ground has been purchaſed, for the the whole, and the remainder of the plan will be proceeded in as ſoon as adequate ſubſcriptions ſhall be obtained. From the vicinity of Porto Bello to Edinburgh, the unequalled fineneſs of the ſea beach, and the elegance of the baths, there is every reaſon to expect that they will greatly conduce to the health and pleaſure of the inhabitants of that metropolis.

On the 3d of September, the firſt annual meeting of the Badenoch and Strathſpey farming ſociety, formed under the patronage of the Ducheſs of Gordon, was held at Pedmain, and the company was both numerous and brilliant, conſiſting of the proprietors of the diſtrict, with many other gentlemen and ladies in the neighbourhood, Lord Huntly and the directors aſſiſted by ſome of the cattle dealers preſent, were judges of the bulls and tups exhibited; and her Grace the Ducheſs of Gordon, with the aſſiſtance of the other ladies, decided on the various articles of domeſtic manufacture produced. Upwards of 30 guineas were diſtributed in premiums, and five guineas were divided among the unſucceſsful candidates as an incitement to future induſtry and exertion.

The Earl of Eglintoun, has projected a plan for forming a harbour at the Caſtle Craigs of Androſſan, and carrying a canal from that place to the city of Glaſgow, and this project he is making every exertion to execute. The advantages reſulting from this plan, if carried into effect, not only to the trade of the Clyde, but likewiſe the commerce of Ireland, muſt be incalculable. It is in the midſt of a rich improveable country, abounding in coal of the beſt quality as well as limeſtone, and well watered. For want of a harbour at this place, ſo fair and ſo eaſy of acceſs, more property has been loſt in a few years by ſhipwreck than would have been required to complete it. At a meeting lately held at Saltcoats, the ſum of 3000l. was ſubſcribed for the propoſed harbour and canal, and the ſubſcription for the ſame purpoſe at Glaſgow alone amounts to 20,000l.

Died.] At St. Andrew's, John Rotheram, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in that Univerſity. He had diſcharged the public duties of his office the preceding day, and ſpent the evening as uſual with his family, apparently in perfect health; but in the morning was found expiring in his bed, and no medical relief was effectual. He was a man of very extenſive learning; a pupil of Linnæus and Bergman at the univerſity of Upſal, where he graduated. The botanical ſyſtem of the former of theſe great men he ſucceſsfully defended in a pamphlet of conſiderable ingenuity. For ſeveral years before the death of Dr. Black, of Edinburgh, he was choſen, by that celebrated chemiſt, his aſſiſtant in his public lectures. In the important ſtation which he afterwards filled, he diſcharged his duty with diligence and credit, and will be much regretted by his colleagues and the Univerſity at large.

At Craigton, Fifeſhire, David Beatſon, eſq. of Balbairdie. Mr. Beatſon was a young man of very promiſing abilities, and the moſt amiable diſpoſition. He had early devoted himſelf to the profeſſion of a clergyman of the church of Scotland; and, with this view, had cultivated, with more than common ſucceſs, not only the ſtudies more intimately connected with his profeſſion, but various other branches of literature and ſcience. About two years ago, he was licenſed to preach the goſpel, by the Preſbytery of Edinburgh; and has ſince, in various churches, exhibited in his diſcourſes, an eloquence, perſpicuity, and ſolid judgment, which peculiarly fitted him for the pulpit. His uncommon delicacy of mind, and his fixed averſion from every thing buſtling and oſtentatious, prevented his talents from being ſo generally known as they deſerved; yet has he left among numerous acquaintances, and in a number of the moſt eminent literary and philoſophical ſocieties of Edinburgh, (in ſome of which he had attained the higheſt honours), ſtriking proofs of his extenſive knowledge, and of his diſtinguiſhed talents for public ſpeaking. As a companion, he was univerſally beloved. Few excelled him in that happy kind of pleaſantry, and lively deſcription of character, which delights all who hear it without wounding the feeling of any. The warmth and conſtancy of his attachments, and the manner in which he performed his filial duties, have left an indelible impreſſion in the breaſts of thoſe who were the particular objects of them.

IRELAND.

Died.] At St. Valeri, near Bray, aged 73, Mrs. Walker. Her mind was pure and pious; her benevolence active and unlimited; her maternal affection tender and unbounded; and in the performance of conjugal duties ſhe was exemplary. Deplored by her children, and lamented by her friends, ſhe paſſed, by a gentle expiration, to Him who ſo diſpoſed her heart and her mind, as to render her a bleſſing to his family.

At Gloves, near Athenry, of a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Dennis Coorobee, of Ballindangin, aged 117, a truly honeſt man. He retained his faculties to the laſt; and, until two days previous to his death, he never remembered to have had any complaint or ſickneſs whatever, tooth-ache only excepted. Three weeks be-

fore his death, he walked from his houſe to Galway, and back the ſame day, which is 26 miles. He could, to the laſt, read the ſmalleſt print without the aſſiſtance of glaſſes, which he never accuſtomed himſelf to, with as much eaſe as a boy of ſixteen. It has been acknowledged by the moſt intelligent men of this kingdom, that, for the preſent age, he was the moſt experienced farmer, and the brighteſt genius for the improvement of agriculture: it is upwards of ſeventy years ſince he propagated that moſt uſeful article to the human ſpecies, the potatoe. He was married ſeven times; and when married to his laſt wife, was ninety-three years old.—By all his wives he had 48 children, 236 grand-children, 944 great-grand-children, and 25 great-great-grand-children, the oldeſt of whom is four years old; and his own youngeſt ſon, by his laſt wife, is about 18 years old.

DEATHS ABROAD.

July the 10th, at Paris, in the 74th year of his age, Francois Ambroſe Didot, born in the month of January 1730, leaving two ſons, Pierre and Firmin Didot. This extraordinary man brought the art of printing to a ſtate of excellence unattained by any of his contemporaries; and among the number of improvements perfected by his exertions, is the conſtruction of mills for making fine paper, which he aſſiſted not only by his zeal and activity, but by pecuniary contribution. Didot invented a preſs by which the workman is enabled to print, equally and at once, the whole extent of a ſheet. He was alſo the inventor of many other machines and inſtruments now commonly uſed in printing offices, and all which have powerfully contributed to the modern advancement of the typographical art. The elegant editions publiſhed by order of Louis XIV. for the education of the Dauphin, were the production of the Didots' preſs, as well as the Theatrical Selections by Corneille, the works of Racine, Telemachus, Taſſo's Jeruſalem, two ſuperb Bibles, and a multiplicity of other ineſtimable works, each of which, on its publication, has emanated freſh beauties, and made nearer approaches to perfection. Didot ſedulouſly endeavoured to unite in his family every talent auxiliary to the printing art; one of his ſons became a celebrated type founder; and the voice of fame announces the ſuperior rank which they both deſervedly hold among the printers of the age. The fond father delighted to obſerve that he was excelled by his children; while they dutifully aſcribed their ſucceſs to the force of his inſtruction, and the benefit of his example. The life of Didot was the life of honour; his abilities are known and reſpected; and the following anecdote will prove the goodneſs of his heart: In one of his journeys to the paper mills of Anonay, he met an artiſt who had introduced in France an improvement in the application of cylinders, &c. and believing that his ingenuity merited reward, exerted all his intereſt with Government, but unfortunately, when he was on the point of ſucceeding, the artiſt died, leaving two girls in the helpleſs ſtate of infancy. Didot took the orphans in his arms, proclaimed himſelf their father, and kept his word. At the age of ſeventy-three, Didot read over five times, and carefully corrected, before it was ſent to the preſs, every ſheet of the ſtereotype edition of Montagne, printed by his ſons. At four o'clock in the morning he was purſuing this fatiguing occupation. The correctneſs of the text will therefore render this work particularly valuable among the productions of the modern preſs. About eighteen months previous to his death, he projected an alphabetical index of every ſubject treated upon in Montagne's Eſſays. He had collected all his materials, at which he laboured unceaſingly; and perhaps too ſtrict an application to this favourite ſtudy accelerated the death of this eminent artiſt and benevolent man.

At Leipzig, Michael Huber. He was born at Frontenhauſen, in Bavaria, went to Paris very young, there became acquainted with many diſtinguiſhed literary characters, and furniſhed a great number of articles on German literature for the *Journal Etranger*. In 1765 he was called to the univerſity of Leipzig, to teach the French language. He there acquired the love and eſteem of many of thoſe who, for forty years, have exerciſed a very great influence on the literature of their country. Gellert, Zollikofer, Weiſſe, and Garve, were his friends. His tranſlations were the means of eſtabliſhing the firſt literary communication that exiſted between France and Germany. He was the firſt tranſlator of Geſſner's work into the French language, into which he likewiſe rendered many of the productions of the German Muſe.—To his talents M. Huber joined great frankneſs, ſincerity, and good-nature. Few men have been more happy, more amiable, and more beloved.

Suddenly, at Paris, M. Röſer, painter. He was born at Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, in 1737. Nature herſelf had made him a painter. He firſt choſe landſcapes for the exerciſe of his art, and had Loutherbourg for his maſter. At the age of twenty-ſeven years he went to Paris, where he quitted landſcape painting, to devote his abilities to the repairing of pictures, in which he occupied himſelf with ſucceſs till the end of his life. He has repaired pictures by Corregio, Titian, Raphael, and other great maſters; and among the reſt Raphael's Virgin of Foligno, which was in very bad condition when it arrived from Italy. He was equally modeſt and diſintereſted, and the only perſon who was ignorant of the value of his talents. He, for his amuſement, made copies of ſeveral *chef d'œuvres* of the Flemiſh ſchool, in which may be perceived the able imitator and not the ſervile copyiſt.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE arrival of a meſſenger with ſuppoſed overtures of peace from France—the meeting of Parliament without any immediate demand, on the part of the Miniſter, for a new loan—the riſing popularity of the Britiſh cauſe upon the Continent—and, perhaps, alſo, the ſudden influx of ſo much bullion into the country, by the firſt captures of the opening war with Spain,—have, in the courſe of January, not a little enlivened the buſineſs of the Stock Exchange.

The prices of Stock have riſen; and purchaſes have been made with extraordinary eagerneſs. The Three per Cents were, one day, as high as 63. They have ſince had ſome fluctuations; but on Thurſday, the 24th of January, the Reduced were ſtill at 60¼, the Conſols at 60½. It is not likely that theſe prices ſhould ſenſibly fall, for theſe ſix weeks next to come. There exiſts a poſſibility that certain events may enſue, by which they might be rapidly and exceedingly raiſed. But we would not venture to affirm that the Three per Cents. may not, before the 12th of April, be as low as 55.

The proſperity of the town of Liverpool continues to increaſe beyond example. This is to be attributed to the increaſed working of the Northwich Salt-Works; to the multiplication of the canals, which give Liverpool a command of a wider range of the internal trade of the northern and middle counties of England, than was before within its reach; to the growing ſucceſs of the trade to Africa; to thoſe circumſtances which have, in theſe laſt twelve years, rendered Britain the grand European emporium of the produce of the Weſt Indies; to the riſing wealth and proſperity of America; to the growing wealth and induſtry of Ireland, and to the Union; to the increaſing wealth and population of the North, South, and Weſt coaſts of Scotland; to the increaſe in the trade between Liverpool and thoſe parts of the Continent of Europe which are contiguous to the North Sea and to the Baltic. Even the formation of the Crinan Canal was of great benefit to Liverpool. Much more will it derive advantage from the completion of that grand undertaking, the pride of Mr. Addington's (now Lord Sidmouth) miniſtry, the Caledonian Canal. Perhaps, after all, it is not ſo much indebted to any thing for its preſent wonderful proſperity, as to the characteriſtic commercial ſkill of its inhabitants, and to their unequalled intrepidity of commercial ſpeculation and enterpriſe. There is, however, juſt now, in America, upon the authority of Dr. Mitchell, of New York, a ſtrong outcry againſt the Liverpool ſalt, as of bad quality, which threatens ſomewhat to diminiſh the exportation of this article. French brandy ſtill continues to be imported, in very large quantities, into London. On the 19th, not leſs than 11,000 gallons were entered at the Cuſtom-houſe. It is ſtrange that we ſhould obſtinately perſiſt in the conſumption of this ſpecies of ardent ſpirits, when genuine old rum is ſo much more pleaſing to unvitiated taſte, and ſo much leſs noxious.

It is underſtood, that laſt year's produce of the tax upon wines, has fallen a million ſhort of the fair eſtimate: and that the duty upon port-wine for the preſent year, is of conſequence to be alleviated.

Very conſiderable quantities of Engliſh earthenware, and of felt hats, have been in the end of January, ſhipped from London for the iſland of Malta.

The exports from London, to Ireland, to Jamaica, and to the Eaſt Indies, have been very large in the courſe of January. They have been, too, in almoſt every inſtance, of articles wrought up to the higheſt perfection of manufacture—articles in many of which the value of the raw material was not above one-tenth part of that of the workmanſhip.

The importation of ſlaves into South Carolina, has been recently authoriſed by a new law of the ſtate.

While Government delays to aſſiſt the trade of the country with a new ſilver coinage, intereſted individuals take advantage every way of the neglect; and our home retail trade is the moſt miſerably embaraſſed by it. It is well known what neſts of coiners are almoſt every day detected; and how greatly the temptation tranſcends and defies all the reſtraining power of puniſhment. The ſilverſmiths have taken it upon them to cut out ſixpences, and put them in circulation. And very lately, the bankers have had a large importation of ſilver pieces from abroad, intrinſically not worth more than threepence or four-pence each, but which the importers have ſucceſsfully iſſued as ſixpences. Some banking-houſes in London have received within theſe few days, each, of ſuch ſixpences, to the amount of not leſs than ſix or ſeven thouſand pounds ſterling.

The prices of wheat and other grain begin again to riſe. Coals have become enormouſly dear. Cotton wools have not advanced in price toward the end of January. Our Engliſh iron-mines continue to be wrought to great advantage.

Annual Importation of Coals, brought Coaſtwiſe into the Port of London, from 1783 to 1804, both inclusive.

Years.	*London Chaldrons.*	*Years.*	*London Chaldrons.*
1783	709,654½	1794	788,744½
1784	719,120	1795	887,759
1785	731,826¼	1796	819 399½
1786	738,572¾	1797	864,497¾
1787	752,840⅛	1798	786,200½
1788	760,301½	1799	862,085½
1789	795,422¾	1800	1,005,352¼
1790	747,350	1801	859,738
1791	824,990¼	1802	902,284
1792	841,380	1803	940,470½
1793	800,510¾	1804	947,001¼

Monthly Importation of Coals in the Year 1804.

	Chaldrons.		*Chaldrons.*
January	48,270¾	Brought forward	473,961¼
February	69,895¾	July	83,644¾
March	57,166¼	Auguſt	99,246¾
April	95,376	September	76,494¾
May	97,064¾	October	81,893¾
June	106,099¾	November	41,564¼
		December	90,275¾
Carried forward	473,961¼	Total	947,001¼

Annual Importation of Coals, brought Coaſtwiſe into the Port of London, divided into Averages of Seven Years each, from 1783 to 1804; ſhewing the progreſſive Increaſe of the Quantity imported.

Average of Years.	*Total Quantity in Chaldrons.*	*Average per Year in Chaldrons.*	*Increaſe per Year.*	*Decreaſe per Year.*
1783 to 1789	5,210,738¼	744,391	—	—
1784 — 1790	5,248,413¾	749,773¼	5,382¼	—
1785 — 1791	5,354,284¼	764,897¾	15,124½	—
1786 — 1792	5,460,838¾	780,119¾	15,222	—
1787 — 1793	5,522,776¼	788,968	8,848¼	—
1788 — 1794	5,558,680¼	794.097	5,129	—
1789 — 1795	5,686,137½	812,305¼	18,208¼	—
1790 — 1796	5,710,054¼	815,722	3,416¾	—
1791 — 1797	5,827,222	832,460¼	16,738¼	—
1792 — 1798	5,788,432	826,918¼	—	5,541½
1793 — 1799	5,809,200½	829,885¾	2,967	—
1794 — 1800	6,014,042½	859,149	29,263¼	—
1795 — 1801	6,085,036	869,291	10,142	—
1796 — 1802	6,099,561	872,366	3,075	—
1797 — 1803	6,220,632	888,661½	16,294½	—
1798 — 1804	6,303,135½	900,448	11,786½	—
			161,597½	—

Deduct Decreaſe 5,541½

Increaſe in Sixteen Years average 156,056

Divided, gives annual average Increaſe of .... 9,753½ Chaldrons.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather, lately, has been very variable, yet much of the manure has been carried out; and what land was not broken up before the froft, is now finiſhed.

The crops of Coleſeed, in the Fens, have ſuffered by the frequent changes of the weather we have lately had.

The crops of Turnips have not as yet ſuffered; and Feeding-ſheep do very well.

Corn Markets are on the riſe, eſpecially for Barley. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 86s. 7s. Rye 53s. Barley 44s. 2d. Oats 26s. 10d. Beans 48s. Peaſe 51s. 1d.

Milking Cows and lean ſtock keep up their prices. At Smithfield Market, Beef ſells from 4s. to 5s. 4d. and Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Good Cart Horſes are much in demand, and very dear.

Store Pigs are ſomewhat cheaper.

At St. James's Market, Hay ſells at 2l. 19s. to 4l. 14s. Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 3s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, 1804, to the 24th of January, 1805, incluſive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.40. Jan. 8. Wind N.E.
Loweſt 28.90. Jan. 22. Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 6-tenths of an inch. Between the mornings of the 13th & 14th inſt. the mercury roſe from 28.96 to 29.56.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 48°. Jan. 7. Wind S.
Loweſt 24°. Dec. 29. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 13°. Early in the morning of the 12th inſt. the mercury was no higher than 25°; and on the following day, at the ſame hour, it ſtood as high as 38°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to 2.162 inches in depth.

The proportion of bright weather has been leſs during the month that is now cloſed, than we remember to have noticed in almoſt any month. Several days have been attended with thick and heavy fogs; and though the ſnow at no one time has been very deep, the falls have been more conſiderable than uſual.

The changes in the barometer have alſo been frequent and conſiderable; ſeveral times the riſe and fall of full half an inch have been obſerved in the ſpace of ſix hours or leſs. The mean height of the barometer for the month is 29 63; and that of the thermometer 34°.33.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at one Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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Mr. PHILLIPS, *the Proprietor of this Magazine, having removed his Buſineſs from No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, to No. 6,* NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, *Communications are requeſted to be addreſſed to the latter place, poſt paid, as uſual.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND, not without ſome ſurpriſe, by a letter in the third page of your Magazine, publiſhed Feb. 1, that I have been miſtaken in ſuppoſing the critic of my *Flora Britannica* to be a Mr. Caley; but having fallen into ſuch an error, it is my firſt duty to beg the pardon, as I now do, of Mr. Caley, if ſuch a perſon can be found, for having ſuſpected him to be the author of the three letters which were the ſubject of my reprehenſion. It is, however, poſſible, that no botaniſt of that name exiſts, except a very intelligent one, who has been for ſome years reſident at New South Wales in the purſuit of his ſtudies, and who is alluded to in page 1074 of my Flora. It is evident I could not ſuſpect this gentleman to be the writer of the letters in queſtion, not only becauſe of his diſtant reſidence, but becauſe I was by no means ignorant of his "ſituation, connections, or abilities."—Of the latter, indeed, I think ſo highly, that, had I ſeen the name of Caley at full length to theſe letters, I ſhould never have believed them to be his. He may, nevertheleſs, be the perſon quoted by Dr. Hull, for I think he once lived at Manchester.

I ſhall now reply to your Correſpondent, who, for ſome reaſon beſt known to himſelf, chooſes to continue his attacks in the dark, under the ſignature of R. H. C.—I truſt, however, he will lay aſide this diſguiſe when he publiſhes his promiſed work, as there can be no honourable reaſon for it. That I may commit no more perſonal miſtakes, I ſhall endeavour to refrain from all conjectures reſpecting this writer till his book appears. If he then ſtill remains concealed, I ſhall willingly learn what I can from his labours, and acknowledge his juſt corrections, but I ſhall not think it my duty to the public to adopt any thing upon truſt, nor juſtice to myſelf to notice any miſapprehenſions or falſe criticiſms from an anonymous writer.

I ſhould be truly ſorry to "put any miſconſtructions on the motives which have dictated his remarks." Moſt aſſuredly I highly reſpect that privilege which he claims of judging for himſelf, without which no man can expect or deſerve to come at truth. If I have written any thing which ſhould ſeem to interfere with this ſacred privilege, or to aſſume any other authority than that of reaſon, I here unequivocally diſclaim it. My antagoniſt muſt, at the ſame time, allow me my own opinion, and I cannot, on the moſt cool reflection, think his remarks on my Flora more juſt than when I firſt read them. My former letter ſufficiently explains, what is really the fact, that theſe remarks would by no means have excited any "aſperity of cenſure," had they not referred me to the Criticiſm on the Language of Botany, in Mr. R. H. C.'s firſt letter. I would not aggravate my offence, if it be one; but I cannot help ſaying, no reprehenſion could be too ſevere, no contradiction too abſolute, for Mr. R. H. C.'s remarks on that head. I flatter myſelf, however, that if my anſwer has been ſevere, it has not been found unjuſt, ſince this gentleman no longer inſiſts on any point in his firſt letter; nor indeed does he defend any of his ſubſequent obſervations, except two, to which I beg leave, for the ſake of truth, and to defend my own character, to offer a full and diſpaſſionate reply.

In the firſt place, it is aſſerted, that "there are ſeveral plants, deciſively aſcertained to be indigenous, which are purpoſely omitted in the *Flora Britannica*."

I would aſk, what purpoſe ſuch an

omiſſion could anſwer? Could I voluntarily make my work defective? Would not, on the contrary, my vanity be flattered by making it as rich as poſſible?—But is it not more reaſonable to believe I take ſuch plants not to be truly wild, or the diſcovery of them not to be well authenticated? If ſo, I may be miſtaken, but could have no motive purpoſely to err. The above remark ſeems made by a perſon whoſe vanity has been hurt by having his ſuppoſed diſcoveries rejected.—This may appear when he names the plants in queſtion; but if he inſiſts on any one reſpecting which I have given my reaſons for rejection already, I hope the public will diſpenſe with my farther reply. It is certain that the writer of a Flora is obliged to be on his guard againſt ſuppoſed diſcoveries of this kind, and he is in much greater danger of admitting than of rejecting too much, on account of the accidental introduction, for one ſeaſon perhaps, of annual plants, by means of exotic ſeeds (to which I have preſumed to attribute the mention of *Althæa hirſuta* in Mr. Symons's Synopſis, p. 200), or of garden-plants thrown out with rubbiſh, or diſperſed by other cauſes. On this point ſurely it is right to be wary; nor can I now recollect any reprehenſible omiſſion of which I have been guilty; certainly none has originated in undue miſtruſt, ſtill leſs in jealouſy of any little honours which ſuch diſcoveries might confer. How difficult it is to avoid giving offence in ſuch caſes, even with the greateſt deſire of doing juſtice, may be ſeen by a letter in the very next page of your laſt Magazine to that which contains Mr. R. H. C.'s letter. I hope I may, without any want of reſpect, leave that ſubject entirely in the hands of Dr. Turton and Mr. Lucas.

One accuſation only remains to be noticed, which is of a more ſerious caſt, as the writer is pleaſed to charge me with plagiariſm and fineſſe—the firſt, as I conceive, being ſynonymous with theft, the latter with falſehood. To this I diſdain any other reply than what may be gathered from the following remarks, which, through your means, I wiſh to lay before the public, concerning the ſpecific characters of plants.

Among the older botaniſts, it was uſual to diſtinguiſh the ſpecies of plants by a ſort of definition, of a greater or leſſer number of words, which ſerved as its name. Linnæus's ſpecific characters were at firſt intended as equivalent to theſe, and to be uſed as names. For greater convenience in remembering and pronouncing them, he therefore limited them to twelve words; and though this original deſign is now ſuperſeded by his, or perhaps Rivinus's, happy invention of trivial or ſpecific names, by which we name each ſpecies by a ſingle word, all the moſt judicious practical naturaliſts find it expedient to keep almoſt entirely to the Linnean limits in the ſpecific character, as the mind can hardly at one view comprehend, and make a deciſive compariſon, between a greater number of words than the above. When ſpecific characters are longer, they become deſcriptions, and loſe their terſeneſs and clearneſs. Linnæus has declared a good ſpecific character to be the ſtrength or perfection of the art (*artis robur*), and an embarraſſed or enfeebled one, drawn out into laboured inanity, ſtrikingly marks its decline.

The firſt followers of Linnæus, when they compoſed Floras, religiouſly copied his ſpecific characters for their plants, even when thoſe characters did not always accord with the ſuppoſed correſponding ſpecies. Mr. Hudſon, however, in ſuch caſes now and then ventured to form a new one, always ſubjoining the Linnæan definition entire. The multitude of new diſcoveries ſince Linnæus wrote, makes it neceſſary frequently to alter or augment his characters, for the ſake of contraſting them with thoſe of new ſpecies; and Profeſſor Vahl has rightly inſiſted on the propriety of this being done by all who publiſh ſuch new diſcoveries.

I therefore thought it peculiarly incumbent on me, having the original ſpecimens before me from which Linnæus made his characters (ſo that I have often traced the origin of otherwiſe unaccountable errors), and having, at the ſame time, native Britiſh plants in my hands, to ſtudy critically every ſpecific character, and alter or new model it where neceſſary, though as ſeldom as poſſible. Nor did I decline taking any hint from other writers, where I found it uſeful to do ſo. As a reference to the page of Linnæus where each original character is to be found, is every where ſubjoined, as well as to every other book I have conſulted, how can there be any deception or plagiariſm in the caſe? It is poſſible, indeed, that I may have ſometimes hit on a character, which, in the multiplicity of botanical works, may have been noticed before in ſome one I have not happened to conſult. Thus poets having unconſciouſly

unconſciouſly uſed ſimilar expreſſions to ſome publiſhed before, but never ſeen by them, often innocently incur the charge of plagiariſm, and give employment to a race of critics who do not much advance taſte or learning. I hope it will not be thought preſumptuous if I ſay I would truſt to no ſpecific character, even of Linnæus, without examination; and I muſt repeat, that every one ſo inveſtigated becomes my own. If this be plagiariſm, it would be equally juſt to lay ſuch an odious cenſure on any writer who uſes the moſt common word or phraſe without quoting, in the manner of Dr. Pangloſs in the play, every author where each is to be found.

I ſhall conclude, Sir, with a wiſh that the criticiſms of this writer may appear as ſoon as poſſible, that if any thing can be learned from them, and it would be hard if there ſhould not, I may, with all due acknowledgment, profit by them in my fourth volume. I perfectly agree with him, that my work has many errors and imperfections; and what work is quite without them? I think myſelf much obliged by the opinion he has formed of my candour, and I truſt it is a better feeling than vanity, which is touched by ſome of his expreſſions. Theſe make me hope he will not deſignedly calumniate my intentions. Controverſy is a dirty path, the frequenting of which defiles the mind, by tempting it to ſeek out the unfavourable ſide of every queſtion, and ſours the temper by the experience of deciſions, which, from the great imperfection of human nature, muſt generally be more or leſs unjuſt. Candid and amicable criticiſm, on the other hand, enlightens and poliſhes both parties. If my antagoniſt be really actuated by the motives he profeſſes, all former "aſperity of cenſure," and even "ſarcaſtic ſeverity," as well as the illiberal charge of them, may be forgotten in the mutual purſuit of truth.

J. E. SMITH.

Norwich, Feb. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VIEWING, as I do, every meaſure and thing which tends to the improvement of agriculture, with the higheſt ſatisfaction and pleaſure, I was, of courſe, much gratified with the peruſal of the communication of Mr. Pyke, in Vol. XVI. of your Magazine, page 502, and am very ſorry that he has not ſince ſent you any further "hints," in conformity to his promiſe. As I am perſuaded that many others of your readers would be well pleaſed to ſee a continuation of his obſervations, I ſhall be glad of your permiſſion to remind him that upwards of a year has elapſed ſince the publication of his laſt letter, and that many perſons look with ſome anxiety for further hints and reflections.

Now that I am on the ſubject of agriculture, permit me to inquire whether any of your correſpondents or readers are acquainted with the *Robinia pſeud-Acacia*, mentioned in vol. vi. of Dr. Anderſon's Recreations, for its great utility in fencing. It appears from the Doctor's obſervations (to which I beg to refer), that it is not alone valuable as forming a much more ſecure fence than any ſpecies of thorn, but that it alſo produces timber applicable to every purpoſe which requires ſtrength and durability. He indeed paſſes ſuch high encomiums on the tree, and ſo ſtrongly recommends it to general uſe, that I think ſome perſons muſt have been induced to make a trial of its qualities, and more particularly ſo, as the growth of it is repreſented to be extraordinarily quick. Should any of thoſe perſons be amongſt the number of your readers, I truſt they will not heſitate to communicate, without delay, through your medium, the reſult of their experiments. I am, &c. TYRO.

London, Dec. 29, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Cowper's ſpirited ode intitled *Boadicea*, the Druid who is introduced predicting the future fall of Rome, is made to ſay,

> Soon her pride ſhall kiſs the ground—
> Hark! the Gaul is at her gates!

A queſtion here occurs, which I beg leave to ſubmit to the conſideration of your readers. Who is the Gaul alluded to? It can hardly be ſuppoſed that ſo claſſical a writer could, through inadvertence, have fallen into ſuch a groſs anachroniſm as to make a prophecy in the reign of Claudius refer to the ſack of Rome by the Gauls in the age of Camillus; yet I know not what poſterior cataſtrophe of that city can be attributed to the arms of the Gauls. The capture and pillage of Rome by Alaric, Genſeric, and Totila, muſt be aſcribed to Gothic leaders and armies; and probably the

word *Goth* was written by the poet, and that of *Gaul* ſubſtituted by miſtake. The Conſtable Bourbon, who conducted an army to the ſack of Rome in 1527, might, indeed, be called a Gaul; but, beſides that it is not to be ſuppoſed the Druid would paſs all the earlier diſaſters to allude to one ſo diſtant, Bourbon was in the Imperial ſervice, and his army was Spaniſh and German. In ſhort, unleſs ſome miſtake be admitted, I confeſs myſelf at a loſs to explain Cowper's meaning, and ſhould be happy to receive a further elucidation. Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CAN very readily admit, with the writer of a letter ſigned "A Chapman," in your laſt Number, that it would be not a little extraordinary, if, in this country, where commercial tranſactions are ſo intimately underſtood, the ſubjects of profits and diſcounts were ſo unſettled, "that the very ground-work of theſe calculations ſhould be a matter of diſpute." In the term *diſcounts*, the writer does not appear to include the uſual allowance for the advance of money on bills of exchange, or in lieu of cuſtomary credits, but to mean merely certain allowances made by the manufacturers, or wholeſale dealers, in ſome branches of trade. Theſe kind of diſcounts are various on different articles, but, being a fixed and known allowance in each particular line, will, of courſe, be added to the coſt and profit of goods by the ſeller, as he knows he muſt allow it in ſettling with the buyer. Nothing can be plainer. In fact, your Correſpondent admits, that theſe diſcounts have been pretty generally reckoned on right principles; ſo that his only difficulty appears to be reſpecting the mode of calculating profits. "Some ſay, to 90 coſt and 10 for profit, and you gain 10 per cent." If this can be admitted, the rule of three muſt be expunged from our books of arithmetic; for this uſeful rule would inform us, that if 90l. gain 10l. the gain per cent. is 11l. 2s. 2⅔d.; nor can I conceive by what means it can be made to appear otherwiſe. If a man lends 95 for a-year, and receives 5l. for it, this is ſo well known to be more than 5 per cent. that, on an action for uſury, he would, to a certainty, be caſt; and if the coſt of materials, with expences of workmanſhip, together amount to 90l. the addition of 10l. would certainly as much exceed 10 per cent. as if it was a mere money tranſaction. Ten per cent. is a tenth part of the amount; conſequently the addition to 90l. at this rate is 9l.—This I know to be the mode of charging the profit in ſome branches of manufacture; it is certainly the correct mode; and is ſo clear and ſimple, that I ſhould apologize for occupying any part of your Magazine with an explanation of it, did not the inſertion of a query imply that you conceive an anſwer to it may be uſeful.

9th *Feb.* 1805. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the ſubject of horſe ſhoes, I beg leave to trouble you with two paſſages, in reply to the query of your correſpondent Veterinarius.

Catullus, who lived in the time of Julius Cæſar, and died about a hundred and twenty years before Pliny, notices ſuch ſhoes in a manner which ſeems to prove that the uſe of them muſt have been general in his time; ſince he only ſlightly and caſually introduces them *en paſſant* (as a modern poet might do) to illuſtrate his ſubject by a ſimile—

.... Ferream ut ſoleam tenaci in voragine mula. 17, ult.

But the practice of ſhoeing horſes appears to have been of much earlier date; for Homer twice mentions "brazen-footed ſteeds,"

.... Χαλκοποδ' ἵππω. Il. viii. 41, and xiii. 24.

I need not here obſerve upon the general uſe of braſs or copper in remote ages, before the accidental diſcovery of iron; nor do I think the "brazen footed bulls" or "brazen-footed hind" worthy of attention, any further than as thoſe traditionary fables ſeem to have derived their origin from the firſt introduction of horſe-ſhoes—a phenomenon which, no doubt, appeared miraculous to a rude, ignorant people, ſuch as transformed the Theſſalian horſemen into Centaurs. But I have long been of opinion that commentators have miſtaken Virgil's meaning in that paſſage relating to Salmoneus (Æn. vi. 591):—

Demens, qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Ære et cornipedum pulſu ſimularet* equorum!

Inſtead of the ridiculous nonſenſe of

* In my Latin Proſody made Eaſy, page 165, I have given my reaſons for preferring *ſimularet* as the true reading.

"brazen

"brazen bridges" and "brazen kettles," I presume that the bard meant nothing more than brazen horse-shoes, or brazen tires to the impostor's chariot-wheels; but this point I leave to more sagacious critics to determine.

Allow me now, Sir,—as the transition is not very violent from brazen feet to wooden legs,—to request that some of your learned Correspondents will be kind enough to inform me, when, where, and by whom, wooden legs were first invented; or, at least, to furnish me with any notices of them prior to the age of Martial, the earliest author in whom I recollect to have met with them. He, too (like Catullus, in the case of the horse-shoes), only makes slight allusion to the wooden-leg, as a thing seemingly well known to every reader. His words—in the very appropriate metre of a *scazon*, or *limping* iambic—are,

Inepte, frustra crure ligneo curres. X. c. 6.

I am, &c. J. CAREY.

Islington, Feb. 2, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING very desirous of ascertaining who was the author of that most delightful ballad called "Auld Robin Gray," I shall take it as a favour if any of your readers will give me such information on the subject as they are able.—Perhaps your Reviewer of Musical Publications may be as likely as any person to obtain accurate information. He may probably be acquainted with the writer of it. The particulars I wish to ascertain are, who composed the air, as well as the words, for it may be that they were not both by the same person; also in what year they were composed, and when and where first made public. If it were possible to obtain an authentic copy from the composer, the insertion of it in your Miscellany would be very acceptable. Whether you would permit the music as well as the words to be printed, I do not know. Probably there does exist a copy in the hand-writing of the author, of both tune and words, to which access might be had.

Some of the printed copies (not all, I believe) begin with recitative. Whether this was in the original copies, or added afterwards, is somewhat doubtful; but probably it was original.

The beautiful simplicity of expression in several parts of this ballad is wonderfully striking, particularly the following, where Jenny relates the different methods which her father and mother took to persuade her to marry Auld Robin Gray.

"My father urg'd me sair, but my mither
did not speak,
But she look'd into my face till my heart was
like to break."

The copies which I have seen differ very essentially in some of the expressions, on which account I much desire to know the real words as they were written before publication. AN INQUIRER.

Feb. 4, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MICHAEL Toxites, in the dedication of his Παιδευσις προτρεπτικη *ad Edwardum VI.* to Sir William Paget, K. B. calls himself *R. Poeta Laureatus.* His work was printed in quarto at Basil, in the white letter. The circumstance of his calling himself the King's Poet laureat is singular. I should be glad to know the history and series of those who have been so termed in this country, or who, in any other, may have been allowed the title by the Kings of England.

Your's, &c. QUÆSITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the writer of the Prospectus of the Beauties of Scotland has drawn up his advertisement with such a direct reference to the Beauties of England and Wales, as to induce many to believe that the same authors are concerned in both works, I trust that you will permit me to contradict that opinion, through the medium of your Miscellany, by the direct assertion, that I am not, in any way whatever, connected with the announced publication on the Beauties of Scotland.

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

Wilderness-row, Feb. 1, 1805.

P. S. On the part of my associate in the Beauties of England, &c. Mr. John Britton, I am authorized to make a similar declaration.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON going through Professor Heynes's valuable edition of Virgil some years ago, although I found much to admire in the general spirit of his remarks, which appeared to me dictated by a juster apprehension of the poet's conceptions than is usual with commentators;

tors; yet in various instances I could not acquiesce in his ideas of the sense of particular passages. I made a practice of writing down my objections as they occurred, and I take the liberty to offer them to your Miscellany, in the hope that they may afford some amusing speculation to your classical readers, and, perhaps, elicit some further observations of more value than they are.

Your's, &c. J. A.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* NOTES *to* HEYNE'S VIRGIL.

I. *The Eclogues.*

Libertas, quæ sera tamen respexit inertem.
I. 28.

Though it be difficult to discover what is here meant by *liberty*, yet, I think, if Virgil be understood to mean himself under the name of Tityrus, it cannot be, as Heyne explains it, that Tityrus, a shepherd of servile condition, having saved enough from his *peculium* to purchase his freedom, went to Rome literally for that purpose; for how does this suit Virgil, who certainly was no slave? Besides, where he reports the answer made to his petition, he says nothing of being made free, but that he was bid to feed his herds and cultivate his land *as before*. And Melibœus's congratulation on the event is, "*Ergo tua rura manebunt.*" This looks more like a *redemption* of his paternal estate from forfeiture, or *freeing* himself from some annuitant or landlord placed upon him.

Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas.
I. 50.

I cannot acquiesce in the interpretation that Heyne adopts of *fetas*, for ewes that have *brought forth*, and *graves* for *sick* or *faint*; for Virgil, in the Georgicks, certainly means *pregnant* by *fetas*; and I can find no authority (unless this be one) of *gravis* being used for *sick*, though it frequently is for the *cause of sickness*, or unwholesome. Why may not the most simple and obvious meaning be taken?—"No unaccustomed pastures shall injure (cause to cast their young) the pregnant ewes."

Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas.
I. 70.

Though the usual interpretation of *aristas* by *years*, be rendered somewhat difficult by the preceding "*patrios longo post tempore fines*," yet it appears to me much more harsh to understand, with Heyne, "*post, mirabor aliquot aristas, mea regna videns*"—"Shall I hereafter, seeing my farm, wonder at *the few ears of corn growing upon it.*"

Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
Diffusos edera vestit pallente corymbos.
III 38.

In the first place, whether it be proper or not for Virgil to represent Alcimedon as working with a turning-lathe, I cannot doubt that he *does* so represent him, and does not mean, as Heyne thinks, nothing more than a *knife* by *tornus*. The epithet *facilis* would be as improper for the knife used for carving a figure, as it is suitable to the turning instrument. Then, as to the meaning of *vitis*, *edera*, and *corymbus*, which are very variously explained, my opinion is, that *vitis* is not here a *vine* properly speaking, but, like *vimen*, a general term for a curling, winding spray, analogous to its derivation, and to the frequent use of *vine* in our own and other languages. Here it means an *ivy-branch*, which with its pale leaves (*edera*) clothes the *corymbus*, or *cluster*. No other explanation seems so satisfactory; for who can conceive of a *vine-branch* being made to cover clusters of *ivy* overspread with *ivy-leaves*, as Heyne would have it? What a perplexed design would this be?

Molli paulatim flavescet campus arista.
IV. 28.

It is wonderful that any one who ever saw a field of barley in ear should doubt of the propriety of the term *mollis*; for though the *beard*, with respect to each *single ear*, be hard and bristly, yet nothing can have a softer and more silky appearance than the whole field waving in the breeze, and displaying the *silvery* hue of its spikes.

II. *Georgics.*

Poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis.
I. 9.

Pocula Acheloia put for *water* is one of the numerous instances in which Virgil makes use of a particular example for a general idea. Heyne exclaims upon it, "*quam splendide!*" yet I cannot but think it a piece of very false taste: for whatever ideas the mention of the river Achelous would excite, they must be foreign to the present purpose, and only tend to distract the mind. If either the waters of Achelous had been remarkably pure and preferred for drinking, or if the use of wine had been first known on its banks, the allusion to it would have been proper. In the preceding line, the epithet *Chaonian* given to the *acorn* has this kind

kind of propriety, since the oak-woods of Dodona in Chaonia were peculiarly famous. But referring so universal a product as *water* to a particular source of it, requires some extraordinary reason.

Et segnem patiere situ durescere campum.
I. 73.

If some critics find out *more* meaning in their author than he himself had, Heyne is apt to allow *less*, from following too closely the principle of poetical licence in the variation of language. Thus he supposes *durescere* to mean nothing more than *requiescere*; whereas it is certain that ground untilled becomes really *harder* and more compact.

Aut tenuis fetus viciæ. I. 75.

Heyne refers the epithet *tenuis* to the smallness of the *seeds*. I think it applies better to the *stalk* of the vetch, which is slenderer and weaker than that of some other leguminous plants, and therefore trails on the ground.

.....neu pulvere victa fatiscat. I. 180.

I think this does not mean, as Heyne supposes, "lest turning into dust, it should become full of chinks;" for this would rather happen were it to shrink in drying, but still remain hard. I take it to be, "lest it should fall into dust, either spontaneously, or by *beating* upon it;" an obvious danger to a *threshing-floor*.

.....rerum fato prudentia major. I. 416.

There is no appropriate sense, nor indeed scarcely any sense at all, in interpreting this "a greater degree of knowledge *than fate*;" for how can the knowledge of a future event be put in comparison with the determination of fate about it? Besides that here an event in the natural course of things predicted by certain signs, is only spoken of. It must doubtless be, "superior knowledge given them *by fate*"—answering to the *ingenium divinitus* of the preceding line.

Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Ætnam,
Flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa. I. 472.

Heyne does not seem to take these lines *literally* enough, in referring *undantem* to *waves of flame*, and *liquefacta saxa* to the state of the lava when cooled again; whereas a volcano in an eruption really boils over with *fluid matter*, which is formed of the *stones* and minerals *liquified*.

Rura gelu tum claudit hiems, nec semine jacto
Concretam patitur radicem adfigere terræ.
II. 317.

This passage may serve as an instance of Virgil's very great abuse of language in search of poetical novelty of expression.—He cannot be understood, by *semine jacto*, to mean any thing but *planting the slips of the vine*. Now, though *semen* may be allowable for any thing which contains the principle of a new production, yet the adjunct *jactum* can only apply to seed *thrown* or *scattered* by the hand, as it is absolutely foreign to the idea of setting or planting. Again, in forbidding this operation to be performed when the earth is bound by frost, he must mean to say, that the *root* of the plant cannot fix itself in the *frozen soil*; whereas by transferring the epithet *concretam* to the *root*, he has confounded the reader's ideas, and led the critics into forced explanations, by which they might justify his apparent, though not real, intention.

.....vere rubenti.
II. 319.

Though Virgil, in imitation of the Greeks, frequently uses *purpureum* merely for bright or splendid, yet I think he must have a more appropriate meaning by *rubens*. I suppose he alluded to the *blush* of the blossoms in spring.

.....tenuisque subibit
Halitus. II. 349.

Halitus is rather *vapour* than *wind*.—A *draught of air* could not be produced by the porosity of the soil; but a *warm and subtle vapour* might penetrate through it.

.....et pandas ratibus posuere carinas.
II. 445.

Heyne would not have said that *posuere* was put simply for *faciunt*, had he been acquainted with the common phrase of *laying a keel* for a ship.

.....Gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum,
Exilioque domûs et dulcia limina mutant,
Atque alio patriam quærunt sub sole jacentem. II. 510.

Heyne, interpreting the first line to relate to the veterans in a civil war, makes the *exilium*, in the second, to be the colonies in which they were settled. But surely this is a very strained explanation. The *domos* and *dulcia limina* is an expression of too much softness to suit such ferocious characters, who hardly acknowledged any other *home* than their camp; and the line is much better connected with the third, relating to those who travel to foreign countries either for gain or curiosity.

exsul.

..... exſultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulſans. III. 105.

I wonder that Heyne, who is not fond of giving too cloſe and preciſe a meaning to his author, ſhould here ſuppoſe him to be ſo anatomically correct as to allude to a real *emptying of the breaſt* by impeded circulation of the blood. It is rather a high poetical expreſſion, repreſenting the *bounding heart* as *ſwallowed up, devoured* by its *tumultuous emotions.*

Et campum horrentem fractis invertere glebis.
III. 161.

By *campum horrentem* Heyne underſtands "a field overgrown with weeds and thiſtles;" I ſhould rather ſuppoſe it a *ſtubble-field, briſtly,* as an Engliſh poet would ſay; unleſs it is *horrentem fractis glebis, rough with broken clods,* by the common figure which deſcribes a thing *doing* as *done.*

Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis
ætas. III. 165.

"*Mobilis ætas:*" *in qua corpus mobile,* ſays Heyne; but I believe it rather refers to mind than body, and is only a variation of the idea in the former part of the line.

..... et inter
Dura jacet pernox inſtrato ſaxa cubili.
III. 229.

I feel unwilling to admit Heyne's explanation of *inſtrato* by *non ſtrato*; and rather ſuppoſe Virgil to have meant what an Engliſh poet would do, by, *he makes his bed on the hard rock.*

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN ſo large and populous a city as Rome, it is likely there were more perſons than one of the ſame name; therefore we may conclude that there was another Epaphroditus beſides him mentioned by A. Gellius, Suidas, and Suetonius in his Life of Nero.

The Epaphroditus mentioned by St. Paul cannot, I preſume, be the ſame who was captain of Nero's guards, or his ſecretary, becauſe in either ſituation he could not be long abſent from his employment.

Epaphroditus, the friend of Paul, had made a journey from Philippi to Rome before Paul wrote his Epiſtle to the Philippians, as appears from the Epiſtle, ch. 2, 25 and following verſes, where Epaphroditus is mentioned by Paul as his brother-companion in labour, fellow-ſoldier, and their meſſenger; and as a good Chriſtian, not regarding his life, to ſupply their lack of ſervice towards him, in miniſtering to his wants.

In the 18th verſe of the laſt chapter, he has this expreſſion: "having received of Epaphroditus the things which were ſent from you." So that it appears Epaphroditus was Paul's friend and companion in Rome, had laboured in the miniſtry, and ſupplied him with what he wanted to make him comfortable in his ſituation; after which he went to Philippi, and returned with a donation from the church in that city; which account militates againſt the idea of his being the ſame perſon who held a high office in Rome, which would oblige him to be near the perſon of the Emperor.

We may naturally conjecture, that had the captain of Nero's guards, or his Secretary, been a Chriſtian, and a companion in labour with Paul, it muſt have been ſo notorious, that he would have been noticed by thoſe who were about Nero, and information given, which muſt, at leaſt, have cauſed his diſmiſſion from office, if not his ruin; inſtead of which, he continued with Nero as long as he lived, and when the Emperor was driven from his government, he was with him, and aſſiſted in putting a period to his exiſtence; which would have been perfectly inconſiſtent with his profeſſion and practice as a Chriſtian.

We cannot ſuppoſe ſo public a profeſſor of Chriſtianity as Epaphroditus, the fellow-labourer of Paul, could have eſcaped the perſecutions which Nero raiſed in Rome, had he been there, which we muſt ſuppoſe was the caſe with reſpect to the Epaphroditus mentioned by the writers referred to by Indagator.

R. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will, if you pleaſe, allow me the advantage of your Magazine, for the purpoſe of requeſting that the author of a Plan of a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, 1797, would be obliging enough to communicate to your highly uſeful Publication, for the gratification of more than a few of its readers, ſome information concerning the ſtate of maturity to which his propoſed work has attained, and the period to which its appearance ſhall be aſſignable. I am, Sir, &c. J. S.

Weſtminſter, Feb. 6, 1805.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. I.

"The Time has got a veine of making him ridiculous, and men laugh at him by tradition."—BLOUNT'S *Microcosmographia.*

THE difficulty of writing the first sentence of a periodical paper has been frequently complained of. Some writers have compared it to the portico of a building; and some to a young gentleman's making his introductory bow in company. If the one wants a consonance of symmetry with the edifice, it disgusts us: and if the other fails, though he may afterwards be looked upon as an excellent companion, he will not easily efface the first impression of his awkwardness. Should the ANTIQUARY prove unhappy at his entrance, let the rust of his studies entitle him to some abatement from the strict rigour of criticism: and should he sometimes be profound where others have been witty, the remoteness of his topics must be pleaded to excuse him.

Periodical essays have been usually confined to subjects, which, like those of Lord Verulam, come home to men's business and bosoms; their chief end has been to promote the regularity of social life; and, though criticism and the arts of elegance have now and then received a momentary mark of their attention, the writers of them have seldom even ventured to trace the slowness and mediocrity of the inventive genius of man. The comparative state of public morals, or domestic history, never formed, with them, a topic of inquiry; and while the caprices of modern life were taken as abstracted subjects for temporary satire, the progressive improvement or retrogradation of our national manners was entirely forgotten.—If, in the series of papers here intended, this defect should be occasionally supplied (though interwoven with more solid discussions in the illustration of ancient manners, arts, and history), the intention of the writer will be fully answered.

Works upon antiquity, whether of a local or a miscellaneous nature, may sometimes seem the joint produce of industry and awkwardness; yet surely the eagerness with which they are purchased, gives authority to the assertion, that, in proper hands, they may always be made vehicles both of entertainment and importance.

The speculative powers of the human mind are seldom exerted with greater pleasure than in retracing the spot where some memorable deed has been performed, or in contemplating the recollection of events and characters which are gone, never to return. And, perhaps, next to the actual exertion of our powers, there are few pleasures which in poignancy exceed the perusal of works whose clearness and fulness of information supply the most accurate intelligence of former times.—The investigation is interesting and instructive. The manners, the monuments, the customs, the practices, the opinions of antiquity, form a strong contrast with our own. Human nature is exhibited both in new and unexpected forms; and the inquiry is productive at once both of entertainment and utility. In the perusal of such works, the reader must frequently acquiesce in anecdotes of inconsiderable consequence; yet in these, the most conspicuous examples of antiquity are commemorated; the progress of art ascertained; our early legislative institutions illustrated; the ancient peculiarities of domestic character laid open; ages of former action inquired into; the venerable memorials of other times, and the proud monuments of feudal magnificence, explained; monastic history and manners developed; and an interest given to some objects that may at first appear but simple *bagatelles.* In these he may trace the gradual progress of good taste; and will have occasional opportunities of viewing the progressive rise of civil institutions. He will be led to consider the objects of pursuit which the antiquary follows, as at once useful, interesting, and comprehensive; and will find, that what are called the greatest discoveries in science, are but the result of progressive and accumulated knowledge.

There are few nations so attentive as our own to all that throws light on ancient history; and the reason, perhaps, is obvious. Our circumscribed condition in an Island makes the field of investigation seem, at first sight, not so vast, and, of course, better calculated to incite perseverance. Beside which, the great multiplicity of remains, Celtic, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman, having all their separate peculiarities, are not only interesting to us in a national view, but lead us to an extensive and a fond acquaintance with the remotest ages.

Of the series of papers here intended, though the scheme is so very obvious, that the title alone seems sufficient to explain it, yet it may not be wholly unnecessary to say something of the intentions with which it is undertaken, and to exhibit a general idea of the essays that are likely to com-

pose it. The researches it is intended to contain, though chiefly limited to Britain, will occasionally deviate. Classical remains, both political and monumental, will be frequently considered; the narratives of historians compared with the very scenes of action they commemorate (as Polybius scaled the summit of the Alps to trace the march of Hannibal); and some pages will undoubtedly be devoted to the history and illustrious remains of Ancient Egypt. The comparative characters and progress of Architecture, Sculpture, Poetry, and Painting, in our own country, will be given in a systematic form, separated into æras; one or two of our most choice remains of Gothic art will probably occupy whole papers to themselves; and the uniformity of the work be sometimes varied with sketches of antiquarian biography.

Among the Essays and materials already assembled, the following are leading subjects; most of which will make an early appearance:

"Anecdotes of ancient pilgrimage."

"Dissertation on the library of the Ptolemies, at Alexandria."

"The liquors of our ancestors."

"Architectural history of King's College chapel, Cambridge."

"The progressive introduction of table-greens and exotics into England."

"The state of London under the Romans; and,

"The connection between certain Egyptian hieroglyphicks and the Gods of India."

A plan of this nature, if executed with ability and care, cannot fail to meet success. How far it may deserve encouragement in the present instance, will be shortly seen. The endeavour to merit approbation at least is commendable.

L. L.

The Editor will feel much obliged to any gentleman whose researches may lead him to the communication of a memoir.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURE *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY *and* MANNERS *in* MODERN ROME. *By* C. A. BÖTTIGER.

AS much as this city surpasses the first-rate capitals of Europe with regard to historical and æsthetic importance, so far it is inferior to them in the interest excited by the activity and enjoyments of social life in great towns. In this respect Rome cannot sustain any comparison with London or Paris, or even with Petersburg, Vienna, or Berlin, where either a flourishing commerce collects all the productions and treasures of every quarter of the globe, or where the majesty of the throne is augmented by a splendid court and an opulent nobility; where talents of every kind press forward to the attractive goal of honour and fortune; where, through the laudable emulation of genius, the arts and sciences flourish, while industry and luxury, under the sceptre of ever-varying fashion, extend the circle of human enjoyments by a thousand new inventions; where the noblest forms of humanity are developed beside the most disgusting images of the deepest physical and moral depravity. Amidst such abundant variety, new scenes are continually presenting themselves to the observer; and the painter of manners there finds rich materials for an interesting picture.

What do we discover of this kind when we turn our eyes to the ancient mistress of the world, enthroned on her seven hills? No flourishing trade, no spirit of useful industry, animates the languid members of this listless body, plunged into the lethargy of universal indolence. Rome's streets are filled with saunterers, beggars, and priests, and her market-places with wretched hucksters; all around, the horrible desolation of a fertile, but neglected country, attests the profound slumber of industry at Rome. Her ports, peopled rather by galley-slaves than merchants, are frequented only by the few vessels belonging to foreign nations which supply the inhabitants of the Papal dominions with salt-fish for their fasts, and import foreign articles of luxury. Since the commodities of the priests have, in a great measure, lost their value abroad, the commerce of Rome has been entirely passive. The streams of gold and silver which, a few ages since, poured in such abundance from every country into the lap of the church, are now diverted, and flow in a very scanty current from some few dark regions to the west and north; and credulous pilgrims seldom repair from distant parts to pay their devotions at the shrine of St. Peter. The ancient splendour of the Court of Rome is extinguished, together with the lightnings of the Vatican. The former licentiousness of its manners has ceased with the power to sin. The diversions and festivities which diffuse splendour over the residences of temporal princes, which attract to their courts the opulent nobility from the provinces, which collect the most accomplished of the youth of both sexes, and a multitude of distinguished travellers from foreign countries,

are consequently banished from a court composed of decrepid and unmarried priests and monks, whose festivals are a uniform repetition of the same empty pageantry and religious ceremonies, at the sight of which all the charms of novelty and pomp are unable to prevent the oppressive sensation of languor by which they are accompanied. The mode of life of the Roman nobility is equally ill calculated to give a zest to existence. Of the many striking phenomena which the continual clashing of opposite interests and passions produces in large populous cities, enlivened by industry and wealth, Rome manifests scarcely any traces. In proportion to the magnitude of Rome, the population is very small. More than two-thirds of the space inclosed by the walls of the city is uninhabited; and full one-third of inhabited Rome is occupied by churches, extensive convents, and half-ruined palaces. The aversion to labour, and indolence, of the lower classes of its inhabitants, who pass their lives in pious inertion, confine their earnings to the scanty pittance which is just necessary for the supply of their daily necessities. For this reason the populace of this city is neither so turbulent, nor so easily led into excesses, as that of other large capitals.—The Roman populace, though equally rude and indecorous, is less brutal; and if, in consequence of the great relaxation and corruption of morals, the wretched administration of justice, the neglect of the police, and the inexpressible misery in which a great portion of the lower classes of the people are involved, robberies and murders are frequent here, yet at Rome there are no such haunts of the most infamous vices, such sinks of the deepest depravity, into which flow the scum and dregs of society from every country, as at London and Paris. The general state of degradation, licentiousness, and indolence, which prevails, is the reason that Rome is neither the theatre of brilliant virtues nor of striking follies; that even vice and crime are not distinguished by any thing great or remarkable; for they are only directed to the attainment of ordinary purposes, to the gratification of low passions; and, therefore, even when they break forth with the greatest fury, they bear the stamp of no more than ordinary cruelty and guilt.

These few rapid sketches will explain to the reader the reasons why the present picture of modern Rome, stripped of the magic veil of antiquity, presents none of those glaring colours, those prominent traits, those brilliant portions, and those original caricatures, which may so easily be exhibited in similar descriptions of other large cities, where you meet with a more refined cultivation, greater industry, opulence, and luxury, but, at the same time, higher virtues, more eccentric follies, and more extravagant vices. But there is no want of original and interesting traits in the peculiar character of the people of Rome, and in their manners, influenced by their climate, religion, and form of government. The objection generally made to Italian paintings, that they want colouring, and exhibit more shade than light, will perhaps apply to our picture; but we hope that the candid spectator will not impute as a fault to the painter, what is nothing more than the peculiar quality of his subject.

Situation and local peculiarities of Rome.

No city has been more frequently and circumstantially described by natives and foreigners, than Rome. Her ancient monuments, her modern edifices, and her most celebrated works of art, have been multiplied to infinity, and diffused through every country; and the magic power of the mere name of Rome causes every thing connected with it to be received with the most lively interest. We shall therefore begin with giving the reader an idea of the most remarkable objects which this city contains, a particular description of which would not otherwise be included in our plan.

The situation of Rome, in an extensive plain, on a group of several hills, between which the yellow current of the Tiber winds in gentle meanders, affords a great number of charming views both of the city and the adjacent country; bounded towards the north by the distant heights of the woody Cyminus and Soracte; to the west by a plain which extends to the sea; to the east by the majestic chain of the Apennines, and to the south by the mountains of Albano, crowned with pleasing villages and enchanting villas. No other large city, excepting Naples, presents such a rich variety of picturesque views as Rome from her different hills.—Those who have visited Rome, need only to be reminded, among many others, of the prospects from the tower of the Capitol, from San Pietro in Montorio, from the Villa Corsini, from the cupola of St. Peter's, from the Villa Medici, from the ruins of the imperial palace on Mount Palatine, and Monte Mario. With its present beauties is combined the interest of classic antiquity and of history, which

at every step unites the enjoyment of the present with the past, and gives greater importance to every part of this rich panorama.

Rome rather deserves the name of a magnificent than of a handsome city. The great number of splendid churches and palaces, richly decorated with all the embellishments of modern architecture; the many public fountains; the monuments and obelisks which adorn the squares and market-places; the numerous and venerable remains of ancient Roman architecture, scattered throughout the city, like the disjointed relics of some gigantic body; and even the extensive vacant spaces in the uninhabited parts of the city, where the solitary wanderer tramples on the tomb of departed greatness, convey an impression of grandeur and magnificence, which no other large city is capable of producing in an equal degree, and which even the contrast of present misery and degradation is not able to efface. To deserve the character of a handsome city, the buildings of Rome ought to be more uniform, and its situation more regular. A great part of modern Rome is composed of small, crooked, and filthy streets; and the magnificent temples and palaces form a contrast too glaring with the contiguous huts of poverty and wretchedness. It wants a union of the two extremes by means of buildings of the middling class, which, without being distinguished by pomp or penury, might, by their cleanliness, and the neatness of their architecture, afford a just idea of the circumstances of their inhabitants. Of this class of houses, Rome has proportionably much too few, and of churches, palaces, and the abodes of poverty, it has far too many. Thus the exterior of Rome is a faithful delineation of the circumstances of the different classes of its inhabitants. Superfluity and poverty, luxury and wretchedness, magnificence and filth, without any of the intermediate gradations, form the most striking contrasts.

The climate of this city is in general regarded as not the most healthy; but this general objection is subject to great limitations. Rome possesses situations as salubrious as the most healthy towns of Italy; but the whole city is not alike.—All the elevated parts, especially the Plinian and Quirinalian hills, have a pure air and a very wholesome situation. The *aria cattiva*, to the account of which the inhabitants of Rome charge every disease, is, in most cases, a mere hobgoblin, which they dread without the least occasion. The fevers which in summer are frequent at Rome, may, with much greater justice, be ascribed to the want of sufficient and nourishing food, and the consequent debility, than to the insalubrity of the air. Another cause of these fevers, less generally known, and not willingly acknowledged, is undoubtedly the churches, which are extremely cool in summer, and are infected with the pestilential effluvia of the bodies deposited in the subterraneous vaults. In these places the perspiration produced by the heat of the weather in the streets is easily checked; the body imbibes the putrid *miasmata* from the surrounding atmosphere; and thus many carry home with them the seeds of a malignant fever, which soon associates them with those by whom they were infected, when they likewise become new sources of infection to others. During the republic, it was once in agitation to prohibit the pernicious custom of burying in churches; but now inveterate prejudice, superstition, and priestcraft, which hates all innovations, will long stand in the way of such a beneficial and desirable alteration.

Many parts of Rome are undeniably unhealthy in summer. The vicinity of the Vatican was notorious in ancient Rome, as at present, for the insalubrity of the air. The same character is given, with equal justice, to other low situations near the Tiber, and to some less populous portions of the city; so that the inhabitants, and the monks belonging to the convents that happen to be in those quarters, are obliged to leave their habitations during the hot months, that is, from the end of June to the end of September, and to remove to more healthy parts. This acknowledged insalubrity of many quarters of Rome gave rise to a law, which forbids a housekeeper to turn out any of his lodgers during the hot season; experience having proved that the change of residence during that period is very often prejudicial to the health. In the Campagna di Roma, which is, for the greatest part, uncultivated, and infected by the pestilential exhalations from the stagnant waters and putrid vegetables, the air is in a much higher degree prejudicial. It is impossible to pass the night there in the open air without danger. During the time of the late republic, some hundreds of the Polish legion were sent, on account of the want of hands, into the country, to assist in the harvest.—They slept, as usual, in the open air, but the

the greatest part of them returned to Rome with malignant fevers, of which a considerable number died. According to the opinion of intelligent men, this evil might not only be mitigated, but soon entirely removed, and the Campagna di Roma might not only be rendered habitable but might be converted into one of the most fertile and delightful districts in Italy, by the cultivation of the soil, and the erection of villages, by draining off the stagnated waters, and planting trees around the houses and between the fields; but how can such an undertaking be thought of, under such a government as that of the Pope? and should it even be induced by the gradually augmenting evil to commence such an enterprize in good earnest, it would soon be at a loss for the means to prosecute the design.

For fear of the insalubrity of the air, foreigners on their travels generally leave Rome at the commencement of the hot season; particularly as the grand festivals, which usually prolong their residence till St. Peter's day, are then over. The climate of Rome has, however, no prejudicial influence over foreigners; they must only observe moderation in eating and drinking, particularly during the hot season, and shun excesses of every kind; go abroad but little in the heat of the day, refrain from all arduous mental exertions after meals, and avoid sleeping with the windows open. Irregularities are every where pernicious to health; but here they are doubly injurious, on account of the great relaxation of the body during the long season of summer, and especially on account of the Sirocco wind, which frequently prevails, and whose operation is particularly detrimental to the organs of digestion. By observing these precautions, and by regulating his mode of life according to the climate, a foreigner may live many years at Rome, without sustaining the smallest injury in his health.

Character of the People.

Though it may be easy to discover the peculiar character of a nation from the conduct of individuals, yet it is extremely difficult to select its essential traits and to form a correct representation of them as a whole. But it appears to be a much more difficult task, to analyse the component parts of such a character, drawn on a large scale, and to delineate the particular character, and the distinguishing traits of the different tribes of which a nation is composed, with such precision, as, out of the generic features of the general national character, to produce the specific character of each. The most striking objects, the physiognomy, dialect and dress are not sufficient for this purpose. The character can be painted only in the manners, and these again originate in the local situation, in the religion, in the civil constitution, in the manner of life of a people, either natural or modified according to the artificial means of subsistence, and in still more remote causes. All these things require long and profound study and observation. On a near acquaintance with the Italian nation, it is easy to discover that greater intenseness and irritability of sensual system, a more tender organization, a more lively and more profound sensibility, a warmer temperament, a more fertile and more enthusiastic imagination, and in consequence of this natural disposition, a greater pliability of the body and mind, a quicker apprehension, a more lively expression by words, tone and gesture, a more lofty understanding, a more tender susceptibility of beauty, a greater taste for music and poetry, and more natural humanity; but at the same time a stronger propensity to voluptuousness, jealousy, revenge, superstition and indolence; on the contrary, less sound reason, less steadiness and energy for cool, solid reflection and investigation, than the northern nations of Europe possess, are the distinguishing characteristics of an Italian; for these qualities are found in every province of that country. It would not be so easy to delineate the particular characters of the Venetian, the Genoese, the native of Lombardy, the Tuscan, the Roman, the Neapolitan, in such a manner, that each of these different divisions of the Italian nation should be completely recognized in the description. We therefore, cheerfully leave the production of such a master-piece to some more expert artist, who possesses superior talents and more profound knowledge of the subject; and shall content ourselves with depicting the character of the people of Rome, in their manners, as it appeared to us after long observation. We first intreat the reader's indulgence a few moments, while we give a sketch of the exterior of the Roman and of his natural qualities.

An expressive physiognomy, regular features, a large, handsome, black eye, in which glows the fire of sensibility, are the characteristics of the Italian nation in general. In Rome, these exterior qualifications are found more frequently, and in a higher degree of perfection, than in any

other

other large city of Italy. Those noble forms, those beautiful profiles, those charming ovals, which are here often met with, even among the lower classes, are evident demonstrations that the people of Rome must have once attained to a high pitch of cultivation, for the organic faculties to arrive at such perfection. It was at Rome that the greatest artists of modern times, Raphael and Dominichino, found their originals; and it is evident that they did not decorate them with imaginary graces. Fine female forms are most numerous among the middling class of the inhabitants: and the fair sex is here comparatively handsomer than the men, who are in general too meagre and slender, and are deficient in that strength of figure, which distinguishes a handsome man. The females, on the contrary, combine with that fascinating rotundity which is an essential requisite of beauty, a noble figure, and the utmost delicacy of shape; only it is a pity that the figure of the Roman females frequently deviates, after their bloom, in consequence of too great obesity, from the proportion of beauty. This must be ascribed to the inactivity of their lives; for, according to the custom of this country, the women pay little attention to domestic concerns, and for want of education, know not how to employ their minds. The Roman ladies manifest a gracefulness in their walk and gestures, and move along the streets with a dignity which reminds you of the matrons of ancient Rome, and forms a striking contrast with the short tripping step of our fine ladies, so that an *ultramontane* female would here be easily distinguished only by her gait. This gravity of deportment, which seems to accord so ill with the natural vivacity of the sex at Rome, must only be regarded as the veil of decorum, which every *dona Romana* puts on, when she appears in public, and throws aside as soon as she is out of the street.

Thus you may often see a female, the gravity and correctness of whose demeanour announce a Vestal, converted, a few minutes afterwards, into the most wanton *Bacchante*. Rosy cheeks and a blooming complexion, are as rare as light hair; but these deficiencies are not an injury to beauty. A noble figure, expressive features, and eyes full of fire, compensate the want of those charms by a superior interest.

Nature has endowed the Roman with the happiest qualities. He possesses profound sensibility, which renders him susceptible of the highest enthusiasm; a fertile and fervid imagination; a clear and acute understanding. He is irritable and passionate; satirical and witty in an extraordinary degree; he has a delicate taste for what is grand and beautiful, and an admirable talent for music. His pliant body is the willing instrument of an active soul. Even among the lower classes, notwithstanding all their rudeness and ignorance, you meet with no traces of that clownish awkardness which adheres to the uncultivated inhabitant of more northern regions, and of which it is so difficult for him to divest himself, because his less delicate nerves and more rigid fibres check, in an equal degree, the action both of the mind and body. The temper of the Roman is likewise of the happiest composition, cheerful and serene as his sky, as the nature which surrounds him, and every where invites to pleasure and enjoyment. Moderate in the gratification of the coarser appetites, he indulges to excess only in those pleasures, in which the mind and the imagination can participate with the senses.

These qualities appear to still greater advantage in the young females. As their domestic education is equal to none at all, and no pains are bestowed on the cultivation of the mind and heart; they are commonly left entirely to themselves; but this deficiency is compensated as far as it is possible to be by their good sense, their excellent understanding and accurate judgment. And if, under such disadvantages, that soul of beauty, female grace, be but imperfectly developed; they however, display a quickness of apprehension, a vivacity, an amiable frankness, and a candour which is the more pleasing as it is purely the expression of unsophisticated nature. These agreeable qualities cover with a friendly veil, the want of mental cultivation, and the ignorance which is in general more easily forgiven the sex. As the education of females of the highest rank is equally neglected with that of the lower classes, you perceive no difference between conversing with a Roman *principessa* and a tradesman's daughter. If the Roman females, in addition to their natural qualifications and great susceptibility, had the good fortune to receive such an education as is given to the greatest part of the sex in more northern regions, they would not only be enabled to dispute the palm of beauty, but likewise of every female accomplishment, with any of their European sisters.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE origin of language is a ſubject which has engaged the attention of many diſtinguiſhed men. To thoſe who are fond of tranſporting the imagination to the firſt rude periods of ſociety, and delight in tracing the gradual riſe and progreſs of this wonderful art, the writings of Monboddo, Harris, Adam Smith, and Horne Tooke, muſt be familiar. Nothing can be more intereſting than the conjectural ſpeculations, or theoretical hiſtories as they have been called, of the two laſt-mentioned of theſe celebrated writers. I do not recollect to have read any hiſtory of the origin and formation of ſurnames, and it is with a view of exciting ſome attention to this ſubject, that I am induced to ſubmit the following remarks to you. Except Dean Swift's ironical Diſcourſe concerning the Antiquity of the Engliſh tongue, to ridicule Dr. Bentley and the other quibbling commentators of that period, I know of no eſſay on the origin of the names of perſons. If any ſuch do exiſt, I ſhall be glad to have it pointed out.

Many of the obſervations in Mr. Smith's ingenious Eſſay on the Origin of Language (publiſhed at the end of his Theory of Moral Sentiments) may be applied to the origin of ſurnames. The aſſignation of particulars words to denote particular trades probably was the firſt ſtep in giving names to the different members of a civilized community. Accordingly we find nouns ſubſtantive, and the names of trades and occupations to be the moſt common and moſt univerſal. The next moſt obvious ſource of ſurnames is from the moſt familiar ſurrounding objects, as animals, birds, fiſh, and vegetables. Another claſs and aſſortment of names ſeems to have been formed from the peculiar quality of any object, and the relation in which it ſtands to other things—hence the common names of the different colours, metals, points of the compaſs, &c. Thoſe things which are viſible objects, appear to furniſh another claſs of ſurnames—and the various compounds of theſe have afforded no inconſiderable addition to the liſt. The invention of a numerous claſs of ſurnames, from the Chriſtian name and the term *ſon* being joined together, was probably of recent date when compared with the other diſtinctions. Six grand diviſions may thus be made, and the names of perſons may be derived. 1. From the ordinary employments of men. 2. From the animal and vegetable kingdoms. 3. From the peculiar quality of ſome objects. 4. From the titles of ſome things in common uſe. 5. From the obvious or whimſical combinations of familiar words employed in ordinary diſcourſe; and laſtly, from the addition of the word *ſon* to the termination of the Chriſtian names.

As far as I can judge from a ſlight examination of this arrangement, moſt of the common names of perſons in this eaſtern part of England may be ſatisfactorily claſſed. A more accurate and extenſive inquiry may prove it to be incapable of general application—the diviſions may be too few, or too many. I do not pretend to give it as the reſult of any profound meditation; it is local in its origin, and may be equally confined in its nature. The ſubject is curious and entertaining, and might be rendered more ſo, by collecting the moſt familiar ſurnames in the different counties of England, and by comparing theſe with the vulgar names of perſons in France, Germany, and other countries. Some intereſting ſpeculation might thus be excited, reſpecting the employment of the firſt ſettlers in different parts of this iſland. The numerous and diverſified names of different people might be traced perhaps to a few ſimple elements as their ſource. Without farther preface or apology, I ſhall proceed, ſir, to give you ſome examples of the claſſification which I have made, only premiſing that the names are, for the moſt part, taken promiſcuouſly from a few towns in Suffolk and in Norfolk:—

1. *Trades and Occupations.*

Barber	Miller
Butcher	Merchant
Baker	Potter
Brewer	Porter
Cook	Planter
Cooper	Ploughman
Chandler	Smith
Carpenter	Sawyer
Carter	Shepherd
Fowler	Seaman
Fiſher	Stamper
Fuller	Taylor
Farmer	Turner
Glover	Thatcher
Gilder	Woodman
Hunter	Wright
Harper	Weaver
Maſon	&c.

2. *Animals.*

Bull	Beaver
Bullock	Doe
Buck	Hart

Beaver

Hog	Ram
Fox	Rabbit
Cat	Squirrel
Lion	Otter
Pigg	Wolf
Hobby	&c.
Lamb	

3. *Birds.*

Bird	Martin
Cock	Swallow
Capon	Peacock
Crowe	Rook
Coote	Raven
Duck	Robin
Drake	Hawk
Goofe	Falcon
Gofling	Nightingale
Eagle	Sparrow
Lark	Swan
Partridge	Parrot
Dove	Quail
Finch	Woodcock
Goldfinch	Wren
Jay	&c.

Fiſh.

Salmon	Roach
Codd	Pike
Mackerell	Whale
Sturgeon	&c.

Vegetables.

Aſh	Plumtree
Appletree	Flower
Beech	Roſe
Birch	Wheat
Elder	Wood
Oak	&c.

3. *Colours, &c.*

Brown	Gold
Black	Silver
Grey	
Green	Eaſt
Scarlet	Weſt
White	North
Copper	South

4. *Things.*

Buckle	Fountain
Boot	Chalk
Bee hive	Ginger
Bell	Rice
Beer	Stone
Berry	River
Box	Kettle
Barn	Hedge
Coal	Leg
Head	Kitchen
Hill	Parlour
Dale	Hall
Grove	Hand
Mountain	&c.

5. *Compound Names.*

Birdwhiſtle	Elſegood
Churchyard	Gotobed
Drinkwater	Goforth
Drinkmilk	Gathercoal
Fairweather	Ironſide
Merryweather	Monypenny
Hailſtone	Overall
Featherſtone	Otterway
Hogsfleſh	Hitchcock
Pigfat	Allcock
Philpot	Crawfoot
Strangeways	Ramſbottom
Lovejoy	Nettletop
Lightfoot	Pennefeather
Lightbody	Greenſides
Heavyſide	Cruikſhanks
Littlewood	Longſhanks
Smallwood	Longſides
Underwood	Longears
Archdeacon	Smallbones
Armſtrong	Greymill
Strongi'th'arm	Waterfall
Goodenough	Wellbeloved
Toogood	&c. &c.

6. *Chriſtian Names compounded.*

Johnſon	Dickſon
Tomſon	Peterſon
Jackſon	Pierſon
Robinſon	Nicholſon
Robertſon	Nickſon
Robſon	Jameſon
Wilſon	Jacobſon
Williamſon	Hughſon or
Harriſon	Hewſon
Hodgſon	Benſon, &c.
Richardſon	

I am, &c. H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I fear you will think that too many of your uſeful pages have already been taken up by the ſubject of Mr. Malthus's Eſſay, yet as your correſpondent M. N. has diſtinctly accuſed Mr. Malthus of miſtating the opinions of Dr. Price, for the purpoſe of aſſuming to himſelf a diſcovery which belonged to another, and has called aloud for facts, I truſt you will make room for the following references:—

Mr. Malthus ſays (page 228) that Dr. Price "often mentions the liſts of the yearly births and marriages, as expreſſing the number of children born to each marriage; and particularly notices the proportion in Sweden, as ſhewing the degree of

of prolificneſs in the marriages of that country." This remark M. N. conſiders as not juſtified by any thing that Dr. Price has ſaid. But on turning to page 275*, vol I. of Dr. Price's Obſervations, to which Mr. Malthus refers, I find this paſſage: "Healthfulneſs and prolificneſs are probably cauſes of increaſe ſeldom ſeparated. In conformity to this obſervation it appears, from comparing the births and weddings in countries and towns where regiſters of them have been kept, that in the former, marriages, one with another, ſeldom produce leſs than four children each, generally between four and five. In all Sweden, the births and weddings are to one another as four and a quarter to one. In all France, as four and four-fifths to one. But in towns this proportion is generally between three and four to one." In addition to this, two or three more inſtances are adduced in the notes for the purpoſe of drawing the ſame inferences. We need not ſurely go further than this paſſage to be convinced that Mr. Malthus was completely juſtified in his remark; and why M. N. inſtead of the above paſſage, which is expreſsly referred to, ſhould produce another paſſage wholly irrelevant to the ſubject, and taken from a different page, it is a little difficult to conceive.

Mr. Malthus clearly and truly ſtates the ſubſtance of Dr. Price's opinions, reſpecting the inferences to be drawn from the proportion of yearly births to marriages, when he ſays (page 228) "Dr. Price had conſidered this ſubject ſufficiently to ſee, that in the countries where an increaſe or decreaſe of population was taking place, theſe liſts did not accurately expreſs the number of births yielded by each marriage;" but inſtead of this paſſage, M. N. has choſen to quote another in the ſame page, which, it muſt be allowed, is expreſſed more looſely; but even this is juſtified by what Dr. Price ſays in page 275. For though, in a note referring to the regiſters produced by Drs. Short and Graunt, he puts the reader in mind of his obſervation at the end of the note in page 274, yet he would hardly have mentioned the proportion of births and marriages in the way he does, if he had thought that a correction according to this obſervation would materially affect the reſults.

But the moſt curious part of M. N's letter, is his ſuppoſition that Dr. Price had advanced the ſame theory as Mr. Malthus, reſpecting the inferences to be drawn from the liſts of births and marriages, but that Mr. Malthus had ungratefully aſſumed to himſelf the credit of Dr. Price's diſcovery. In ſaying this, it is perfectly clear, that M. N. could never have read, or at leaſt, not have underſtood, Dr. Price's note in page 270. In that note it is diſtinctly ſtated, that, an increaſed prolificneſs of marriages raiſes the proportion of births to marriages, in the regiſters; whereas, Mr. Malthus has diſtinctly ſtated that, provided the proportion of the born, living to be married, continue the ſame, the regiſter of births and marriages will continue the ſame, let the prolificneſs of marriages vary in any conceivable degree. No two opinions can well be more diſtinct or more unequivocally expreſſed, and in ſuch a difference it is impoſſible that one party ſhould not think that the other did not underſtand the ſubject. It turns out, however, now, that the new theory which Mr. Malthus attempted to eſtabliſh, reſpecting the inferences to be drawn from the liſts of births and marriages, is not correct, and that Dr. Price's theory, as laid down in the note to page 270, is the true one, though he has not ſufficiently followed it up in the other parts of his work. But it does not make much in favour of the ingenuity or mathematical knowledge of M. N. that, with his finger on the very ſpot, and with every deſire to find fault, he ſhould not be able to ſee a grave error in calculation that had been committed. I have been informed, from authority that I can hardly doubt, that Mr. Malthus ſome time ago became acquainted with this error; and, with a candour that does him honour, immediately gave information of it to the only Review that had not then noticed his work (the Edinburgh), that it might be made public.

In ſpeaking of two tables calculated by Euler, which Mr. Malthus has introduced, M. N. has accuſed him of not in the leaſt underſtanding the principles upon which they were formed. I have been giving ſome attention to this ſubject; and if I am not greatly miſtaken, the accuſation attaches entirely to M. N. and not to Mr. Malthus. It is certainly true that the reſults in the firſt table are contained in the ſecond. But there need no ghoſt to tell one this. When Mr. Malthus ſays, that the ſecond table is general, it is naturally implied that it contains all the caſes of the former table, which is particular. It is alſo true that the period of doubling depends ſolely on the proportion which the exceſs of the births above

* Edit. 4th.

the deaths bears to the whole population; but how does M. N. get at this proportion but by aſcertaining the proportion of births to deaths; and when this has been aſcertained, is it not ſtrictly true that the degree of mortality will affect the proportion that the exceſs of the births above the deaths bears to the whole population. Is not Mr. Malthus's illuſtration by an inſtance (page 237) ſtrictly in point, and ſtrictly true. In fact it ſeems to have been quite neceſſary to introduce the firſt table as well as the ſecond; becauſe the firſt table contains a ſet of particular inſtances, ſhewing the manner in which the general table is to be applied; and if M. N. had in the leaſt underſtood the ſubject, he would have ſeen that in order to make uſe of this general table or of Dr. Price's theorem in any particular inſtance, he muſt go through a proceſs ſimilar to that deſcribed in the firſt table, and muſt find out the proportion of births to deaths, and the mortality in each particular country, in which the period of doubling is ſought.

I have purpoſely avoided taking any notice of poor cavils and unfounded imputations which have been already expoſed by your other correſpondents, and I am ſure your readers cannot wiſh to ſee any arguments advanced againſt the very illiberal and unphiloſophical declamation which prefaced M. N's particular accuſations againſt Mr. Malthus. Argument can only be addreſſed with propriety to perſons who are in the habit of being influenced in their convictions by reaſon, and muſt therefore be entirely thrown away on thoſe who avowedly regulate their belief or diſbelief by their likes or diſlikes, and think it a ſufficient proof of the falſity of a theory that they don't envy thoſe who are convinced of its truth. G. T.

Cambridge, Dec. 10, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with my promiſe, I ſend you an account of Village Scenes, extracts from which, with remarks, you have inſerted from me in your Magazine. My profeſſional avocations firſt brought me acquainted with Mr. Batchelor in October, 1803. Being informed he poſſeſſed poetical talents, I requeſted a peruſal of his poems. I received from him ſome detached pieces of poetry, of which I ſpoke in terms of praiſe. Some months after this, the ſmall volume now publiſhed was preſented to me by the author. As the poetry was chiefly on rural ſcenery and rural economy, I felt no ſmall degree of apprehenſion leſt imitation, ſo deſtructive in general to the ſpirit of genuine poetry, ſhould have betrayed the author of Village Scenes into an abortive and fruitleſs attempt to emulate the fame of Thomſon and of Bloomfield. My fears, however, very ſoon ſubſided; for the peruſal of the poetry gave me a high idea of Mr. Batchelor's poetic genius, and eraſed the unfavourable impreſſion from my mind.—I immediately formed a cloſer acquaintance with the author, and, from the correſpondence which has paſſ between us, it appears that Mr. Batchelor had written Village Scenes at the time Mr. Lofft was peruſing the MS. of the Farmer's Boy.* I feel the greater pleaſure in ſtating this, becauſe the fame which Bloomfield has juſtly acquired by his delightful ſtrains, could not have prompted Mr. Batchelor to write his Village Scenes; and thus all idea of imitation is precluded, if any ſuch had appeared to exiſt. The author of the volume of poetry which I have recommended to the notice of the public, is a young farmer reſiding at Lidlington, about ſeven miles from this place, a tenant of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. His connections have been very confined, his education trifling and circumſcribed, and his diſadvantages, of every deſcription, great;—circumſtances which will, no doubt, with a diſcerning public, add to the merit which his poetry poſſeſſes.—In a letter which I received from him in December, 1803, he obſerves, "I have never known one literary man in Bedfordſhire, nor indeed in any other county or city, not an individual who was authoriſed to ſay, this line is a bad one, this is tolerable, this thought is puerile, this may make a ſhift, &c. If I wrote ungrammatically, I was acquainted with no friend who could point it out. If I blundered againſt an expreſſion which was not familiar, no one could ſatisfy my doubts; no one could clear away any intellectual clouds which occaſionally dim the ſight of moſt of the ſons of Adam." With the candour and modeſty of the author on his own productions, I am well acquainted; that winning diffidence, ſo conſpicuous in thoſe whoſe minds receive their richeſt ſtores from the gifts of nature: they intereſted me much in his favour. He had

* Mr. Lofft received that MS. in November 1799; the poem of Village Scenes was begun in March of the ſame year, and finiſhed in November following.

ſhewn

ſhewn his poetry to ſome gentlemen in London, but, from a fatality which frequently attends the want of recommendation, they paſt a verdict not very much in his favour, which caſt a gloomy deſpondence over the mind of our poet. He ſays, "The path is abſolutely barren; but, as a heath is ſometimes ſcented with the aroma of wild thyme, ſo, for my own amuſement only, I can ſometimes pick up a flower or two, though ſome of them are but wild-roſes. I ſay, for my own amuſement, but that is entirely founded on the amuſement of others; for I could not be much amuſed with any thing of my own, which I knew would excite a nauſea in the breaſt of men of real taſte. My firſt attempts, ten years ago, were truly deſpicable; and what elſe could be expected of one who, though always reading, had never read five books which deſerved it, who never learned a word of grammar at ſchool, and very little ſince; in fact, I was a mere babe in learning till twenty-four or twenty-five; and, even now, all the little I know in critical literature is derived from magazines and reviews. I was not aware, before your application, that any perſons exiſted in Bedfordſhire who would intereſt themſelves in my lucubrations, and I was naturally unwilling that every curious inquirer ſhould know I had attempted poetry, and failed, which, I am very ſure, is in a great meaſure the caſe. But here I drop apologies. It is not what I might have written under the ſhade of academic bowers, but what is done, is all the queſtion. The poem intitled Village Scenes, obtained, ſome years ago, the approbation of Mr. Lofft, and ſome others; but ſome gentlemen, who ought to be judges, have, I confeſs, been rather cold in the buſineſs. This variety of opinion among the learned, leaves me without any kind of doubt that much caprice and whim are not common among the literati."

The diverſity of opinion which has been occaſionally expreſſed by critics on the ſame works, is owing to a multiplicity of cauſes. They take their riſe from the different paſſions which govern the human breaſt, and which direct our opinion, according to the ſympathy we feel for the ſentiments expreſſed in the writings we peruſe.—"One perſon (ſays Hume) is more pleaſed with the ſublime, another with the tender, a third with raillery; one has a ſtrong ſenſibility to blemiſhes, and is extremely ſtudious of correctneſs; another has a more lively feeling of beauties, and pardons twenty abſurdities and defects for one elevated and pathetic ſtroke. Simplicity is affected by one, ornament by another. It is plainly an error in a critic to confine his approbation to one ſpecies of writing, and condemn all the reſt. But it is almoſt impoſſible not to feel a predilection for that which ſuits our particular turn and diſpoſition. Such preferences are innocent and unavoidable, and can never reaſonably be the object of diſpute, becauſe there is no ſtandard by which they can be decided."—*Eſſays, vol.* i. *p.* 221.

But there is ſometimes a faſtidious nicety in regarding a work with frigid indifference, more characteriſtic of lettered pride than of correct taſte; and a ſpecies of intellectual cowardice is frequently obſervable in private criticiſms, before the public voice has awarded its verdict for or againſt the merits of an author. Hence, probably, the reaſon why the charming poem of the Farmer's Boy was at firſt received with neglect; and alſo, from the ſame ſource, the poetic ardour of Mr. Batchelor was damped by thoſe to whom his poems had been originally ſhewn.

I now proceed, Mr. Editor, to give you a kind of biography of our poet, from the earlieſt part of his life to the period of his appearing before the public. I ſhall do it nearly in his own words, from a letter I have received; by which it will appear how great and manifold were the obſtacles and difficulties he had to encounter in traverſing the thorny path to the temple of poetic fame.—"During the time paſſed at a ſchool at Ampthill, which was, I believe, between the age of ten and thirteen, fables in ſpelling-books were the only parts which I could read with delight; and Robinſon Cruſoe, for many years, pleaſed me more than all the dull realities of life. After coming from ſchool, Quarles's Emblems was my favourite; and this, with Watts's Hymns, contributed, perhaps, to give me a taſte for the jingle of rhyme, as ſome are pleaſed to term it. About the age of fourteen I became acquainted with Paradiſe Loſt, and Young's Night Thoughts, and Fenning's Dictionary. From this latter was derived nearly all my knowledge of words. Here alſo I found the Lives of ſome of the poets. In the year 1792 I removed to Lidlington. As my practice was to read every book that came in my way, containing any thing new, I obtained, as you will eaſily gueſs, ſuch a ſmattering in almoſt every art, &c. as proves, in many inſtances, when the wanderer has reached the end of his chain towards every point of the compaſs, that,

when a desirable object cannot be obtained, the sight of it is much better omitted. For several years, very few lines in any well-written book could be understood without the help of a dictionary; which, added to my short memory, has caused many books to pass under review, but which,

'Like the baseless fabric of a vision,
'Left not a wreck behind.'

About the year 1794, verses were written to the amount of perhaps fifteen hundred, chiefly relative to the news of the day.—A few years after this, I became acquainted with a small book-society, in which the Monthly Magazine and Monthly Reviews were the principal articles. In these, as in a few other books which I occasionally met with, the parts which related to poetry or criticism were always selected and read with avidity.—Impelled, even at that period, with an irresistible impulse to taste the nectar of the Muses, I particularly considered all the critical censures which fell in my way, with a view to shun, if possible, those numerous rocks and quicksands on which some of my academic and titled predecessors have foundered. Vain expectations! The bird whose wings are clipped, can make but short aerial excursions. What mariner, without compass or rudder, dare tempt the rolling waves?"

The strong and steady impulse which genius ever feels to accomplish the object of scientific pursuits, at this time pervaded, with its usual force, the mind of Mr. Batchelor. With an ardour, therefore, peculiar only to those who feel dissatisfied without having largely drank of the Castalian fountain, he set to work to increase his knowledge by the perusal of such books as came to his hands from the book club. He felt, however, considerable difficulty, from want of early education, in not being able indiscriminately to understand the books he met with; but he justly observes, "Burns and Bloomfield have proved, that strong mental powers, joined to an enthusiastic and unconquerable resolution, can much lighten the heavy chain of rustic ignorance. I believe the first sketches of the Lines to Amanda, to a Friend in Prison, and the Skylark, were written in 1795 or 1796, which were all studied whilst holding the plough; as were several others. The Ode from Horace was written whilst driving a cart in harvest, through the medium of another person, who had learned enough of the original to tell me the ideas it contained.* A solitary journey through Marston, the place of my nativity, suggested many of those pleasing but melancholy sensations which arise from scenes which were once interesting, but are now no more. From these solitary reflections originated the poem called Village Scenes."

The country immediately about Marston, situated five miles to the west of Bedford, is a dull, insipid, flat plain, little calculated, by any thing like the boldness of romantic scenery, to increase or inspire the vivid imagination of a poetic genius. A little further on, towards Ampthill, Milbrook, and Lidlington, the present residence of our poet, the scenery becomes much more interesting and picturesque. The prospects are here certainly beautiful, from the hospitable mansion of the Earl of Upper Ossory, crowning the hill in Ampthill-park. It was this part of the country which furnished objects to the descriptive powers of our poet:—"The ruins of Tavistock-house are indeed in view, and the memory of the last much-honoured Marquis is yet fresh in the minds of the populace; and this is almost the only circumstance that can be supposed to have suggested any part of the poem. Village Scenes having been commenced in March 1799, and finished November following, was, nevertheless, occasionally altered, and some parts of it were entirely recomposed. It was now (says the author) submitted to the perusal of a gentleman, who, with some encouragement, thought it considerably incorrect, yet pointed out only a few verbal errors. The task of correction was again commenced, still steering without a rudder or a pilot; for, in fact, the whole circle of my acquaintance did not exhibit a single individual who professed a fondness for poetry, or who would dare publicly to sit in judgment on a single couplet."—Extraordinary, that assistance should not be given to untutored genius, by those whose education and opportunities in life have largely dealt out to them the means and facilities of improvement. The difficulties with which Mr. Batchelor has combated, the reader will, I think,

* The person here alluded to is the poet's brother, who resides in London, connected with booksellers. He has taught himself Latin sufficient to be able to translate it.—Our poet has another brother, who is a village-schoolmaster, and a very ingenious mechanic.

agree

agree with me in considering as very great. The objects which his genius has achieved, without the aid of ancient literature or the improvement of modern education, will, I trust, entitle him to the credit of an indulgent public. Having been favoured with a letter from a literary friend on this subject, I beg leave to transcribe it as follows:

"Dear Sir,

"I thank you for the volume of poems by the bard of Lidlington, whose name was to me, before your mention of it, wholly unknown. They indicate a genius truly pastoral and poetic, and may be read with pleasure by the most refined critic. If they do not aspire to be classed in the general estimate with the lilies, jessamines, and carnations, of Parnassus, they exhibit at least a variety of field-flowers and wild-roses. The public at large have candour enough to make very liberal allowance for the defects and imperfections of productions composed under circumstances of such disadvantage; and curiosity will, for a time, at least, be more strongly excited and gratified by attempts of this nature, which do not rise above a certain standard of excellence, than by others equal or superior in merit, written beneath the shade of academic bowers. I hope, therefore, they may meet with that degree of encouragement beyond which the author very properly does not seem to have raised his expectations, and that they may be the means of procuring him, if not fame and fortune, at least of obtaining some facility to his favourite pursuits, and some addition to his literary gratifications. Among the many pleasing passages with which the first, and principal, of his poems, entitled Village Scenes, abounds, that which expresses the feeling of the writer on revisiting the place of his nativity, after an absence of many years, may be selected both as a specimen and proof of his poetic powers:—pp. 8—11.—

'Now open all my native walks to view,
Whose soft attractions fire my soul anew,
Fond o'er the vale I take a wide survey
Of all I lov'd in life's calm opening day.
Wide were the spangled fields, a beauteous scene;
Farms, verdant lawns, and copses, spread between:
Dark leans yon wood against the western hill,
Adown his shade descends a murmuring rill:
Here, rows of hawthorn silver'd o'er with bloom;
There, heaths of prickly furze and golden broom.
Where yon fair grove of evergreen extends,
In curling clouds the village smoke ascends;
Gay bloom the meads around in all their pride;
Long rows of poplars bend o'er Ouse's side.
But thou, lov'd mansion! where these infant eyes
First drank the lustre of autumnal skies;
Where every want a mother's care redress'd,
Press'd to her cheek or pillow'd on her breast;
Where life's calm pleasures knew their earliest spring,
And Hope, exulting, rose on cheerful wing:
Ah! if to thee my weary steps I tend,
No parent welcomes, or consoling friend;
Each kindred scene is vanish'd from thy floor,
And love maternal soothes my breast no more.'

"In his poem on the Progress of Agriculture, an happy and appropriate compliment is paid to the memory of the late Duke of Bedford.

I remain, &c. W. B."

In a part of Mr. Batchelor's communications to me, I find the following curious fact related. "As you are a professor of medicine, I shall just mention a trivial circumstance, and leave you to account for its causes. When recovering from my illness, having just got free from delirium, I formed the plans of several new poetical works, which are since forgotten. I could make verses, when barely sensible, and unable to walk, with the greatest facility. The imagination was at that time very much increased, but the judgment was very deficient. At other periods a slight illness has caused a languor little short of stupidity." It is remarkable how frequently we meet with great powers of intellect, and increased vigour of imagination, under great derangement and debility of the corporeal frame; the receptacle of that mighty something, that invisible agent, which directs all our operations.

"That form, the labour of Almighty skill,
Fram'd for the purpose of a free-born will,
Asserts precedence and bespeaks controul,
But borrows all its grandeur from the soul."

COWPER'S Tirocinium.

Some beautiful Latin lines were written by the elegant and classical Mr. West on his own cough, when harassed and distressed by it during the violence of a hectic paroxysm; which caused Mr. Gray to observe, that he was the first who had made a muse of his cough. The reader will probably recollect, that the beautiful poem of the Maniac was composed by Mrs. Robinson during the delirious stupor induced by eighty drops of laudanum.—She dictated to her daughter much faster than she could commit to paper. "She lay, while dictating, with her eyes closed, apparently in the stupor which opium frequently

quently produces, repeating like a person talking in her sleep." On the ensuing morning Mrs. Robinson had only a confused idea of what had passed, nor could be convinced of the fact till the manuscript was produced. She declared she had been dreaming of mad Jenny (a poor wandering maniac known by that name at Brighton) throughout the night, but was perfectly unconscious of having been awake while she composed the poem, or of the circumstances narrated by her daughter.—Mem. of Mrs. Robinson, vol. ii. p. 132.

To your candour, Mr. Editor, the author is much indebted, for introducing into your valuable pages these remarks on the small volume of poems now before the public. I have nothing more to add, but to conclude, in the words of a celebrated poet,

> "They best can judge a poet's worth,
> Who oft themselves have known
> The pangs of a poetic birth,
> By labours of their own."
> COWPER'S Ode to Dr. Darwin.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

G. D. YEATS, M.D.

Bedford, Dec. 15, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the uses to which periodical publications are generally applied, I know few more serviceable than the preservation of such anecdotes as may, for reasons too copious to be enumerated here, have escaped the notice of biographers.—In short, when the lives of the great or good have been given to the world, these become the best vehicles for subsequent discoveries.

In the Lives which have been written of Lidgate, the immediate successor of Chaucer, he is usually spoken of as a monk of the Benedictine abbey of Bury, in Suffolk; but the fact is, that he was originally one of the black-monks of Hatfield-Broad-Oak, in the county of Essex. I here send you a copy of the licence by which he quitted Hatfield. It was communicated to me by a literary friend, who transcribed it from an ancient register of Bury abbey, which was formerly in the possession of Sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldesham:—

"Dismissio Johannis Lidgate monachi ab obedientia prioris de Hatfield. Ex registro Willielmi Curteys, abbatis monasterii sancti Edmundi de Burgo. f. 90. b.—

"Johannes Prior, prioratus de Hatfeld Broke ordinis nigrorum monachorum Londonensis diocesis, fratri Johanni Lydgate, commonacho et confratri nostro, salutem et sincero in Domino caritatem; licet in prioratu nostro prædicto habitu regulari aliquandiu fueris conversatus, tamen cum ut asseris, propter frugem melioris vitæ captandam, ex certis causis veris et legitimis conscientiam tuam in hac parte moventibus, ad monasterium de Bury sancti Edmundi in quo dictum dudum ordinem legitime et expresse fueras professus, regressum habere proponas; nos qui commissarum nobis animarum salutem ferventi desiderio peroptamus, ut ad dictum monasterium vel alibi in loco ejusdem religionis congruo et honesto, sumptis pennis cum Maria contemplationis libere valeas convolare licentiam in Domino tibi concedimus specialem. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum nostrum commune appossuimus. Dat. apud Hatfeld predict. viii° die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo quarto."

Your's, &c. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

No. CXCVII.—MEN'S OPINIONS AND JUDGMENTS CONCERNING UNBELIEVERS.

THE over-zealous of different sects are often illiberal to one another. What wonder if they are unjust towards unbelievers? In the former case they are brethren disunited, quarrelling about common rights and privileges; in the latter, warrior-hosts combined, enraged against a public enemy.

Ει δε ποτ' ες γε μιαν ξασιλευσομεν, ουκ ετ' εστειτα
Τρωτιν αναξλησις κακου εσσεται, ευδ' ηξαιον.
Ευ μεν τις δορυ θηξασθω, ευ δ' ασπιδα θεσθω.
Hom.

If e'er as friends we join, the Trojan wall
Must shake, and heavy will the vengeance fall:
His sharpen'd spear let every Grecian wield,
And every Grecian fix his brazen shield.
Pope.

This union may swell to bigotry, which, like a sponge, absorbs the more generous affections of the soul;—and then, severity, the dry morsel left behind after the absorption, is considered a virtue; *Nec tam vocis ille, quam virtutis, concentus videtur.*—TACITUS. What is denominated

nated piety then turns to cruelty. The ſmiling countenance conceals a bitter heart; the fondneſs of grimalkin, who, while he purs in the face, ſcratches with his claws. This ſeverity is, however, ſometimes, only profeſſional, and more in language than temper. For real benevolence is a genuine feeling; it poſſeſſes a moving, a propelling quality and, like a river, overflowing its banks, hurries men beyond the boundaries of their ſyſtems:

Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.
HOR.

It flows, and flows, and will for ever flow.

Juſtice is due to man, as man. Thoſe called ſceptics are often men of great talents, much learning, and genuine integrity. Principle and a ſenſe of honour may be to them what piety is to a Chriſtian;—real piety we mean, for falſe is like a cracked jar, good for nothing but mean ſervices.—*Tinnit, inane eſt:* and hypocritical piety, ſays Tillotſon judiciouſly, is double iniquity. Indeed, it has been ſuſpected by ſome, that many who have written very learnedly in defence of Chriſtianity, have been ſecretly unbelievers; for where men, ſay they, find it ſo difficult to bring their reaſon into the ranks, or, to borrow the words of an ingenious divine, where *reaſon ſtands ſo much aghaſt*, it is much if faith is very ſincere.

Lord Bacon is great authority. He entwines theology in his philoſophical ſpeculations, and has written in favour of Chriſtianity. But he was a great reaſoner; and he ſeems to find as much difficulty in diſciplining his reaſon to matters of faith, as others to accredit their faith by the exerciſe of reaſon. After all, he has been thought by many to have been a mere philoſopher, humouring what he ſuppoſed the popular prejudice, and thinking, perhaps, with another eminent man, that "ſuperſtition is a religion out of faſhion, and religion a ſuperſtition in faſhion."

Thomas Baker, to whoſe MSS. at Cambridge, and in the Britiſh muſeum, we have frequently had occaſion to refer, and whoſe "Reflections on Learning" eſtabliſhes the neceſſity of revelation on the imperfection of human knowledge, was ſuppoſed by ſome to grow at length a little ſceptical. This is mentioned by Mr. Maſters in his Life of Baker. The ſuſpicion aroſe from Baker's joining a club at Cambridge, of a free turn of mind, called at that time in the univerſity, the Old Maids' Club. Dr. Middleton was of this club.

The Rev. Mr. Carrol wrote ſeveral books, to ſhew, that Dr. Clarke was an atheiſt, and appeals to his very book *on the Being and Attributes of God.* Another divine lays the ſame charge againſt Dr. Cudworth, author of one of the moſt learned books in favour of theiſm, the Intellectual Syſtem of the Univerſe. Mr. Leſlie charges Biſhop Burnet and Archbiſhop Tillotſon with Socinianiſm; and Dr. Hickes, who wrote both againſt Burnet and Tillotſon, calls the latter *the graveſt atheiſt that ever was.*

The above matters belong to Cambridge:—The following indeed to Geneva and Rome. Ad homines autem ſi veniamus, ſatis ſcitur quales reperturi ſimus Chriſti vicarios: Julius ſcilicet, et Leo, et Clemens, et Paulus Chriſtianæ Fidei Columnæ erunt, primiq. religionis interpretes, qui nihil aliud de Chriſto tenuerunt niſi quod didicerant in ſchola Luciani. Sed quid tres aut quatuor pontifices enumero, quaſi vero dubium ſit qualem religionis ſpeciem profeſſi ſint jampridem pontifices cum toto cardinalium collegio? Primum enim arcanæ illius Theologiæ quæ inter eos regnat, caput eſt; nullum eſſe Deum; alterum, quæcunque de Chriſto ſcripta ſunt et docentur mendacia eſſe et impoſturas. *Calvini inſtitut. lib.* 4, chap. 7, ſec. 17. And here is preſbyterianiſm againſt popery.

On the other hand, many eminent Papiſts and Epiſcopalians have retorted the charge; maintaining that Preſbyterians, Independents, Baptiſts and Quakers are on the road to infidelity; that by throwing off *implicit faith and the authority of the church* they ſap the foundations of Chriſtianity, and by claiming the *right of private judgment*, they haſten to throw the building into ruins. We ſay nothing, except, "They are not all Iſrael, that are of Iſrael."

No. CXCVIII. — MORAVIANS, UNBELIEVERS, SCEPTICS, PLATONISTS, &c.

Moravians are ſo called from Moravia, a part of Germany that borders on Bohemia, where they are ſaid to have originated. A party of them came into this country, in the middle of the laſt century, with Count Zinzendorf, and a few congregations were formed in different parts of England. They differ from the other ſectaries in a peculiar mode of addreſſing Chriſt, as the lamb, in appealing to the wounds in his ſide, in their attachment to inſtrumental muſic in their chapels, and in the diviſion of their ſocieties into claſſes. They call themſelves Unitas Fratrum, profeſſing

profeſſing to carry the *love of the brethren* to great perfection. They are *myſtics*, at leaſt the original ſect was, thinking meanly of unenlightened human reaſon, interpreting the ſcripture not according to the letter, but allegorically and ſpiritually, and looking to a divine inſtinct, or inſpiration, as the only principle of the Chriſtian life. Of this ſect was Mr. Francis Okely, formerly of St. John's college.

This gentleman very early in life became acquainted with the writings of Mr. William Law, a church of England divine, the well-known author of A Devout Call to a Holy Life. Law himſelf was a great myſtic, a man of piety, a profound admirer of Jacob Behmen. Being brought into a ſuitable frame of mind by Law's works, Okely thought himſelf qualified to ſtudy Jacob Behmen. He paſſed many years in Germany, among the Moravians, and ſettled at laſt at Northampton, with a ſmall congregation of his brethren. He publiſhed ſeveral religious treatiſes, conformable to the notions of his favourite ſect, and a few tranſlations, among which are Serranus's Greek Metaphraſe of David's Pſalms into different Metres, with a Latin Tranſlation by himſelf, and a Tranſlation from the German, of Memoirs of *the Life, Death, Burial, and Wonderful Writings of Jacob Behmen*, 1780; a moſt trifling book indeed —Mr. Okely might have written better memoirs himſelf, "*ſtans pede in uno.*"

As Jacob Behmen, however, was Okely's boſom friend, we ſhall extract the following ſingular account of him, by Mr. Law:—"He was no *human writer*, ſpoke no more from opinion, conjecture, or reaſon, in what he publiſhed to the world, than St. John did, when he put his Revelations in writing; yet he has no right to be placed among the inſpired penmen of the New Teſtament, being no meſſenger from God of any thing new in religion; but having only had the myſtery of all that was true, both in *religion* and *nature*, opened to him." Mr. Okely ſeems to have been a ſincerely devout man, entirely wrapt up in the Moravian belief, as the φολυτιμον Μαργαριτην, the pearl of great price.

Oh, all ye wiſe, and rich, and juſt,
Who the Bloods doctrine have diſcuſs'd,
And judge it vain, and weak, and light;
Grant but I may (the reſt's your own)
In ſhame and poverty ſit down,
At this one well-ſpring of delight.

No. CXCIX.—MR. WILLIAM WOOLSTON, OF SIDNEY COLLEGE.

This gentleman, born in 1669, was a writer of great wit and banter, ſo forcibly and pointedly expreſſed, as to be entitled Sarcaſm. He was fellow of Sidney, reſident many years in college, being diſtinguiſhed as a ſevere ſtudent, and a good ſcholar. His predominant quality was diſlike of the clergy, no leſs than the ſyſtems which they ſupported. This is the black dye which gives the tincture to all his writings. He was a man of determined courage, perſevering in his ſarcaſtic ſtyle of writing, at all hazards, rallying prieſts and prelates, and majeſty itſelf; defending, at times, the Quakers, whom he conſidered as the moſt ſcriptural and conſiſtent ſect in Chriſtendom.

His firſt work, entitled the Old Apology for the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion againſt Jews and Gentiles, ſhews him to have had a very early acquaintance with the fathers and church hiſtory. He then became ſilent for many years, but was underſtood to be deeply employed in ſtudy during that ſilence. He afterwards publiſhed ſeveral other works, the moſt diſtinguiſhed of which was entitled A Diſcourſe of the Miracles of our Saviour in View of the preſent Controverſy between Infidels and Apoſtates. The object of this work is to ſhow, that the miracles of healing all manner of bodily diſeaſes are none of the proper miracles of the Meſſiah; and that the *literal* hiſtory of many of the *miracles of Chriſt as recorded by the Evangeliſts*, being *abſurdities*, they were only related as parabolical and prophetical. Mr. Collins, a man of great learning and integrity, had applied the ſame mode of reaſoning to the prophecies that reſpect the Meſſiah, in the Old Teſtament. It is generally underſtood, that both Woolſton and Collins adopted a mode of reaſoning, which, under ſhelter of defending Chriſtianity, was intended to attack it,—that being the only mode which could with ſafety be adopted,—though Woolſton evidently treats the clergy as the apoſtates. He loſt his fellowſhip, was proſecuted, fined, and impriſoned, was very poor, and apparently diſintereſted, and died with great compoſure, theſe being his laſt words:—"This is a ſtruggle that all men muſt go through, and which I bear not only patiently but with willingneſs."

No. CC.—MR. SCARGILL.

Mr. Daniel Scargill was fellow of Bene't college, but expelled both the college and univerſity

ny maniacs have been exposed, for a great length of time, to a considerable degree of cold, without having their symptoms at all relieved; and even should it be admitted that some patients have done well under such treatment, it would by no means justify its indiscriminate adoption. It would, surely, therefore, not only be humanity, but good medical practice, to subject such patients only, as the physician may direct, to this severe remedy, and to make the wards, in general, of a comfortable and moderate temperature. The assertion, that maniacs do not suffer from cold, cannot be admitted as an objection to a humane attention to this point, as that can only be understood of those who labour under a total alienation of mind.

Another question, well worthy of the consideration of persons concerned in such an erection, is, "how far the indiscriminate mixture of cases, and freedom of communication between the patients, is serviceable or detrimental?" The present practice of the hospital in question admits of this intercourse, in its fullest extent; and it is asserted that the patients mutually laugh each other out of their absurdities. This I can, by no means, believe to be the case: on the contrary, it cannot fail, in an high degree, to retard their cure, if not entirely to prevent it. It is laid down as a general principle, that the place of confinement should present as few objects of sight and hearing as possible. But where this communication amongst the patients is allowed, they are in the midst of a perpetually changing scene, and, at every instant, ideas are presented to their distracted imagination, sufficiently in themselves perplexed to derange the most fixed and sedate mind. The violence of the raging maniac is, of course, restrained; but this prevents him not from venting his passion, in oaths and angry words, upon his fellow-sufferers, who surround him. To say nothing of the injury he himself sustains by this, what effect must such a scene of noise and violence have upon the minds of those exposed to it? Little or nothing is done towards the cure of these diseases by medicine, in any of our lunatic hospitals (occasional bleeding and purgatives, or small doses of gentian, are the principal means tried in any of them). If, then, any advantage is to be obtained, it must be by applications to the mind; and how can recourse be had to them where the patients are indiscriminately confined together? If, however, this must be the case, some good might, perhaps, be done by classing them, and putting such only together as may be supposed to correct each other. For this purpose, the wards should be small and numerous, and should have apartments adjoining them, in which the patients should, at least, sleep alone, and to which they may, upon bad behaviour, be confined. The raging infuriate madman should, by no means, be brought into the sight of the other patients, but be excluded from light, noise, and every circumstance that can, in any way, excite emotion or passion in his mind. Again, it is a question, whether or no some labour should not be enjoined in establishments of this sort. It is reasonably concluded, that the indolence in which persons in confinement pass their time, must help to fix, by repetition, the absurd ideas and false combinations which constitute the disease, and thus, in a great degree, render their insanity permanent. It is, on the other hand, objected, that such labour necessarily requires tools, which would afford the maniac means of his own or his companions' destruction. Some plan, however, might, surely, be adopted, by which, with strict vigilance, such an objection might be obviated. Under this head may be mentioned books: these might usefully be employed, especially in fixing the attention of those persons who are, in popular language, termed flighty. To this end, a regular task should be set: arithmetic, and dry heavy subjects, with some closeness of reasoning, should be chosen, and the patient be compelled to give an account of what he is reading. To the victim of melancholy, poetry, comedies, and enlivening pictures of nature, should be given, and his mind constantly be directed to the brightest side of humanity, particular care being taken to avoid the subject of his hallucinations. The females might be employed upon needlework; and when the disorder is slight, they might, perhaps, be entrusted with some of the domestic duties of the place. Regulations like these would, no doubt, require many attendants, and would somewhat increase the expence of the establishment. To many they may appear too minute, and unworthy the attention of the philosopher or the physician: in such an opinion I can by no means join. Little has hitherto been done towards the cure of madness; and, in our present ignorance, nothing should be left untried that is likely to be of the smallest use: many more particulars might, indeed, be enumerated; but I have, perhaps, already trespassed too long on your readers' attention, and shall only add, that, as in these diseases, especially

cially, we must administer to the individual case, the physician of the establishment should have the fullest liberty to order any diet or regimen, and to make any arrangements that he may think necessary; a confidence by no means unworthy of the man to whom the welfare of the objects of the institution is entrusted.

μ.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on* MODERN TOURS, *and the* MODES *of* TRAVELLING *in* WALES, *with* EXTRACTS *from a real* ITINERARY.

THE last century, sufficiently fertile in novelties, produced one, which has been pursued with great avidity, and carried into very ridiculous extremes. It is that of Tour-*making* and Tour-WRITING. The lakes in the North, and the mountains and cascades in Wales, have attracted crowds of the idle and opulent; who, merely incited by fashion, have transported the luxury of the metropolis into these rude regions, and, by their temporary, but frequently repeated, visits, have corrupted the simple manners of the inhabitants. Every trick of rapacity practised on the great roads in England, is now well known to the landlord of the meanest alehouse in the most retired village, apparently excluded even from the vices of mankind.

Such is the injury done to national morality; but the subject of my present complaint is the outrage committed against taste and common sense, in the vamped and bolstered description either of circumstances of daily occurrence, and the plainest matter of fact, or of scenes composed of the simplest or most obvious forms in nature.

The first Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Gray published letters on the very superior scenery of the Principality, and excited a very laudable desire in the lovers of picturesque beauty, to see for themselves, and in their own country, what had been neglected by cold indifference, or fastidiously overlooked by those who would not allow any fine natural picture to exist, excepting in Italy or Switzerland. Artists, instead of studying the works of Salvator or Lorraine, or wandering among the Apennines, were induced to investigate the grand features of North Wales; and every annual exhibition bears honourable testimony of the progressive excellence of the English school of landscape.

Those sublime objects, which Wilson transferred to his canvas in his native province, scarcely less wild than those copied by Salvator in Calabria, excited a rational astonishment, and a happy emulation in the rising age. Few, indeed, are the present professors of landscape who have not, very wisely, dedicated their summers to a ramble among the Welsh mountains, and, with infinite advantage to the arts. As they are usually pedestrians, and economists, and delineate, instead of describe, what they see, the evils I regret are by no means to be attributed to them.

It is with the "verbal painters" that I have to do; gentlemen who, having perused the florid, but strictly scientifical, pages of Gilpin, imagine themselves possessed of his previous knowledge, and that, by the rash accumulation of glittering words and epithets, a description may be written from which a painter might compose. This contemptible species of authorship has been lately practised, till the town has been completely nauseated with it; and, as far as truth (or even *verisimilitude*) is requisite, may have been equally well performed without quitting, for a moment, "the rural cottage at Pentonville," with the aid of Carey's Road Book, and a few trivial accounts of castles and abbies. Sonnets on Snowden may, we know, be indited in the Strand.

Allowing that the journey has been actually made, the hasty sketches committed to the note book supply but meagre materials for a more detailed account; in which false sentiment and fancy may play all their tricks, at the expence of truth and nature.

After having read, with attention, some of the more popular of these Tours, I determined, in the summer of 1803, to follow a certain route; and taking one or two of these extraordinary performances in the chaise, to examine the description by the real object, and to sift out a few grains of truth from the chaff of inflated diction.

I now proceed to offer you my own journal, from the neighbourhood of Brecon to the frontiers of Salop, noting circumstances as they happened, and places as they appeared. Ye bombastic fabricators "of airy nothing"—

> "Mark how a plain unvarnished tale
> May set you down." ! ! !

August 31, 1803.—Sent a letter to "mine host (I presume, facetiously called) *Longfellow*," for a chaise which he remembered to *forget*—a very fine day lost.

> "Though we wish'd in such haste to set off to Brecon,
> We found 'twas in vain without host to reckon."

September 1.—Commenced our journey favourably. Tretowr lay to the right, and

and Llanſtfred, with its round tower, above the Uſk, and the mournful family of yews, which flouriſh in Welſh churchyards. We dined at the ſaid *Longfellow's*, and had a ſpecimen of the prevarication which a Welſh landlord can practiſe. The room we dined in had a hole in one corner, broken through the floor to the paſſage below, to which I attribute many twitches of a rheumatiſm. This is too natural a communication to have been made to the public by the profeſſed writers from nature, who run about the world "gleaning" what has been wiſely thrown away, and whoſe ſtupendous details deal only in the "horrid agreeable." In the evening we reached Bualt, over a dreary mountain road, and were ſhown into a large and dirty room, in which were ſeveral companies. The Welſh, I preſume, are partial to miſcellaneous ſociety, and very gregarious. Bualt conſiſts of a low and naſty ſtreet; the bridge is large, the river almoſt dry, and the wood formerly on its banks entirely cut down.—Where are the ſcenes which emulate the pencil of Salvator? An execrable road, paid for as a turnpike, brought us to Rhaider Gwy, at the rate of three miles an hour; but the frequent and fine pictures formed by the mountains and the torrent river Wye, as certain touriſts would quote from Shakeſpeare,

"Made the hard way ſweet and delectable."

Having conſulted our valuable guides, *in octavo*, which promiſed "a comfortable inn, we little expected to be ſet down at the only alehouſe, ſuch a one as the moſt deſolate village in England would not be proud of. Such was the exterior; but as truth and candour ſhall dictate every ſyllable of this itinerary, I muſt own that the fare was not bad. Upon inquiring after a chaiſe, the reply precluded us from all hopes, at leaſt for ſeveral days. A bargain was to be made with the poſtboy. He only demanded, that all his expences ſhould be paid, both going and returning, nineteen miles, to the Devil's Bridge. The landlord confirmed the *douceur*, at one guinea. This extortion is to be expected at every ſtage, and a ſlight ſpecimen of the rapacity practiſed upon the Engliſh traveller, miſled (poor unfortunate!) by what he has read of the cheapneſs of accommodations, and the native ſimplicity of the Welſh character.

Our unanimous exclamation was, "let us go and ſee the wonderful waterfall of the Wye!" Inſtead of the deafening cataract, we heard only the tinkling (or, with your leave, Meſſrs. Touriſts, *piddling*) rill. From the bridge of one arch we ſaw an expanſe of rugged ſtones, and a few large maſſes of grey granite, over which, in a narrow channel, a little water dribbled in a parſimonious ſtream. So much for the Wye and its Alpine appendages. The veracious Mr. W——r talks of "cheerful white cottages at Rhaider." A ſucceſsful attorney, no *unuſual character in Wales*, has whitewaſhed his houſe, the only one we could deſcry; the other huts were conſtructed with mud walls, grey ſlate, or painted boards. Nothing habitable or inhabited can preſent a more finiſhed picture of deſolation. The accommodations above ſtairs were very moderate, but it is too ſoon to complain—"*O! paſſi graviora!*"

From Rhaider we reached the Devil's Bridge in five hours, with four horſes to the chaiſe for the greater part of nineteen miles, having aſcended a mountain of ſix miles, from which the proſpects were ſo grand, as to be loſt in an endleſs variety of maſſes. A fog then came on, and, in plain truth, we could have formed juſt as accurate a notion of the ſummit of a mountain from a garret window in London, between two ſmoky chimnies.

At Cwm Iſtwith, near Mr. Johnes's, at Hafôd, the road began to improve, and ſhewed ſome ſymptoms of the influence of an opulent and ſpirited man. We diſmounted at a vile hovel, enſigned with the "Three Crows," of high heraldic dignity among the ancient Britains. A party of cits from Cateaton ſtreet, having juſt launched a chariot, were taking the faſhionable tour through North Wales, and had pre-occupied the beſt room and all the beds, ſave and except a truckle, and we were five perſons. The hoſt, an exact counterpart of a German boor, promiſed to procure us accommodations at a farmhouſe, and we were fain to truſt ourſelves under his comfortleſs roof.

At this Bridge of the Devil, who wiſhes to ſtay,
Will find cheating and filth, and the Devil to pay.

Another party were on the point of departure, who were travelling on a romantic, but not irrational, plan. It conſiſted of a gentleman, his wife, and ſiſter, on foot, with a poney and panniers, and a ſervant to lead it. They told us, that their purſuit was botany and taking views, and were preparing to aſcend the heights of Plimlimmon. The contraſt between theſe was very ſtriking.

The cataract of the river Mynach, under the bridge, is truly a tremendous ob-

ject, as a piece of mock scenery. The dry summer had greatly prevented the effect of the whole, but the cascade was still sufficiently considerable to astonish even the most phlegmatic visitor. Another fall of the Rhidoll is particularly well seen from a window in the inn: as the acclivities are very numerous, and covered with dwarf wood, forming several deep dells, which open to a center, they are very singular and beautiful. I was reminded by those above the Rhydoll, of St. Vincent's rocks, at Bristol Wells; but here is no bare face of rock of any great extent. The modern bridge was constructed, about forty years since, upon the old one, which is said to have been built by the monks of Strata Florida, and the merit of the performance is now transferred from them to the Devil. There is, however, scarcely a mountainous country in Europe in which he has not employed himself as usefully, according to tradition.

Hints for a Description.

"The eye, mistrusting, asks if this be Wales?"

Take *quantum suff.* of strong expressions, such as "archetypes of nature—thundering cataracts, gloriously irregular—noises loud and ruinous"—"leaping waters, precipitated in an almost inexpressible direction"—"stupendous chasms—incessant repercussions," &c. &c. bottle them for use, or, if to be applied in a *solid state*, they may be mixed together, after the manner of salmagundi or hog's pudding, and they will produce an admirable specimen of fine writing. *N. B.* This family receipt, formerly in the possession of Mr. C. has been used with great success by the peripatetic Mr. W. Mr. M and the Cambrian Director, &c.

No chaise to Aberystwith could be procured for three or four days, and although forced to remain, we were much gratified by views of nature, in her wildest form. We visited Hafod, where Mr. Johnes has improved his wooded vallies, and cut paths, with great judgment, above the torrent river Ystwith, and its frequent cascades. Before the approach to the house is a very noble theatre of wood, rising to the summit of the mountain, which rivals many in the Appennines. Mr. Johnes has adopted no particular style of architecture. His house is a sort of Morisco, or whim castle, with no pretensions to regular Grecian, Gothic, or Chinese. The apartments are, notwithstanding, well proportioned, and spacious. The library is an octagon, lighted from a cupola, with a gallery supported by marble columns of the correct Doric order, and opening to a conservatory. There is a fine collection of books, chiefly relating to virtu and the belles lettres, with many curious editions of Froissart, of which Mr. Johnes is about to favour the world with a translation, and which he pursues "*con amore.*" The effect of the whole is extremely imposing, and, as a temple of the Muses, is not too large to be habitable and useful.

Returning to the Devil's Bridge, we continued our route over the mountains, which gave us a view of the sea, and the points of Cader Idris and Plinlimmon.

It is worthy of remark, to those who talk of the improved state of society and manners in South Wales, that the farmer, at whose house we slept, who is a man of wealth, and had a stock of 5000 sheep, though he had rebuilt it, some years since, has not yet whitewashed any of the rooms—such are his ideas of comfort, by no means peculiar. (*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca
Ausi deserere.

IT is a subject of regret that among the translators who have endeavoured to bestow an English dress on the authors of Greece and Rome, so few have devoted their time to Greek inscriptions, and other fragments bequeathed to us by the earliest antiquity. Some have even taken umbrage at the term *Epigram*, as bestowed improperly on a composition containing generally neither point nor equivoque, but a simple memorial of facts not unfrequently trivial, of persons inglorious, or places unknown.

From a specimen of the worst Epigrams made by the later collectors, Lord Chesterfield was probably led into the error of uttering his interdict against the whole body. Nay, such was that nobleman's vivacity of thinking and speaking, that he not improbably formed his opinion from a hint dropped in conversation, and not from any intimate acquaintance with the species of composition which he has most inconsiderately reviled. A few of his Lordship's admirers caught the idea, and ignorance and stupidity joined in the hue and cry, led on by fashion and ability.

The exploded epigrams found an admirer in Dr. Johnson, who employed his last moments in translating several of them into Latin with elegance and fidelity. And Mr. Cumberland has presented us, in his

Observer,

Obſerver, with ſome which he has rendered into our own language but more particularly of the fragments which have come down to us from the comic poets.

Let thoſe who object to the word *epigram*, refer to any book of etymology, and ſatisfy their doubts; but let them not object to ſeeing them in an Engliſh dreſs, ſince they are the very men and women of all others, who ſhould own themſelves indebted to the tranſlator.

Men of genius have inſtructed the two great epic Poets to ſing in Engliſh numbers. Even Horace, who combines all the gaiety of the moſt gay, with the thoughtfulneſs of the moſt ſerious, who illuſtrates the greateſt variety of ſubjects with expreſſions for ever new and varying; even the facetious, yet profound, the refined, yet nervous, Horace has met with imitators, paraphraſts and tranſlators. That any perſon ſhould have revolted from a taſk which requires talents ſeemingly ſo oppoſite, I ſhould not have been ſurprized, as I conſider Horace in the light of a ſtanding argument againſt the aſſertion made by Locke, which prohibits wit from making an alliance with judgment.

Aut acrem flammæ ſonitum dabit, atq. ita vinclis
Excidet, aut in aquas tenues dilapſus abibit.

At one time he is all dignity, at another playful or ſatyrical; and even ſhould his imitator preſerve conſiſtency thus far, he will elude the graſp in a ſhape as unlike theſe, as Therſites to Hercules. True it is, that nothing comprehends greater variety than the epigram, and as the charm of compoſitions ſo light and ſhort is made up of novelty, ſurprize and elegance, the leaſt deviation from the former even with the aſſiſtance of the two latter, is more reproachable than in longer compoſitions, and a failure in the latter totally inexcuſable. In naturalizing theſe plants ſo flouriſhing in the atmoſphere of Greece, many would have died as ſoon as tranſplanted—many would have aſſumed a hue leſs lively, and from wild flowers would have become plants of the hot-houſe; but ſome, doubtleſs, under ſkilful hands would have worn their former honours, with a diminution neither of colour nor of fragrance.

No place has given an aſylum more ſecure to the baniſhed Muſes of Greece than our iſland—by no maſters have her melodies been more faithfully and ſcientifically tranſpoſed to charm the ear, and dwell upon the heart. On caſting my eye over the Anthologia, and Mr. Cumberland's Obſerver, I found that Ben Jonſon has been twice indebted to Greek hints for two of his moſt ſucceſsful pieces. From a Greek inſcription of two lines he has taken a thought on which he has dilated, and judiciouſly too, to five times the number. The verſes are inſcribed to Euripides, by Ion:

Οὐ σὸν μνῆμα τόδ' ἐς' Ευριπίδη ἀλλὰ σὺ τῆδε,
Τῇ σῇ γὰς δόξῃ μνῆμα τόδ' ἀμπέχεται.

The lines of our countryman are inſcribed to the memory of Michael Drayton, the poet. He thus addreſſes the "pious marble:"

"And when thy ruins ſhall diſclaim
To be the treaſurer of his name,
His name, that cannot fade, ſhall be
An everlaſting monument to thee."

For the next diſcovery of imitation the world is indebted to Mr. Cumberland, who profeſſes himſelf to be "much ſurprized at finding that our learned poet had been poaching in an obſcure collection of love letters, written by the ſophiſt Philoſtratus, in a very rhapſodical ſtile, for the purpoſe of ſtringing together a parcel of unnatural conceits." For this moſt popular and exquiſitely beautiful ſong, to which Jonſon has ſtood father, we are indebted to a pretty turn in letter xxiv, of Philoſtratus—ἐμοι δε μόνοις προπινε τοις ομμασι, εἰ δε βελει, τοις χειλεσι προσφερουσα, πλησω φιλημάτων το ἐκπωμα, ᾠ ὕτως δίδε, &c. —which ideas, together with the ſubſequent thoughts, are familiariſed to us by the well-known ſong—

"Drink to me only with thine eyes."

And this alſo bears a ſtrong reſemblance to an epigram of Meleager's, of which the following is a pretty cloſe tranſlation.

Ειμι μεν ἀ φιλοσινος

Farewel to wine—yet if thou bid me ſip,
Preſent the cup more honour'd from thy lip.
Pour'd by thy hand, to roſy draughts I fly,
And caſt away my ſtern ſobriety.
For, as I drink, ſoft raptures tell my ſoul,
That Julia left a kiſs within the bowl.

One of the few tranſlated epigrams (that of Simonides on the tomb of Sophocles) excited a ſenſation ſo ſtrong, that muſic was adapted to the words, and it is ſung and admired by the beautiful and gay, who know not how far they are indebted, in this inſtance at leaſt, to learning and genius, for the pleaſure which they receive —ἁρεμ' ὑπερ τυμβοιο Σοφοκλεος—

Angl. "Wind, gentle evergreen," &c.

One peculiar excellence belonging to thoſe Greek inſcriptions which are in honour of departed merit, is the happy elegance with which the name is inſerted; and

and (it has been well said) that the lines inscribed by Pope to the illustrious dead, are "Epitaphs to let." Neither is the omission of name the only defect; the virtues which are so liberally bestowed on them, have no peculiar cast of character. They are "the scourge of knaves."—"Honest courtiers."—"Statesmen, yet friends to truth."—"Uncorrupted e'en amongst the great;"—and, "They are all, all honourable men."—Yet the very persons whose fame it is designed to commemorate, are forgotten in the rhymes built to their immortality.

As the design of this essay is to encourage translations, and as no precept is equally forcible with example, I take the liberty of offering a few inscriptions, which in general will not be found liable to the objections offered against those of our admired countryman; and here I wish it to be understood that the structure of our language induces, or rather compels me to change the name, which would often impede the verse if admitted—*e. g.*—Clarista—Heliodora—Zenophile; besides which objection to the admission of Grecian names (which only applies to very light and short poems), my intention of naturalizing the epigrams, and making them in some respects strictly English, would present another reason.

Ὃν γάμον, ἀλλ' Ἀΐδην, &c. MELEAGER.

Clarissa, when she loos'd her virgin zone,
Found in the nuptial bed her early grave;
Death claim'd the bridegroom's rites; to Death alone
The treasure, promis'd to her spouse, she gave.

To sweetest sounds the happy evening fled,
The flute's soft strains, and hymeneal choir;
At morn sad howlings echo round the bed,
And the glad hymns on quivering lips expire.

The very torches, that, at fall of night
Shed their bright radiance o'er the nuptial room,
Those very torches, with the morning's light,
Conduct the lovely sufferer to her tomb.

Meleager is supposed to have written the following epigram on the death of his wife.

Δακρυα σοι χ' ὑερθεν.

Tears o'er my parted Thirza's grave I shed,
Affection's fondest tribute to the dead;
Flow, bitter sorrows, o'er a consort's shrine,
Pledge of the love that bound her soul to mine;
Break, break my heart, o'erfraught with bursting woe,
An empty offering to the world below:
Ah plant regretted—death, remorseless power,
With dust unfruitful, choak'd thy full-blown flower.
Take, earth, the gentle inmate to thy breast,
And soft-embosom'd bid my Thirza rest.

The following inscribed to Anacreon, is evidently formed on the model of that inscribed by Simonides to Sophocles:

Θαλλοι τετρακορυμβος Ανακρεον' αμφιτε κισσος.

Grow, clustering ivy, where Anacreon lies;
There may soft buds from purple meadows rise;
Gush, milky springs, the poet's turf to lave,
And fragrant wine flow joyous from his grave;
Thus charm'd his bones shall press their narrow bed,
If aught of pleasure ever reach the dead.
In these delights he sooth'd his age above,
His life devoting to the lyre and love.

The following epigram is an exception to the rule of Dr. Johnson, which directs the insertion of the name. It is hoped that some other excellence may make amends for the omission. A father laments the death of a daughter at a time when he expected to have solemnized her nuptials.

Λεκτρα σοι ἀντι γαμων επιτυμβια, &c.

Sweet maid, thy parents fondly thought
To strew thy bride-bed, not thy bier;
But thou hast left a world o'erfraught
With wiles, and toils, and many a tear;
For us remains a journey drear;
For thee a bless't and calm repose,
Uniting in thy short career
The fruit of age—of youth the rose.

Having devoted my leisure hours for some time past to a perusal of the lighter pieces of Grecian poesy, I was insensibly led first to admire, and afterwards to attempt a translation of those which suited my taste—Matter swells under our hands—The translations which I have already finished are numerous: the pleasure of translating induced me to enquire into the history of the authors to whom I owed my amusement. All the knowledge we have gained in a favourite pursuit appears trifling while any thing remains to be known; and upon this principle I have drawn up an account from the first to the latest collectors, which, together with translated specimens, I will deal out in monthly succession.

In the two next numbers I propose giving a short account of the persons to whom we are indebted for the Anthologia, with a few select epigrams from the work itself.

NARVA.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM totally unacquainted with any writer previous to Pliny the naturalist, by whom horse-shoes may be mentioned. But Suetonius, his contemporary, relates an anecdote in the twenty-third section of the Life of Vespasian, that is not entirely foreign to your Correspondent's query. He says, that Vespasian, being one day upon a journey, suspected his muleteer of dismounting to shoe his mules, only that he might afford delay to some one who sought the Emperor on legal business. Vespasian immediately asked the cost of shoeing, and (in the words of one of our old translations) articled for half. "Mulionem in itinere quodam suspicatus ad calceandas mulas desiliisse, ut adeunti litigatori spatium moramque præberet; interrogavit, quanti calceassetur, pactusque est lucri partem."

Your's, &c. ATTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the numerous valuable uses of your excellent Miscellany, not the least important appears to me to be the opportunity it affords of giving universal circulation to observations on the state of our language, and of noticing such improper innovations as are apt to insinuate themselves into our common forms of speech, before they become so firmly rooted as to leave little hope of their removal. I have, therefore, much pleasure in finding that you very liberally afford room for occasional remarks of this kind.

I am led to this reflection by the account given in your last Obituary of the late well-known Italian dancing-master, Gallini, who is there denominated, and, I believe, ever since he was knighted in Italy, has been usually called, Sir John.—I have met with more than one instance of the same kind; and have particularly observed, that, in some late publications, the celebrated naturalist Linnæus is called Sir Charles. Now this growing practice appears to me to be a very gross impropriety. It is very true that Sir John or Sir William is the style of address to a British knight, but it is not so to an Italian *cavaliere*, or a Swedish knight of the Polar Star. In like manner, an English Baron is always styled my Lord, or his Lordship, and whenever we speak of a British Duke, we say, his Grace; but to the foreign *noblesse* these titles are never applied. A French *Duc* or *Marquis* is simply *Monsr. le Duc* or *Monsr. le Marquis*; and what Englishman would ever think of addressing either of them as my Lord Duke or your Lordship? I believe, however, some of our newspapers did, once or twice, style Lord Nelson—his Grace the Duke of Bronte; but the absurdity was too glaring to last long, and is now universally dropped; and I own I can perceive no greater propriety in calling Signor Gallini Sir John, on account of his having been knighted by the Pope, than there would have been in addressing the late Doctor Dimsdale by the title of my Lord, because he was made a Baron by the Empress of Russia.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. S. H.

Jan. 3, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sure many of your readers will participate in the pleasure I feel, when I inform you, that Captain Wilson, who, some years ago, brought Prince Lee Boo to England, has now brought over a Chinese, for the sole purpose of being instructed in European literature. His name is Young Saam Tak; he is about five and twenty, perfectly polite and amiable in his manners, and very interesting in appearance. He is fondly attached to the national habit of his country, which he constantly wears; and answers with the most obliging readiness such questions respecting the peculiarities of his countrymen as he can be made to comprehend, by the numerous strangers who visit him. He is at present at the Sierra Leone School at Clapham, where his progress in our language is necessarily slow, being unassisted either by an English master acquainted with the Chinese, or a vocabulary or dictionary of both languages. If any of your Correspondents could suggest a plan to facilitate his acquiring our language, or give information where books likely to promote his improvement, could be procured, they would perhaps assist in furnishing a key to vast stores of knowledge at present inaccessible, or forward the illumination of a mighty people, who, blinded by prejudice, have hitherto considered European literature unworthy their attention.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* PRINCE *of* PEACE, GENERALISSIMO *of the* SPANISH ARMIES. *By a Gentleman lately returned from Spain.*

DON Manuel Godoy was born at Badajos about the year 1766 or 1767, of parents, whose necessities were often relieved by the usual donation of soup, &c. at the Convents, and who were occasionally employed in secreting smuggled goods during the night. Many of the respectable inhabitants of that city are still living witnesses of the miserable situation of the Godoy family. Their connection with smugglers*, however, encreasing as the family acquired strength, it was doubtless that idea that first induced the two elder brothers, Luis and Manuel, to become soldiers in the king's life guards, where smuggling is carried on in the most open manner. Luis set out for Madrid and entered a private soldier in the life guards, where he had not done duty long before his portly figure caught the attention of the then Princess of Asturias, who enjoyed the honours of Queen, Charles III. being a widower. She began in her usual manner of sending him rich presents, such as a snuff-box of tortoise-shell, with her portrait set in gold, which was generally worth an ounce of Spanish gold, or 3l. 12s. sterling. Sometimes articles of much greater value, and sometimes a purse full of ounces of gold. At length she ventured to procure him a pair of colours, and Luis appeared a complete officer. During this time Manuel arrived; and his brother's success enabled him to keep him as a cadet rather than to enter as a private soldier, hoping that he should soon be able to procure him preferment. In the mean time the jealous eye of Charles III. regretting his error of forcing his son to marry, became every day more alert to the gross imprudencies of his daughter-in-law, and he beheld her attachment to this new-made officer with the most poignant indignation, and sent him immediately into exile, prohibiting his ever coming within twenty five leagues of Madrid, giving him however the command of a company in the militia of Extremadura, and also of an old fortress in that province. He was also promised the cross of the military order of Alcantara, but Charles's passion was too violent to wait that ceremony, and he was dismissed with the nominal title of the order. This was the period when the family began to think seriously of nobility; and it was then that they found the noble appendage of *de Alvarez*. Whether the Godoys were originally of Alvarez, and had acquired a title to that seignory, which the vulgar pronunciation of the Extremadurians had originally contracted, and in fine omitted, is a question I have not found any Spanish antiquary disposed to resolve. It now rests on the *ipse dixit* of the Prince, and there exists no negative evidence. The exile of Luis was effected; and the Queen (the Princess of Asturias) with all the facility that one forgets a lady of easy virtue, forgot her lover in the pursuit of other gallants. It has been said, but erroneously, that her majesty kept sending him presents in his exile, by the hands of Manuel, who was introduced to her by the Duchess of Alva, under pretext of playing on the guitar; the latter circumstance is too ridiculous to require refutation: but the contrary is the fact, nor does it appear that the Queen ever saw Manuel till after the death of Charles III. Indeed she was too much occupied in meeting with gallants whom she could enjoy, without spending in fruitless efforts the time necessary to her other amusements. During the long banishment† of Luis, Manuel procured an appointment in the guards, and also had married an amiable young woman, by whom he has had four or five children. At length the death of Charles III. gave existence to the era of our hero's glory. On this event Luis, hoping to be recalled from exile, determined on addressing a loving memorial to her majesty, recalling to her memory the numerous tender pledges of his attachment, and his eagerness to again approach her person. The difficulty of presenting this memorial to the hands of

* Badajos has existed many years by smuggling only, there being no legal commerce pursued that can be avoided.

† The precipitation and rigour of banishment from the court of Madrid, present an example of merciless cruelty and tyranny: the *desterrados* are gone in an hour, no one knows where, no one dares to ask, and no one knows their former friends or connections, lest they should be involved in a similar fate. Nor does any one dare either to write or receive a letter. Thus a character, as popular in Madrid as some speakers in the House of Commons in London, will be precipitated in a day into an oblivion as great as if dead forty years. These are the blessings of absolute monarchy!

the Queen herſelf, was the only obſtacle; and for this Manuel was deemed the moſt proper perſon. This he performed *con acierto**. Her majeſty received the memorial moſt graciouſly, but was more ſtruck with the young, bold, and brawny figure that preſented it, than with the plaintive tale of an inamorato long ſince enjoyed. The Queen, after appointing a more convenient hour to take the matter into conſideration, and to converſe with him perſonally, diſmiſſed Manuel with a preſent, which at once indicated her private feelings and perſonal attachment. From this period fortune ſeems to have borne him on her wings to the temple of Honour, as his advancement was as rapid as the ſmiles of that fickle goddeſs. Luis's exile was terminated, and he received a colonel's commiſſion in the Guards. But a new office was created for Manuel, adjutant-general of the Life-guards, with the rank of major-general in the army. He had not held theſe ſituations long, till he ſucceeded, through the conſummate addreſs of the Queen, in ingratiating himſelf with the King, and was ſhortly after made a lieutenant-general in the army, and called upon to be one of his Majeſty's miniſters, in the capacity of firſt ſecretary of ſtate. It was at this period that he acquired ſuch a complete aſcendency over the King's mind, by doing every thing as he thought proper, without inquiring for his Majeſty's approbation. This was ſo flattering to the King's natural indolence, which hates political affairs, that he reſolved never after to have another miniſter; and that he ſhould govern and direct the helm of the ſtate as might be agreeable to his particular views. His Majeſty felt grateful to the man who had thus relieved him from the burden of government, and he continued pouring honours and wealth upon his head. It was now that Manuel was to be ennobled, and it muſt be confeſſed, that he evinced addreſs, in claiming nobility from his anceſtors, rather than for his perſonal merit. Don Manuel Godoy de Alvarez was created a grandee of Spain of the firſt claſs, under the title of Duke of Alcadia: the king beſtowing on him the royal domain of Alcadia, and alſo the revenues of four of the moſt wealthy military orders, which muſt have been rather above than below 100,000l. ſterling a year. The new Duke of Alcadia found his power unlimited; his moſt diſtant relatives all placed in the moſt lucrative offices; the moſt trifling favours of the court not to be obtained without his permiſſion; and the ancient grandees of Spain paying their court to him, and attending his levees with equal aſſiduity as thoſe of the King's. The Queen's liberality to him, at leaſt in her perſonal favours, was unremitting; and their amours now became ſo common, ſo public, and ſo much in defiance of all decency or decorum, that I ſhould be ſorry to abuſe the language in a deſcription of their wanton exceſſes. The period of the war with France arrived, in which the Duke of Alcadia evinced more power than political ſagacity. The Grand Council of Caſtille was ſummoned, which was then a ſpirited, liberal, and independent body. This council, with the brave Count de Aranda at its head, decided in favour of *defenſive* meaſures, contrary to thoſe of the duke. Their timidity or prudence greatly incenſed the Duke of Alcadia, who, determined on *offenſive* meaſures and on plunder, diſſolved the council with great indignation, and baniſhed the worthy Count de Aranda to Sarragoza, where he ſurvived juſt long enough to witneſs the diſgrace and downfall of his country. Thus was the moſt noble and moſt ancient council in Europe annihilated by the puerile frenzy of a muſhroom duke; a council inſtituted by Alonzo XI. and the conquerors of the Moors in the end of the 10th or beginning of the 11th century; a council too from whoſe boſom ſprung ſome of the wiſeſt and moſt ſalutary laws, conceived in a genuine ſpirit of humanity, juſtice, and I would ſay liberty, were the word intelligible. This ancient council, which pointedly admoniſhed the emperor Charles V. and which repeatedly checked the ſanguinary ambition of the Philips, is now no more. True, another under the ſame name has been called into exiſtence, but it ſerves only to emblazon the ſhield of the Prince of Peace, and not to protect the rights and immunities of the nation. The war with France commenced, and during the time that the Spaniſh ſoldiers continued advancing into the French territories, they behaved with uncommon bravery, often fighting and conquering with two to three. The diſcordancy in the cabinet councils occaſioned them to receive orders to retire immediately into the Spaniſh territory, and to act for the future on the *defenſive* only. This order ſtruck a panic through the whole army; and they conceived themſelves inſulted and betrayed, and never after fought either with inclination or courage. The frontier towns fell before the French almoſt on their approach; and there

* We have no word in Engliſh ſo emphatic as the above to expreſs with effect.

there remained no alternative to save the country, but by making peace. This the short-sighted Duke thought could not be bought too dear under the circumstances, and consequently made a treaty, the folly of which posterity will lament. By this treaty the Spanish territory was curtailed; St. Domingo and Louisiana were delivered up to France; and an article was concluded, by which Spain was to furnish France with so many ships of the line, well equipped, whenever the latter power should be at war; and also to pay, support, and clothe 45,000 French soldiers to protect Spain, whether in war or peace. For this treaty the besotted Charles IV. made our hero *Principe de la Paz, y Capitan General de los Exercitos Espannoles por Tierra y por Mar*; giving him at the same time new domains, and the revenues of several ruined monasteries. Hitherto the impropriety of the Prince's conduct seems the natural consequence of his ignorance; but as his power and titles increased, his character appears marked with traits of treachery, cruelty, and tyranny, which can never be erased. I allude to his treatment of Don Gasper Melchior de Hovellanes*; a man of taste and genius; a philosopher, statesman, and agriculturist, not inferior to any other in Europe. He originally courted, admired, and became the assumed friend of this philosopher, and afterwards, without any other cause than his superior talents, which were uniformly directed by wisdom and penetration to the renovation of his unhappy country, became his most cruel and inveterate enemy, condemning him causelessly to a miserable prison in Mallorca, where he was precipitated from the first secretary-of-stateship, denied all communication with his friends, (even with his wife) and the use of pen, ink, and paper, and where he still drags out a miserably solitary existence. The cruel and unjust sufferings of this most worthy man will for ever stain the character of our hero with infamy and detestation. His conduct to two other respectable characters, but of less notoriety, was equally criminal and ferocious, falsely accusing them of partiality to the English.

About this period, his whimsical marriage with one of the Princesses Royal took place. His power now being absolute, and quite independent of the Queen, his contempt for her increased daily; which she perceiving, and never being able to discover whether he was married, proposed to her *Manuelito* (a diminutive of great tenderness in Spanish), in the public levee, to marry one of the Princesses, then present, to whom she pointed. The Prince answered, "that he was always ready to receive the favours of her Majesty;" and the then Archbishop of Toledo (an Italian) being present, the nuptials were celebrated immediately. This was the completion of his power.

At the re-establishment of the Pope, he obliged the Bishops of Spain, who had enjoyed the authority of Popes in their respective districts, during the interregnum, to tender their obeisance to the new Pope, who in return constituted him "Protector of the holy Catholic Faith;" and the Archbishop of Toledo, who celebrated his nuptials, was translated to Rome, with a Cardinal's hat. The present Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, Louis de Bourbon, is his matrimonial uncle. On the declaration of the unprovoked and unjust war against Portugal, our hero placed himself at the head of the soldiers, as Generalissimo of the army; but his principal and only achievement was breaking up some convents of women, and dispersing the nuns throughout the country; a conduct not very consistent with a Protector of the Catholic faith.

Whilst we view his political character, we behold it tissued with errors, crimes, and, occasionally, traits of benevolence; but from his private character we shrink with horror and disgust, at his endless and unlimited debaucheries, unparalleled in any Christian age or country. By amour he acquired his power and honours, and by amour he is determined to hold them. Fathers, mothers, husbands, brothers, will chearfully conduct their daughters, wives, or sisters, if somewhat handsome, to the attention of our Prince, in order to procure places and pensions from government. Every Spaniard expects a place or a pension, and he conceives, with justness, such means are the most likely to succeed. A handsome woman, of address, indeed, seldom fails to procure either her father, husband, brother, or other relative, a place: but at what a price!!! It is common to see six or seven of these hapless victims in his saloon every morning, with whom, in proportion to their beauty or charms, he regales himself in succession. This is a melancholy picture, but is not the less just. It is, however, a lamentable proof of the danger of satire; and had Cervantes never written his inimitable Don Quixotte, a Queen would never have dared to dispatch her emissaries to search for gallants, much less a Prince have dared to establish a seraglio in the capital of Spain;

* The Spanish write *j*, but pronounce it like an English *h*.

Spain; nor would *cabronazos** have had any other exiſtence than in words. Quixotte is an innocent and amuſing work to an Engliſh reader, but has proved fatal to the Spaniards. Happy would it be for Spain, had ſhe ſtill knights-errant in lieu of *cabronazos*; her chief towns would not then be deſolated by peſtilence and famine, nor her degenerate ſons ſunk in debility and premature old age. Notwithſtanding, among thoſe of education, there is ſtill modeſty in the men, and chaſtity in the women.

Of this Prince we ſhall only add, that he is ſtill a tender and attentive huſband to his firſt wife, for whoſe relations, as well as his own, he has made the moſt ample proviſion. To his ſecond he is by no means unkind. To the Queen he is dreadfully ſevere; determinedly thwarting all her ſchemes, and depriving her of every veſtige of regal authority.

This unhappy woman, who, whether, as it is ſaid, ſhe be ſubject to an infirmity of nature, or whether from an abandoned principle, the natural conſequence of an Italian education, muſt be claſſed with a Meſſalina, that has greatly injured Spain. Her private memoirs have been publiſhed, and ſaid to be authentic by thoſe who ought to know; but as it is a work, were it poſſible, more ſcandalous than that of Cleland, oblivion is its only deſert. To account for the contempt and ill-uſage of the Prince to her, it has been ſuppoſed that ſhe had, in ſome unguarded moment of pleaſure, propoſed to him the death of the King, or ſome ſuch deſperate expedient; otherwiſe, it is thought, he never would have dared to treat her in the manner he does. The King, ſimple man, knows nothing, nor minds nothing but fowling, to which he is extremely attached, and is an excellent markſman. The Queen is devoted to the ſearching for gallants, and the Prince conducts the government, and creates new nobles as he thinks fit. He is not really an enemy to learning, as he has been accuſed, but his ſchemes to protect it have been badly conceived, and proved equally fatal to the progreſs of knowledge. An inſtance appears in the abſurd privilege given to the late Don Joſeph Cavanilles, whoſe pupils only were permitted to fill the profeſſors' chairs in the different univerſities and public ſchools; all others, even thoſe of prior information, not diſciples of Cavanilles, were prohibited being profeſſors of botany. Cavanilles reſided a long time in Paris, where he acquired more cunning and intrigue than philoſophy; and his great labours conſiſted in reducing (improperly) the claſſes of Linnæus to fifteen. Such have been the left-handed efforts of the Prince to protect learning, and encourage the arts and ſciences. Of his manners, they are ſtrongly marked with provincialiſm; at firſt violent and impetuous; then cool, repentant, and meditative, and, in fine, paſſive, yielding, and friendly. He is a very able-bodied man, at preſent very corpulent: of a figure more agreeable from its ſtrength than beauty; of the deportment of a man of buſineſs rather than that of a courtier or philoſopher; and of a mien more ſtrong than noble. He is not deſtitute of talents, yet he rarely ſhews that depth of perſpicacity or ſhrewdneſs, which uneducated men, of ſtrong minds, generally evince. His levees are regularly and numerouſly attended by the firſt nobility of Spain; and he is not wanting in attention to the fair part of his viſitants. He is, however, hated and feared by the ancient grandees, whoſe privileges and influence he has greatly curtailed. In ſhort, his ignorance, his pride, and his debaucheries, have ruined and diſgraced his country, and cannot be held in too great deteſtation. His annual income has been eſtimated at upwards of 250,000l. ſterling, but is probably much more.

* I do not believe that either our language or morals would be benefitted by a tranſlation of this word: yet as curioſity may be more dangerous than truth, it means "men who ſell their wives' favours."

DR. JOHN MOORE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

IT has been remarked, that many of the ableſt and moſt virtuous prelates that have adorned the Church of England were the offspring of perſons in very humble ſituations in life, and that the catalogue of its primates, in particular, conſiſts almoſt entirely of men of very low extraction. Cranmer, Parker, Grindall, and Whitgift, the great pillars of the Church-eſtabliſhment after it had freed itſelf from the Papal yoke, were all of humble deſcent. Archbiſhop Abbot was educated and maintained by public charity. Laud's father was a weaver; Tillotſon's followed the ſame occupation, and neither of them was in circumſtances to provide for his ſon. Potter was a ſervitor in his college, and both Herring and Secker were more indebted to good fortune than to family connections for their elevation.

To the above celebrated names may be added that of the Right Rev. Dr. John Moore. He was a native of Glouceſter, in which city his father exerciſed the pro-

fession of a butcher; his circumstances were so low, that he was prevented from giving his son the education he desired and deserved. He was, therefore, brought up at the free school of his native city, and, on account of the docility of his behaviour and his promising talents, some friends procured him a humble situation in Pembroke College, Oxford, whence he afterwards removed to Christ Church, in that University.

While at College he applied himself with great assiduity to his studies, and acquired universal respect by the modesty of his demeanour, the regularity of his conduct, and his classical attainments. With these qualifications he had, however, no higher prospect than that of a country curacy; but one of those fortunate circumstances, which the individual can neither command nor influence, paved the way to his subsequent exaltation.

Mr. Bliss, the Savilian professor of geometry, and astronomer-royal, was in the habit of visiting the late Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. On one of these occasions the Duke requested him to recommend him a young man as private tutor to his son, the present Duke. While Bliss was in vain endeavouring to recollect a person qualified for that situation, young Mr. Moore happened to be strolling in the park. He happened to be of the same college as the professor, who entertained a sincere respect for him, and immediately recommended him to his Grace, as well qualified to undertake the charge. The Duke, in consequence, sent for Mr. Moore, who readily accepted his proposal.

This appointment, however, was not without humiliation. The pride of the Duchess would not permit the instructor of her son to dine in her presence, and Mr. Moore was, therefore, obliged to put up with a place at the second table. The mortification arising from this circumstance, at that time, perhaps, not very great, did not continue long; for this haughty lady, becoming a widow, actually made him an offer of her hand. Mr. Moore, from a strong principle of honour, declined the advantage of the connection; and so sensible was the young Duke of the generosity of his conduct, that, as the first token of his gratitude, he settled upon him an annuity of 400l. and rapidly obtained for him very valuable church preferment. In 1769, his Grace procured him a golden prebend in the cathedral at Durham; in 1771, he personally solicited for him, of the King, the deanery of Canterbury, which he obtained; and in 1775 Dr. Moore was elevated to the see of Bangor. —On the death of Dr. Frederic Cornwallis, in 1783, the see of Canterbury was offered to the Bishops Lowth and Hurd; but the former declined it on account of his advanced age and love of lettered ease, and the latter from affection to his own diocese of Worcester. It is reported that his Majesty, on this, desired each of those Prelates to recommend to him one of the Bishops, as the fittest, in their judgment, to fill the metropolitan chair; and that they both, without any previous knowledge of each other's opinion, named Dr. Moore. It has, nevertheless, been asserted by others, that his advancement to the Primacy was the effect of the same patronage which first raised him in the church.

Be this as it may, Dr. Moore was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and a more worthy Prelate could not have been selected for that elevated dignity. While occupying the first station in the church, he has avoided all other activity but that of Christian piety and spiritual duty. He has scarcely taken any part in political disputes, neither has he adopted any steps to inflame the minds of dissenters on the one hand, or to alarm the friends of orthodoxy on the other. When any measure has been agitated in the House of Peers, in which the interests of the church have been concerned, his Grace never failed to acquit himself with ability and moderation. During his Primacy, the extension of toleration and episcopacy have taken place; the Catholics having been greatly relieved in England, and Bishops appointed in America; and both these measures had his approbation and support. He was the constant friend of merit, and numerous acts of generous patronage might be recorded in his praise. The goodness of his heart is abundantly displayed in his conduct towards his poor relations. No sooner did he begin to taste the sweets of prosperity, than he hastened to communicate a portion of them to his family; and as he advanced in preferment, his attention towards it, and particularly to his father, who had failed in business, was proportionably increased.

Dr. Moore has afforded the public very little opportunity to appreciate his literary talents, having printed only two sermons; one preached before the Lords, on the 30th of January, 1771; and the other on the fast-day, in 1781.

His Grace married Miss Eden, a sister of Sir John Eden and the present Lord Auckland, a very celebrated beauty. His surviving children are, the Rev. George Moore,

Moore, rector of Wrotham, in Kent; Charles Moore, Esq. M. P. for Woodstock; the Rev. Robert Moore, rector of Latchingdon, in Essex; and John Moore, Esq. at the university of Oxford, the only child, it is believed, ever born to an Archbishop of Canterbury. Two of his Grace's daughters died of consumption within the last seven years.

He had been for a considerable time afflicted with severe illness, and on the 19th of January, 1805, he expired at his palace, at Lambeth, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 25th, about twelve at noon, the Loyal Lambeth Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, mustered in the Prince's gallery, Vauxhall-gardens, in compliment to Charles Moore, Esq. a son of the late Archbishop, who is a Captain in that corps, and marched from thence to Lambeth church, to attend the funeral of his Grace. At two o'clock the body was removed from the chamber in which it lay in the palace, through the long gallery, built by Cardinal Pole, into the body of the church. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Vyse, rector of Lambeth. The pall-bearers were Lord Henley, Sir Frederic Eden, Col. Eden, the Hon. Col. Eden, Morton Eden, Esq. Capt. Eden, Lieut.-Col. Bell, and John Eden, Esq. The chief mourners, the Archbishop's four sons. Lord Auckland and R. Richards, Esq. (his Grace's executors); together with the Rev, Mr. Sandeford and the Rev. Mr. Barton, chaplains to the noble Prelate; Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Young (his physician and apothecary); and several other friends, besides the churchwardens, &c. of the parish; and a numerous train of domestics, closed the procession. The body was deposited in a vault under the communion-table. The outside coffin was richly ornamented, and a mitre, highly gilt, was placed on the top of it, before it was lowered into the vault.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO MONEY.

THOU sweetest bliss of human life,
Uniting closely man and wife;
Thou canst the virgin's heart decoy,
And give old maids a sparkling joy.
Without thy aid, nought shines on earth
Of learning, title, or high birth.
E'en Saints above their patents owe
To canonizing Gold below.
Thou, Church and State's puissant good,
Canst rectify imperial blood!
Doctors, whom various symptoms guide,
In thy appearance most confide.
Conflicting Lawyers, too, agree,
When they refer the cause to thee.
Bent to thy shrine, all trades adore,
Exulting in prolific store.
O! thou, who rulest ev'ry head,
That plods by day, or schemes in bed,
Thou Guinea! stamp of Britain's love!
Thou *Georgium Sidus*, from above!
How thou canst cheer the poor man's heart!
Thou then do'st act thy noblest part.
But when thou tak'st a vicious freak,
To bribe the knave, corrupt the weak,
Or liv'st the heartless miser's joy,
Thou then art worse than base alloy.

J. A.

FROM THE LATIN OF NAUGERIUS.

AS late through the meadows fair Phillida stray'd,
And cull'd the sweet flow'rets, the pride of the grove;
Conceal'd in a rose-bush, the frolicksome maid
Espied the young urchin, the Dæmon of Love.

Midst a nosegay of lilies and roses confin'd,
She soon held his godship, who struggled in vain;
A strong silken fetter his pinions entwin'd,
And though gentle, unyielding was Phillida's chain.

But when plac'd on her kerchief, he roguishly eyed,
Her bosom that heav'd with so snowy a swell;
Ah mother! go seek a new Cupid, he cry'd,
For here I delighted for ever will dwell.

W. SHEPHERD.

AN EPITAPH

FOR THE LATE REV. JOSEPH FAWCETT, WHO, WHEN HE WAS MOST ADMIRED AS A PREACHER, WITHDREW, AND SPENT THE REMAINDER OF HIS LIFE IN RETIREMENT.

HE, whom the list'ning crowd admir'd,
With Virtue fraught, by Fancy fir'd,
Here sleeps; and numbers careless pass,
Without inquiring what he was.
A Preacher,—with whom few compare,
More full than Barrow, soft than Blair,
Preacher—of no mysterious school,
Nor of the Church nor State a tool.
His sermons were by Taste confess'd
True Wisdom, by the Muses dress'd;
Admiring thousands catch the flame,
And join to spread the Preacher's fame.
But no! the man of lofty mind
Such modesty with worth combin'd,
That, stealing from the noisy throng,
He, silent, dwelt the shades among,
Chusing the nobler, better part,
To cultivate poetic art;

And,

And, his whole soul in Peace possess'd,
Lash'd War, in its dread glories dress'd.
O! Reader, pause! with awe profound,
Where FAWCETT sleeps, 'tis holy ground!

POOR ISABELLA.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

KEEN blows the wind—I am naked and weary;
O'er the wide world do I wander forlorn:
Pity me, strangers, my path it is dreary,
Full oft' am I wounded by many a thorn.

The sky for my roof, and a stone for my pillow,
In the damp streets do I nightly remain;
Tost on the tempests of life's angry billow,
Poor Isabel, surely, has cause to complain.

No tongue speaks to her in the language of feeling;
No cheek wears the warm sunny grace of a smile;
O'er her bosom the ice of Despair is fast stealing,
Nought, nought can her soul's heavy anguish beguile.

Be hush'd for a moment, ye blasts of December,
And let the sad prayers of an out-cast arise;
Let the rich and the happy my sorrows remember,
And banish the tear from my lustreless eyes.

Those eyes were once fam'd for their sparkling and beauty;
How oft' have I heard they were bright as the sun;
But Isabel wander'd from honour and duty,
She listen'd, she trusted, and, oh! was undone.

Now worn by Disease, and the victim of Sorrow,
I call upon Death to alleviate my woe;
Unknowing what Fate has reserv'd for the morrow,
Impatient I wait for the finishing blow.

Ye maidens so rich in the spring-tide of beauty!
Oh! ye who are lovely, and virtuous as fair,
Gaze, gaze on this cheek when ye 'r wand'ring from Duty,
This cheek so impress'd with the signet of Care.

Nay, doubt not, it once was the throne of the Graces;
It once blaz'd with colours as bright as your own;
But Mis'ry has left there her eloquent traces;
The tingings of health and of virtue are flown.

Now slumb'ring on down, in the mansions of Gladness,
Behold the gay vulture that ruin'd my bloom;
He sleeps, while these senses are verging on madness;
But patience!—for God shall irradiate my gloom.

Ye rains that descend, and ye thunders that mutter,
Let fall your wild wrath on my shelterless head;
No sigh shall escape, no complaint will I utter,
The spirit of anger and murm'ring is dead.

This heart seems to warn me its journey is ended;
The cold gale of Death o'er my palsied frame sweeps;
The pulses of life and of pain seem suspended;
Slow, slow, through its channels the lagging blood creeps.

Oh Father of Mercies! thy hand will receive me;
The glories of God on my soul shall arise;
And, perchance, even those who refus'd to relieve me,
May then drop a tear where poor Isabel lies.

Chelsea, February, 1805.

VERSES

OCCASIONED BY THE AUTHOR'S PERCEIVING THE DEVASTATION COMMITTED AMONGST HIS FLOWERS BY THE STORM OF THE PRECEDING NIGHT.

AH! trust not, my Flowerets, your immature charms
To the smile that no sweetness can bring;
For the ray of December too languidly warms
To infuse the gay vigour of Spring.

On the bosom of Nature still fondly repose,
Nor unfold your fine forms to the day,
Lest the wild wing of Eurus, full-pinion'd with snows,
Sweep, relentless, your beauties away.

So Youth, in the spring-tide of Hope and Desire,
Every blossom of Pleasure expands,
Till Misfortune has quench'd of his ardour the fire,
And wild impulse no longer commands.

Thus December around him, with aspect so gay,
Soften'd airs did so artfully fling,
That his breath they mistook for the Zephyrs of May,
And his smile for the smile of the Spring.

And see, the fierce Winds of the Winter, tho' late,
The last vestige of Beauty deform:
My Hepaticas, sport not so rashly with Fate,
Nor unclose your blue eyes to the storm.

Nor thou, simple Primrose, so modest and pale,
Trust the beam that but smiles to betray;
For the Spoiler will rudely thy beauties assail,
And resign thee to scorn and decay.

But,

But, alas! all my caution in vain I lament,
For the Storm has deſtroy'd them at laſt:
It was Envy, enrag'd at their beauties, that lent
Her unpitying reſolves to the blaſt.

If content to have flouriſh'd in Spring's lovely prime,
They had ſipp'd the pure breeze and the ſtream,
They had mourn'd not, as Flowerets "born out of due time,"
The falſe ſmile of a premature beam.

Yet one Floweret ſtill lifts her low creſt from the vale,
'Tis of Chriſtmas the time-hallow'd roſe;*
Tho' with texture ſo fragile, and aſpect ſo pale,
Yet the image ſhe looks of Repoſe;

Undiſturb'd, ſhe can pillow her head on the ſnow,
And ſurvey, calmly ſmiling, the ſcene,
Till, ſubdued by her firmneſs, the turbulent foe
Becomes ſilent himſelf and ſerene

* Hellebore.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BRAWN.

BRAWN was an old word for fleſh, and though now appropriated to the rolls made from the boar, was once common to other kinds of meat. Among our old recipes of cookery we have *brawn of capons*; and in the Forme of Cury, in the time of Richard the Second, *brawn of ſwyne* is particularly diſtinguiſhed.

MASS-PRIEST.

A very ſingular inſtance of a *maſs-prieſt* occurs in the Domeſday Survey, at Witton, in Norfolk. He held thirty acres of land in free alms, by ſinging three daily maſſes for Edward the Confeſſor and his Queen; but, ſtrange as it may ſeem, was deprived of his poſſeſſions at the coming of the Conqueror.

ANCIENT GAME OF QUINTAIN.

In the days of feudal tyranny no perſon below the rank of an Eſquire could enter the liſts at a tournament. Such a prohibition, however, only operated among the inferior orders of the people in leading them to the invention of ſports which had a ſimilar tendency. Of this kind was the *Quintaine*, deſcribed in Dr. Henry's Hiſtory of Britain, vol. VI. page 371. See alſo Spelman and Dufreſne *in voce*. Archæologia. Biſhop Kennet's Parochial Antiquities in Gloſs. Pancirollus Tit. 21, cum Commentario. Dugd. Warw. page 166. Stowe 1, 301. Fitz Stephen's Hiſtory of London page 48.

A paſſage in one of Biſhop Hall's Satires intimates the Quintaine to have been a well-known ſport ſo late as the time of Queen Elizabeth:

"Time bids thee raiſe thine headſtrong thoughts on high,
To valour and advent'rous chivalry;
Pawne thou no glove for challenge of the deed,
Nor make thy *Quintaine* others' armed head."

And an ancient, manuſcript Life of Alexander the Great, in French verſe, written in the time of Edward the Third, and now preſerved in the Bodleian library, at Oxford (MS. Bodley. 264) contains ſeveral hundred illuminations of the manners and ſports of early times. Among them there is one inſtance of the Quintain, engraved in Mr. Strutt's Sports and Paſtimes, which forms a ſingular illuſtration of the laſt line quoted from Biſhop Hall.

Du Cange has cited one or two ancient romances where it ranks among the chief ſports of the time; as in Roman de Jordaine de Blaye,

"A la *Quintaine* et à l'eſcu juſter,
Et courſe as barres, et luities, et verſer."

and then adds a paſſage, I think, more immediately in point with the illumination that has been already mentioned, from Le Roman de Giron le Courtois. "Je ne vous tiens mie à ſi bons Chevalier, que je daigne prendre lance pour jouſter à vous; ains vous dy, que vous eſloignez de moy et me venez ferir de toute voſtre force, et je vous feray *Quintaine*.

VIRTUES OF THE MASS*.

Firſt, St. Auſten ſaith, the vertue of the maſs is more profit to him that heareth it, than if he went all his life days, and gave all his goods in alms; ¶ alſo, that day he ſeeth the bleſſed body of Chriſt ſhall be given to him neceſſary food; ¶ and idle words, and idle oaths ſpoken or ſworn are forgiven; and that day he ſhall not dye of no ſudden death, for if a man ſuddenly dye, it ſhall ſtand for his ſpuſett.

St. Gregory ſaith, the ſecond vertue is,

* Found about the year 1770, at Burnham Abbey, in Buckinghamſhire, where it had been concealed in the ceiling of a chamber. Communicated by Mr. C. Jarman, of Windſor.

tha

that the souls of them whom the hearer of the mass intendeth to pray for in time of the mass be saved from pain.

St. Bede saith, that the third vertue is, that whatsoever a man doth fayth that day is more convenient for his nature after the hearing of the mass than he is before.

St. Chrysostom saith, the fourth vertue is, that a man in hearing of mass agreeth not, nor believeth not, but as Adam and Eve did before the eating of the tree of life, *noder agrd ne synnyd.*¶ Also the children of Israel agreed, not as long as they eat manna in desart; nor that food went never to digestion, and he shall not be deprived of his food.

St. Powle saith, the fifth vertue is, that more avail the bedd or chief prayer, that is to say the mass is the prayer of Christ —and we be his members, therefore the mass more than all prayers availeth.

St. Bernard saith, the sixth vertue is, that if a woman be with child, and devoutly heareth the mass, if she travail that day shall have the less disease and pain in comparison.

St. Matthew saith, that the seventh vertue is, that a man which is penitent of his sins, and devoutly heareth the mass, whatsoever he asketh rightfully it shall be granted to him.

St. Anselem saith, the eighth vertue is, the pacys, going or coming for to hear mass, be numbered of God and shall be rewarded.

St. Bede saith, the ninth vertue is, that for every mass devoutly heard a sinner is converted, and a soul delivered out of pain, and also a rightfull man fyby lyd of his way of righteousness.

St. Bede saith, the tenth vertue is, that a mass availeth more in a man's life than a thousand after his death, and it availeth more for forgiveness of sin than any other prayer.

St. Bede saith, the eleventh vertue is, that while the mass in saying the sins of them that live and that be dead.

St. Bede saith, that the twelfth vertue is, that the saying of a mass is as much in value as the ben released, death of Christ on the cross; for as the death of Christ hath redeemed us from our sins, so saying of a mass lesseth and delivereth our souls from their pains; therefore the mass should be gladly and devoutly heard, by the which a man may be healthfully saved, and the souls from their pains to be delivered.

St. Bede saith, that a priest laying out of deadly sins, and in good purpose, if he say not his mass when he is disposed, he depriveth, as much as is in him, the blessed Trinity from his glory, the angels of heaven from their joy, and men labouring here on earth from their benefits and gifts of grace, and the souls that have departed, abiding of their paines for yefens, and therefore the worshipfull and reverend priests, whose order passes all other orders, remember this aforesaid to your laud and merits. A. D. MCCCCCXXXII.

Letter from John Dunning, Esq. to a gentleman of the Inner Temple.

" DEAR SIR,

" The habits of intercourse in which I have lived with your family, joined to the regard which I entertain for yourself, makes me solicitous, in compliance with your request, to give you some hints concerning the study of the law.

" Our profession is generally ridiculed, as being dry and uninteresting; but a mind anxious for the discovery of truth and information will be amply gratified for the toil, in investigating the origin and progress of a jurisprudence which has the good of the people for its basis, and the accumulated wisdom and experience of ages for its improvement. Nor is the study itself so intricate as has been imagined; more especially since the labours of some modern writers have given it a more regular and scientific form. Without industry, however, it is impossible to arrive at any eminence in practice; and the man who shall be bold enough to attempt excellence by abilities alone, will soon find himself foiled by many who have inferior understandings, but better attainments. On the other hand, the most painful plodder can never arrive at celebrity by mere reading; a man calculated for success, must add to native genius a distinctive faculty in the discovery and retention of that knowledge only, which can be at once useful and productive.

" I imagine that a considerable degree of learning is absolutely necessary. The elder authors frequently wrote in Latin, and the foreign jurists continue the practice to this day. Besides this, classical attainments contribute much to the refinement of the understanding and the embellishment of the style. The utility of grammar, rhetoric, and logic, is known and felt by every one. Geometry will afford the most opposite examples of close and pointed reasoning; and geography is so very necessary in common life, that there is less credit in knowing, than dishonour in being unacquainted with it. But it is history, and more particularly that of his own country, which will occupy the at-

tention and attract the regard of the great lawyer. A minute knowledge of the political revolutions and judicial decisions of our predecessors, whether in the more ancient or modern æras of our government, is equally useful and interesting. This will include a narrative of all the material alterations in the common law, and the reasons and exigencies on which they were founded.

I would always recommend a diligent attendance on the courts of justice, as by that means the practice of them (a circumstance of great moment) will be easily and naturally acquired. Besides this, a much stronger impression will be made on the statement of the case, and the pleadings of the counsel, than from a cold and uninteresting detail of it in a report. But above all, a trial at bar, or special argument, should never be neglected. As it is usual on these occasions to take notes, a knowledge of short hand will give such facility to your labour, as to enable you to follow the most rapid speaker with certainty and precision. Common place books are convenient and useful; and as they are generally lettered, a reference may be had to them in a moment. It is usual to acquire some insight into real business, under an eminent special pleader, previous to actual practice at the bar: this idea I beg leave strongly to second, and indeed I have known but few great men who have not possessed this advantage. I here subjoin a list of books necessary for your perusal and instruction, to which I have added some remarks; and wishing that you may add to a successful practice that integrity which can alone make you worthy of it,

I remain, &c. &c.

JOHN DUNNING.

N.B. Read Hume's History of England particularly observing the rise, progress, and declension of the feudal system. Minutely attend to the Saxon government that preceded it, and dwell on the reigns of Edward I. Henry VI. Henry VII. Henry VIII. James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II.

Blackstone. On the second reading turn to the references.

Mr. Justice Wright's learned Treatise on Tenures.

Coke's Littleton, especially every word of Fee-simple, Fee-tail, and Tenant in Tail.

Coke's Institutes; more particularly the 1st and 2d; and Serjeant Hawkin's Compendium.

Coke's Reports. Plowden's Commentary. Bacon's Abridgement; and First Principles of Equity. Pigott on Fines. Reports of Croke, Burrow, Raymond, Saunders, Strange, and Peere Williams. Paley's Maxims. Lord Bacon's Elements of the Common Law.

Lincoln's Inn, March 3, 1779.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

OF the nine papers presented to this learned body, and which they have thought deserving of publication, six are connected with the science of Chemistry.—The others are as follow:—one on Mathematics, by Mr. Woodhouse; another, on Natural History, by Dr. Russell; and a third, by Dr. Herschel, on the Changes of Situation of Double Stars.

CHEMISTRY.

From Mr. HATCHET'S Account of Analytical Experiments and Observations on Lac, we learn, that the period of its introduction into Europe cannot be ascertained, and that the natives of India have long employed it for various purposes, exclusive of those which cause it to be in request with Europeans. The Hindûs dissolve shell-lac in water, by the mere addition of a little borax, and the solution, being then mixed with ivory-black, or lamp-black, is employed by them for ink. The knowledge of this fact led Mr. Hatchet to make the experiments now to be briefly noticed.

From the natural history of lac, we find that it is the nidus, or comb, of the insect called coccus, or *chermes lacca*, deposited on branches of certain species of the mimosa, and other plants. It is distinguished into four kinds, of which, however, only three are commonly known in commerce, viz. the stick-lac, seed-lac, and shell-lac. The difference of these from the lump-lac is, 1. That the stick-lac is the comb in its natural state, incrusting small branches or twigs; 2. Seed-lac is said to be the above separated from the twigs, and reduced into small fragments; 3. Lump-lac is formed from seed-lac, and made into cakes; and, 4. Shell-lac is prepared from the cells, liquified, strained, and formed into thin transparent lamina. The best stick-lac is of a deep red colour;

for, if it is pale and pierced at the top, the insects have left their cells, which are then of no use as a dye or colour, but it may be, better for varnishes. The seed-lac contains but little of the colouring-matter; but shell-lac contains the least of all.

I. Effects of different Menstrua on Lac.

1. When water is poured on stick-lac, it is tinged with red, and, with the assistance of heat, a deep crimson solution is formed; but, after several such operations, the stick-lac becomes a mere yellowish brown substance, and the water no longer receives any colour. The matter separated from the stick-lac amounts to about ten per cent. Seed-lac will not afford more than two and a half or three per cent. and shell-lac will not yield more than one-half per cent.

2. Alcohol dissolves a considerable portion of each of the different kinds of lac; and, when heat is not employed, the dissolved part is resin, combined with some of the colouring-matter; but if digested with heat, the solution becomes turbid, and it is difficult afterwards to obtain it in a state of transparency. The resin may be obtained by subjecting the solution to evaporation or distillation. The solution formed by digesting stick-lac in alcohol, without heat, is of a dark brownish red colour, and the proportion of resin thus dissolved amounts to sixty-seven or sixty-eight per cent. The seed-lac yields, when very pure, to alcohol, about eighty-eight per cent. of resin; and shell-lac, in small fragments, by simple digestion, with alcohol, afforded nearly ninety-one per cent.

3. Sulphuric ether does not seem to act so powerfully upon lac as alcohol; but in certain circumstances it may be advantageously used for the purpose of analysis.

4. Concentrated sulphuric acid acts in the first instance on the colouring-matter of lac; the part separated is insoluble, resembling coal, and a considerable quantity of sulphuric acid gas is evolved.

In this way Mr. Hatchet has given the result of experiments on lac with the other acids, both mineral and vegetable, and also with the alkalies.

II. Analytical Experiments on Lac.

This second section gives a full account of the analyses of the several kinds of lac; from which are deduced the properties of the colouring extract of lac, of the resin of lac, of the gluten of lac, and of the wax of lac, all four of which substances are found in the several varieties of lac, though the resin is the predominant substance, as will be seen by the following tables:

Stick-lac, 100 *parts.*

Resin,	68
Colouring-extract,	10
Wax,	6
Gluten,	5.50
Extraneous substances,	6.50
	96.00

Seed lac, 100 *parts.*

Resin,	88.50
Colouring extract,	2.50
Wax,	4.50
Gluten,	2
	96.50

Shell-lac, 100 *parts.*

Resin,	90.90
Colouring extract,	0.50
Wax,	4.00
Gluten,	2.80
	96.20

As a general result, it should be stated, that lac consists principally of resin, mixed with certain proportions of a peculiar kind of wax, of gluten, and of colouring-extract. Hence it may be denominated a cero-resin, mixed with gluten and colouring-extract.

III. General Remarks.

Although lac is indisputably the production of insects, yet it possesses few of the characters of animal substances. The greater part of its aggregate properties, as well as of its component ingredients, are such as appertain to vegetable bodies. Lac, or, as it is improperly called, gum-lac, is manufactured by the natives of India into rings, beads, and other female ornaments. When formed into sealing-wax, it is employed as a japan, and for different coloured varnishes. The colouring part is formed into lakes for painters; a sort of Spanish-wool for the ladies is also prepared with it; and, as a dying material, it is in general use. The resinous part is even employed to form grind-stones, by melting it, and mixing with it three parts of sand. For making polishing grind-stones, the sand is sifted through fine muslin.

The solution of lac in water may be employed as a varnish, which is equal in durability, and other qualities, to those prepared with alcohol. It is also of great use as a vehicle for colours; of course, in many arts and manufactures, the solutions of lac will be found of much utility; for, like mucilage, they may be diluted with water;

water; and yet, when dry, are little, if at all, affected by it. Lac is ſoluble in the alkalies, and in ſome of the acids; a fact which is in oppoſition to the generally received opinion of chemiſts, viz. that acids and alkalies do not act upon reſinous bodies.

The alkaline ſolutions of reſin may be found uſeful in ſome of the arts; for many colours, eſpecially thoſe which are metallic, when diſſolved in acids, may be precipitated, and combined with reſin, by adding the former to the alkaline ſolutions of the latter. It is probable, alſo, that medicine may derive advantages from ſome of this ſeries of alkaline and acid ſolutions of the reſinous ſubſtances.

The next chemical paper contains "Obſervations on Baſalt, with geological Remarks, by GREGORY WATT, Eſq." Theſe are chiefly the reſult of the following experiment, made on a very large ſcale.

One of the common reverberatory furnaces uſed in iron-founderies for the fuſion of pig-iron, was ſtrongly heated by fire and maintained many hours. About ſeven hundred weight of amorphous baſalt, called alſo rowley-rag, was broken into ſmall pieces, melted, and collected in the deeper part of the furnace, in which, in ordinary operations, the melted iron is collected. It did not require half the fuel to fuſe the baſalt that would have been neceſſary to melt an equal weight of pig-iron. When perfectly melted, it formed a liquid glaſs. The fire was maintained, though with gradual diminution, for more than ſix hours; the ſurface of the glaſs was then covered with heated ſand, and the furnace was filled with coals, which were conſumed very ſlowly. After eight days, the maſs was extracted, from a careful examination of which, Mr. Watt is led to make a variety of very ingenious obſervations. Some of theſe illuſtrate the analogy which exiſts between the aqueous and igneous formations, and ſhow, that preciſely the ſame order and kind of arrangement are followed in the generation of ſtony maſſes from water as from fire; for the change of ſtructure, which is the moſt inexplicable part of the proceſs by which glaſs paſſes into ſtone, is almoſt exactly imitated in the formation of calcareous ſtalactites.

Having examined the various theories on this ſubject, Mr. Watt obſerves, that ſome of the proceſſes deſcribed appear to yield a probable explanation of ſome of the peculiarities of baſalt. The general diſpoſition of baſalt to divide into globular maſſes, in decompoſing, has not been accounted for. The common effects of decompoſition are certainly inadequate; for it is common to ſee a large block of amorphous baſalt ſeparate into numerous balls, after a few months or years expoſure to the weather; and, rapid as the proceſs of decompoſition has been in the intervening portions, theſe balls reſiſt its farther progreſs with uncommon obſtinacy. This and other phenomena Mr. Watt takes pains to illuſtrate and explain. He conceives, that, as a perfect ſimilarity of ſtructure may exiſt in the products of aqueous and igneous formation, the truth of his deductions are entirely independent of either theory; and that, if ever the period ſhould arrive when the origin of baſalt ſhall be determined, his inferences may be accommodated with equal facility to either mode of agency. He conſiders moſt of the configurations of baſaltic columns as ſolely attributable to contraction, which is only a farther extenſion of the aggregate force, and muſt be regulated by the texture, form, and poſition, of the maſs. Where the texture of the maſs is homogeneous, and its contractions uniform, its dimenſions may be diminiſhed without its continuity being deſtroyed, provided its aggregation be ſo ſtrong as to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of the maſs, and its adheſion to other ſubſtances.—But, when the reſiſtance is ſufficient to overcome the aggregation, the maſs will be rent by fiſſures perpendicular to the direction in which the greateſt reſiſtance to its contraction takes place; therefore, if it be an extenſive tabular maſs, it will be divided into priſms by fiſſures perpendicular to its ſurfaces. The power of aggregation would determine theſe priſms to be hexagonal, as that form contains the greateſt quantity of matter in the leaſt ſurface of any priſms that can be united, without interpoſing priſms of other forms. But this would require the texture, the contraction, the thickneſs of the maſs, and its adheſion to ſurrounding ſubſtances, to be every where preciſely the ſame, which are not likely to be found.

Mr. Watt admits, that though theſe conſiderations may be ſufficient to explain the tendency to diviſion into priſms, which is ſo generally extended, and which has produced many of thoſe abortions that have been dignified with the name of columns, becauſe they have occurred in lavas, and in rocks of trap formation, they are utterly inadequate to illuſtrating the formation of the more perfect baſaltic priſms. They offer no means of accounting for the

extreme regularity of the ſides, and the preciſion of the angles, for the articulations, for the cloſe contact in which the perfect columns are placed to one another, nor for their mutual adheſion, which is ſo ſtrong, that it often requires conſiderable violence to ſeparate them. The facts are, in the opinion of Mr. Watt, in abſolute contradiction to all idea of contraction, and ſeem to coincide with the explanation which he has given of their origin.

From an Analyſis of the Magnetical Pyrites, by CHARLES HATCHET, Eſq. we learn, that the magnetical pyrites, which differs from the common pyrites in colour, hardneſs, and ſolubility, in ſome of the mineral acids, is indiſputably a natural ſulphuret, completely the ſame with that which till now has been known only as an artificial product.

From Mr. Hatchet's inquiries and experiments on this ſubſtance, he infers, 1. That the magnetical pyrites, which has hitherto been found only in Saxony, and a few other places, is alſo a Britiſh mineral, and forms a vein of conſiderable extent in Caernarvonſhire. 2. That the component ingredients of it are ſulphur and metallic iron, in the proportion of about 36 or 37 to 64 or 63. 3. That the chemical and other properties of this ſubſtance are very different from thoſe of the common martial pyrites, which are alſo compoſed of ſulphur and iron, but in different proportions. 4. That, as the magnetical pyrites agrees in analytical reſults, as well as in all chemical and other properties, with that ſulphuret of iron which is known as an artificial product, there is no doubt but that it is identically the ſame. 5. That in the formation of common martial pyrites, the ſulphur becomes the predominant ingredient. 6. That iron, when combined naturally or artificially with 36 or 37 per cent. of ſulphur, is not only ſtill capable of receiving the magnetic fluid, but is alſo rendered capable of retaining it, ſo as to become a permanent magnet. 7. That beyond the proportion of 45 or 46 per cent. of ſulphur in the natural pyrites, all ſuſceptibility of the magnetic influence appears to be deſtroyed. 8. That, as carbon, when combined with iron (forming ſteel), enables it to become a permanent magnet, and as a certain proportion of ſulphur communicates the ſame quality to iron, ſo alſo were found to be the effects of phoſphorus; for the phoſphoret of iron, in this reſpect, was by much the moſt powerful, at leaſt when conſidered comparatively with ſulphuret of iron. 9. That as carbon, ſulphur, and phoſphorus, produce, by their union with iron, many chemical effects of much ſimilarity, ſo do each of them, when combined with that metal, in certain proportions, not only permit it to receive, but alſo give it, the peculiar power of retaining the magnetical properties; and thus, in addition to that carburet of iron called ſteel, certain ſulphurets and phoſphorets of iron may be regarded as bodies peculiarly ſuſceptible of ſtrong magnetical impregnation.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD MARTIN'S (MORRISTON, GLAMORGAN), *for making Pig-Iron and Caſt-Iron from Iron-Stone; and for making of ſuch Pig and Caſt-Iron into Wrought-Iron, by uſing raw Stone, to be worked and made by blaſt.*

TO make ſtone, coal, and culm, ſtand the blaſt, Mr. Martin lights the fire in the furnace with free burning wood, and as ſoon as the wood is ſufficiently ignited, he then puts on ſmall quantities of raw ſtone, coal, and culm, free of duſt (broken into the ſize of a common hen's egg), and continues to feed the furnace with raw ſtone, &c. till it is quite full of vivid fire, before any blaſt is introduced; then, in making pig or caſt-iron, he charges the furnace in the common way, with due proportions of raw ſtone, coal, &c. (inſtead of coke or charcoal), with iron-ſtone, iron-ore, &c. and introduces the blaſt in a very gentle manner, for about twelve hours, and then increaſes the blaſt day after day, for a week, till the furnace is ſufficiently hot and burthened; he then blows to any extent the machinery or furnace is capable of bearing. By keeping the furnace regularly and properly fed with materials, and by keeping up a ſufficient blaſt, the proceſs will be completed. And in remelting pig and caſt-iron into wrought or bar-iron, the foregoing method of lighting the furnace muſt be purſued before the hearth is charged with metal, or the blaſt introduced.—Then, by charging with metal, and feed-

ing the hearth with raw ſtone, &c. and by introducing the blaſt in the common way, the deſired end is produced.

MR. ROBERT CAMERON'S (ROSAMOND-STREET, CLERKENWELL), *for Improvements in Sawing-Machines, and for a new Method of working Sawing-Machines.*

This invention conſiſts in a method of ſtretching a number of ſaws placed near one another, and in a method of holding the wood while ſawed. The whole plan is deſcribed and illuſtrated by drawings in the ſpecification, to which we muſt refer the reader for more ample details. We may, however, obſerve, that the patentee applies his method to the ſawing of thin boards in general; and he obſerves, "I have deſcribed them [the examples] as methods which I practiſe; although, in vanier-ſawing, a number of ſaws, placed near one another, may be ſtretched by a wedge, or other mechanical inſtrument, going through a number of ſaws. And in order that it may ſtretch them all equally, it will be neceſſary to be at great pains to adjuſt all the ſaws to their proper lengths, which may be done by ſtretching all the ſaws ſeparately by the ſame weight, and by means of a guage adjuſting them to their lengths.—Or vaniers may be ſawed by a ſingle ſaw, and a contrivance in the carriage to regulate the wood ſidewiſe, and a contrivance in the ſaw-frame to regulate the ſaw ſidewiſe, ſo as to perform as many operations on the ſame piece as may be found neceſſary; which laſt contrivance may be uſed with one or any convenient number of ſaws. Very narrow vaniers may likewiſe be ſawed by means of circular ſaws, which are fixed on an axis, and move without it in one direction."

The new method of working the ſawing-machines conſiſts in applying the power of the ſteam-engine, either by direct application of the powers of the engine, or by raiſing water to turn a wheel, which works the ſawing-engine; and the improvements in the machines conſiſt in adapting theſe machines to the ſawing of mahogany and other hard woods uſed for vaniers, and to the ſawing of thin boards in general. The methods made uſe of to ſaw mahogany and other hard woods into vaniers, conſiſt in fixing the wood to be cut on a moveable carriage, and in fixing a ſaw, or a number of ſaws, in a frame, which being moved to and fro, ſaws the wood, which, on the moving carriage, is brought forward to be cut.

MR. JOHN SWIFT SAXELBY'S (DERBY), *for a Method of making White Lead different from the Methods now practiſed.*

Inſtead of applying heat by means of horſe-litter, or tanner's-bark, Mr. Swift makes uſe of the ſenſible heat which is produced and communicated by the combuſtion of fuel, and this he keeps to ſuch a height as produces the oxydation in an effectual manner, without cauſing the acid in the pots to be volatilized to a greater degree than is neceſſary for the intended purpoſe. This is done by making the fire in a proper ſtove or receptacle, with its apertures, &c. ſo that the operator ſhall have it in his power to manage and regulate the fire and the communication of heat in the uſual manner. The ſtove is ſo built as to be able to receive the pots containing the uſual charge of metallic lead and acid, and to admit of the ſame being regularly placed and diſpoſed, and ſhut up, but that none of the ſmoke, vapours, or other immediate exhalations, from the fuel, ſhould be admitted within the ſaid room or ſpace. The heat of the place is regulated by thermometers; and for the purpoſe of preventing any waſteful or pernicious exceſs of heat, a valve is made in the room that will ſuffer the eſcape of the heated air when neceſſary.—The ſtopper of the valve is ſo conſtructed and fixed to the thermometer, &c. as to open of its own accord when the heat of the room is too great, while a diminution of temperature ſuffers it to cloſe. The patentee has found by experience, that the beſt ſtate of temperature is from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit, during ten or twelve days, and from 100° to 110° the next eight days; and that the heat be regularly and equally increaſed about ten degrees for each ſucceſſive portion of eight days, until the expiration of about ſix weeks, or until the vinegar or other acid ſhall have evaporated, when the white lead is to be ſeparated and ground for ſale.

In ſome caſes, water or ſteam is made uſe of as the medium of communication through or by which the heat is tranſmitted into the room; and in theſe caſes the water or ſteam may be uſefully employed for general purpoſes that conſtitute no part of the invention, though economy may thereby be promoted.

MR. EDWARD GREAVES'S (SHEFFIELD), *for Improvements on Razors.*

Theſe improvements relate chiefly to the manner in which the handle is faſtened to the blade by means of ſprings and catches.

catches. These are accurately described, and represented by drawings, in the specification. The invention is not confined to any particular razors, but applicable to all; nor is it confined to the exact shape or form of the springs, as they may be varied without departing either from the particular or general principle of any of the improvements set forth in the specification.

MR. STEERS's, *for an Engine producing a Force, by the Impetus which the Parts of a Fluid Body have to an equal Altitude, applicable to the Working of all Sorts of Machinery.*

It is difficult to describe the engine without the assistance of a drawing; but the following representation may perhaps convey some idea of it. Suppose a cylinder open at one end, and standing on the other, and another cylinder within it, closed at both ends, filling it so exactly with respect to its width, that no liquid can pass between them; then suppose a long tube erect, closed at the lower end, connected with the outer cylinder by a pipe which passes from the lower end of one into the lower end of the other, through which liquid can pass from one into the other. The long tube is made to turn upon the pipe, so that it may be lowered to a horizontal position, and raised again perpendicular; and it is curved again at the other end, to prevent the escape of liquid when lowered to a horizontal position. Suppose it then horizontal, and filled with water; if it be raised perpendicular, the water will run into the outer cylinder, and, by its pressure against the bottom of the inner one, will raise it up with a very powerful force, which may be applied to the working of machinery; when the tube is again lowered to a horizontal position, the water will run from the outer cylinder into it, and the inner one will be depressed. As the weight of the tube, in its ascent and descent, can be balanced by a counteracting weight, the power necessary to raise and lower the tube will be only what is sufficient to turn a balance. The patentee has no doubt that this engine may be made so as to be easily worked by one man, and have the force of three horses. He is, moreover, of opinion, since the power necessary to produce the force will be but little, while the force produced will be very great, that the engine will continue in action by its own energy, if a part of the force produced be made to supply the producing power, which can easily be done by means of cog-wheels.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. CARR, author of the Stranger in France, and other Works, having, during the last summer, visited Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, and made a circuit of the Baltic, intends to favour the world with an Account of his Travels, accompanied by various engravings from his own drawings.

The late Dr. SIBTHORPE, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford, having, with a zeal truly laudable, accomplished two voyages into Greece and the adjacent countries, with the intent of investigating their natural history, agriculture, and medicine, and thence brought ample stores for his purpose, directed by his will (lest the results of so much labour and expence might be lost to the world by his death, which was occasioned by the fatigues and difficulties he had undergone), that, out of his manuscript journals, notes, and collection of plants, a *Flora Græca* should be published, and ornamented with plates from the drawings executed under his own inspection, by that admirable artist FERDINAND BAUER. The care of this undertaking has been consigned to the person of all others best qualified for it, Dr. SMITH, President of the Linnæan Society, who will bring forward the work in ten volumes folio, each volume to contain two parts or fasciculi, with fifty plates, so that the whole work will comprise a thousand of these engravings. The price of the first fasciculus will be ten guineas; and in proportion as the number of subscribers increase that of the succeeding will be reduced, from the operation of a fund left by Dr. Sibthorpe to assist the publication.

A Pro-

A Prodromus of this great work is also to be published, by Dr. Sibthorpe's direction, in two volumes, octavo, but without plates.

Mr. BENET, a gentleman of fortune, has recently found amongst his family papers a very large and interesting Collection, including the Correspondence of Charles the First with Prince Rupert and the principal Characters of the Age in the Time of the Civil Wars, and while that Prince commanded the Army. These documents, which are of the highest importance to the history of that period, we understand the possessor of them (and to whom they descended from an ancestor, who was secretary to Prince Rupert) intends shortly to publish.

Dr. GRIFFITHS has in the press, Travels in Europe, Asia Minor, and Arabia, to be published in one volume, quarto.

Mr. TWISS's Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakspeare is carrying through the press with as much expedition as is consistent with the careful attention requisite in printing and correcting a work, of which accuracy must be the sole recommendation. The subscription on the original terms will continue open till the end of May, when, on account of the greater bulk of the volumes in consequence of the insertion of the play of Pericles, and still more on account of the very considerable rise which has taken place in the expense of printing and the price of paper, since the Proposals were first issued, the cost of the work to non-subscribers will be Three Guineas.

The Public, it is understood, are to be put in possession of the marbles, coins, &c. of the late Mr. TOWNLEY, he having directed that a Museum should be erected to contain them, to which the freest access, consistently with the general convenience, is to be given. With this view he has charged his estate, subject to the approbation of his family, with an adequate sum to be applied to the purpose; or, in failure of their approbation, the cabinet is to be transferred to the British Museum.

An elegant work will speedily appear, under the title of, An Excursion through the principal Parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, with Illustrative Notes, and Sketches of the Road between London and Dove Dale. The Excursion was undertaken by the late ingenious and lamented EDWARD DAYES, in the autumn of 1803. Its principal object was to contemplate the romantic character of Dove Dale, and to inspect and make drawings of the sublime and picturesque scenery of the North and West Riding of Yorkshire. The observations made by Mr. D. during his progress through these enchanting tracts, were afterwards connected by him with various historical and biographical Notices, and the whole formed into a connected work, and completed for the press, but a very short time previous to his unhappy decease. The Illustrative Notes, and Sketches of the Road, &c. have been added by Mr. E. W. BRAYLEY, who has engaged to bring out the work solely for the benefit of his widow.

Dr. CHARLES HALL has in the press a treatise, entitled, the Effects of Civilization on the People in European States.

The Political State of the British Empire, containing a general View of the Possessions of the Crown, the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Military and Civil, will be published this spring by Mr. ADOLPHUS.

The admirers of planting will speedily be gratified by a new work, under the title of, the Forest Pruner; or, a Treatise on the Improvement of British Timber Trees in general.

Sir JAMES STEWART is about to present to the Public a complete edition of his father's Principles of Political Economy and other works, with an Account of the Author's Life.

Mr. MUNGO PARK, the gentleman who has attained to a high degree of celebrity for his Travels into the Interior of Africa, has just left Portsmouth, on another journey of discovery to that quarter of the globe. The object of his present voyage is to establish, if possible, commercial connections between some of the principal African towns and this country. His course will be towards the southern part of the Continent. He sailed in the Eugenia, Capt. Webb.

Mr. LATHAM has announced a work to be published by subscription, containing a Compendium of the History, Laws, Customs, and Privileges of the City of London, in two volumes 8vo.

The first volume of Mr. JONES's History of Brecknock is in the press, and the second is in great forwardness. Two volumes, royal quarto, will complete the work.

The Rev. S. PARKER, of Lewes, intends to publish, by subscription, the Old Testament illustrated: being Explications of remarkable Facts and Passages in the Jewish Scriptures, which have been objected to by Unbelievers; in a series of lectures to young persons.

A Col-

A Collection of the Moral and Religious Works of the pious and learned Sir MATTHEW HALE have been collected by a clergyman of erudition, and will be published early in March.

We have great pleasure in announcing the appearance of a Monthly Miscellany in the island of Jamaica, (a part of the world hitherto considered as devoted solely to the services of Plutus and Bacchus) to be regularly continued under the title of the Jamaica Magazine. Part of the second number contains some original Memoirs of CHARLES WESTCOTE, which have proceeded with much spirit through the succeeding numbers. We ardently wish success to an attempt calculated to introduce a spirit of literary curiosity and enquiry into so considerable a community as that composing the flourishing island of Jamaica.

Mr. ABBOT, of the Temple, has recently finished for publication, a small volume of Instructions to Masters of hired Transports and other Vessels in the Service of Government.

An Essay, Philosophical, Moral, and Political, on the present extended Commerce of Great Britain, and on its Advantages and Disadvantages, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr. MACPHERSON's Work on Commerce will be ready for publication in the course of the spring. It will be entitled, Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences, connected with them; containing the Transactions of the British Empire and other Countries, from the earliest Accounts to the Meeting of the Union Parliament in 1801; with an Appendix, containing a Commercial and Manufactural Gazetteer of the United Kingdom, and it will consist of four large volumes, quarto.

A new edition of Dr. SMITH's History of the Peloponnesian War, with a Life of the Translator is nearly ready for publication.

A translation of the "Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation of Luther, which gained the prize given by the National Institute of France, will very shortly be published in London. It has already been translated into the German, with notes, observations, &c. by D. ROSENMULLER. To the English edition will be added copious illustrations, intended to correct the views of the author, and passages from the writers of our own country, who have thrown out so many important ideas on the subject.

A work intended as a continuation of Dr. Paley's Natural Theology, is in considerable forwardness, and will be published without delay.

A second part of Dr. VINCENT's Periplus of the Erythrean Sea will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. KING has nearly completed the last volume of his *Munimenta Antiqua.*

JOHN WARBURTON, Esq. has in the press a complete History of the City of Dublin.

The long disputed manuscripts of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, are now in the press, under the auspices of the Highland Society. They will be accompanied by a Latin Translation by the late Mr. MACFARLANE. The whole will form two large volumes, octavo.

The Rev. WILLIAM COXE's History of the House of Austria will be published without delay.

A Translation of Giraldus Cambrensis, elegantly printed in quarto, may be shortly expected.

The first volume of Mr. LYSON's General Survey of Great Britain, containing the Counties of Bedford, Berks, and Bucks, will speedily be published. To accompany this work, Mr. BYRNE will publish a series of Engravings of the most interesting and picturesque objects in the several counties of Great Britain. The latter work will be entitled *Britannica Depicta.*

A new Translation of the works of the Swiss Theocritus, the amiable GESNER, is in considerable forwardness. It is intended to follow the popular essay of Zimmermann on Solitude, executed for the Select Foreign Classics, a work which, from the numerous advantages it combines, bids fair to supersede all the preceding translations of modern classic authors.

The following is a method of giving the grain and hardness of steel to copper. Take the metal under the metallic form, fuse it with two parts of animal glass, and a twelfth of charcoal-powder; as it is essential that the copper should present a great deal of surface, the shavings of that metal are to be placed in strata, with animal glass mixed with charcoal-powder; and the crucible so exposed to a fire sufficiently strong to fuse the glass. There is then formed phosphorus, the greater part of which burns, while the rest combines with the copper. When the crucible has cooled, and is broken, the phosphorated copper is found in the form of a grey brilliant button under the glass, which

which has passed to a state of red enamel, By this operation it is increased in weight one-twelfth. The copper thus combined with phosphorus acquires the hardness of steel, of which it has the grain and colour; and like it is susceptible of the finest polish; it can be easily turned, and does not become altered in the air. The copper emits no smell when rubbed. The dark red enamel which is formed in this experiment may be employed with advantage for porcelain and enamels, as this red does not alter in the fire.

It is ascertained by experiment, in the New York ships, which go on whaling voyages of twenty months duration and more, that scorbutic symptoms appear among the crews, unless they have temporary supplies of *fresh* vegetable matter. These will of themselves work a cure, but it is well known that they are more efficacious when consumed raw than if they are subjected to any culinary operation. Under this conviction the Americans eat their pumpkins, potatoes, &c. in their natural and crude state.

Dr. BLACHLY gives the following recipe as highly efficacious in the cure of dropsy, by external application. *Recipe:— Saponis, Aceti, et Spt. Vini ana partes æquales.* The whole body is to be rubbed with it at bed-time, as long as the patient can bear the application, occasionally giving him brandy or wine. This remedy, joined to the other remedies of dropsies, cures, generally in two or three applications; the water disappearing by perspiration. Oedematous legs bound up, with the mixture plentifully rubbed on them, are quickly reduced in size.

The Boylstonian prize-medal, of Harvard college, has been adjudged to Dr. JAMES MANN, for his Dissertation on the Causes, Nature, and Cure of Autumnal Diseases of Infants, as prevailing in the New England States.

Dr. JOHN RUSH has just published a work entitled Elements of Life, or the Laws of Vital Matter.

Dr. SHADRACH RICKESTON is engaged in a Work on the Means of preserving Health and preventing Diseases, founded principally on an Attention to the Non-Naturals in Medicine.

Mr. C. S. RAFINESQUE has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a Catalogue, or Flora, of the country for an hundred miles or more, round Philadelphia. He has already explored the two shores of Maryland, the State of Delaware, and the northern part of Virginia. He is now engaged in visiting the northern parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in the next season he expects to visit the southern part of New York, and Long Island.

On the 13th of December, 1803, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon the inhabitants of the village of St. Nicholas, near the small village of Maesing, were alarmed by a noise which resembled the report of cannon. A peasant looking at the clouds, which became dark and gloomy, heard a singular hissing in the air, and saw a stone fall through the rafters of the barn, which he found warm, and it weighed three pounds and a quarter.

A prize is offered by the National Institute of France, for the best Memoir of the Literary State of France in the Fourteenth Century.

The Society at Copenhagen have offered three prizes to the best Memoirs on the Cultivation of Forest Trees, considered in relation to the purposes of ship-building.

The Teylerian Society have proposed as a subject for a prize-essay, the following question:—"What Advantages has Christianity derived from Missions, during the last Two Centuries; and what Success may be expected from the Missionary Societies at present existing.

The *Inquisition* publishes annually a list of the books which it prohibits. That for the last year includes the *Decade Philosophique*, on which the Editors of this Journal say:—"We thank the holy officer for having placed our publication in the same list with the finest pieces of Corneille; Locke on the Human Understanding; the works of Pope, and the Discourse on the Re-establishment of Religious Worship. This is, in fact, too much honour for a Journal. But the more sensibly we feel our own unworthiness, the more we feel the value of the favours with which the Inquisition has honoured us."

The King of PRUSSIA discovers much zeal for the improvement of the universities in his dominions. M. MASSOW, one of his ministers, is employed in forming and executing plans for this purpose, and the Sovereign himself has, with his own hand, transmitted circular letters to the several universities, exhorting them to co-operate with him in his views for their improvement.

SCHWEIGHÆUSER has published two more volumes of his new edition of Athenæus, with very copious notes.

The ABBE DE LISLE's long expected translation of Milton's Paradise Lost, is

juſt publiſhed at Paris: and, in the ſame city, the poſthumous works of Marmontel have alſo made their appearance very recently.

M. Cossuli has publiſhed, at Parma, a work, in two volumes quarto, on the Origin and early Progreſs of Algebra, in Italy; in which he ſhews that this ſcience was brought from the Eaſt into Italy, by Leonard Bonacci, of Piſa, in the 13th century. He follows its progreſs through the ſubſequent periods, and ſhews that for the firſt advancement of the ſcience the world is indebted to Italy, and that even before it began to be cultivated in other countries, it had there attained to a high degree of perfection.

A collection of the Italian authors who have written on the ſubject of Political Economy, is propoſed to be publiſhed by ſubſcription at Milan. The writers, whoſe works it is intended to embrace are: Berghini, Scarruffi, Davanzati, Serra, Turbolo, Montanari, Bandini, Broggia, Maffei, Belloni, Pagnini, Neri, Galliani, Carli, Algaroti, Beccaria, Genoveſi, Zannoni, Veri, Paoletti, Briganti, D'Arco, Filangieri, Vaſco, Mengotti, Palmieri, Gennaro de Cantalupo, Delfico, Corniani, and Gianni. To the works of the above authors, many of which are very rare, will be added ſeveral unpubliſhed performances, in the poſſeſſion of the editor. The collection will not exceed in numbers 30 volumes. In a preliminary diſcourſe by P. Custodi, will be given a Sketch of the Commerce and Induſtry of the Italians, in the times that preceded the reviſal of arts and ſciences, together with an Hiſtorical Account of the Origin, Progreſs, and preſent State of Political Economy, both in Italy and other countries.

An Italian tranſlation of Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, by Francisco Soave, has recently been publiſhed at Parma.

The following method of making an anti-incendiary liquid, for extinguiſhing fires ariſing from oily, greaſy, or bituminous ſubſtances, invented by M. Driuzzi, has been publiſhed by order of the Miniſter of the Interior of the Italian republic. Take 84 ounces of common water, to which add 24 ounces of pulverized ſoda, and boil them till the liquid be reduced to two-thirds of the original quantity. The ſame proportions muſt be obſerved in preparations on a larger ſcale. Filter the liquor through a linen cloth, that none of the groſſer parts may remain; let it cool, and uſe it when required. To give the ſoda a greater activity, make a cauſtic ley of it, and add three ounces of quick-lime to every 12 ounces of ſoda in ſolution. The liquid is then more efficacious in extinguiſhing the flames, but it is more deſtructive to leather and animal ſubſtances, ſo that when the cauſtic ſolution is employed, the liquid ſhould not be diſcharged through pipes of thoſe materials. It ſhould be obſerved that this anti-incendiary water muſt not be employed in fires ariſing from ſpirituous liquors of any kind; and that its effects in extinguiſhing wood are little ſuperior to thoſe of mere water.

A curious fact in Natural Hiſtory has been obſerved by Dr. Gabriel Anselmi, profeſſor of Anatomy, at Turin. A ſnake called in Italy, *ſerpe nero*, the *coluber natrix* of Linnæus, is ſaid to be extremely fond of milk, and the country people even pretend that it makes its way into the dairies to gratify its inclination. They even aſſert that it is ſometimes found entwined round the legs of cows, ſucking their teats with ſuch avidity, as to draw blood when their milk is exhauſted. Of this fact, which by many had been conſidered as a popular tale, the Doctor had himſelf an opportunity of being an eye-witneſs.—"Walking, according to cuſtom," ſays he, "one morning, on the road, called the Park, bordered by paſtures, containing a great number of ſheep and horned cattle, I obſerved an old but vigorous cow, ſeparate from the others, and lowing, with her head raiſed in the air, her ears erect, and ſhaking her tail. Surpriſed at the noiſe ſhe made, I ſeated myſelf on the banks of a ſtream, and followed her wherever ſhe went with my eyes. After running for ſome minutes ſhe ſuddenly ſtopped in a ſequeſtered ſpot, and began to ruminate. Inquiſitive to diſcover the cauſe I went to the place. After going into a pond to drink, ſhe came out and waited on the brink for a black ſnake, which crept from among the buſhes, and approaching her, entwined himſelf round her legs, and began to ſuck her milk. I obſerved this phenomenon two ſucceſſive days, without informing the herdſman. The third day I acquainted him with it, and he told me that for ſome time the cow kicked at the approach of her calf, and that ſhe could not without difficulty be compelled to ſuffer it to ſuck. We took away the ſnake, which we killed. On the ſucceeding days, the cow, after in vain waiting for her ſuckling, ran about the meadow in ſuch a manner that the herdſman was obliged

obliged to shut her up." Dr. Anselmi has discovered that if the teats of the cows be washed with a decoction of tobacco, the ravages of these extraordinary depredators may be effectually prevented.

The most rigorous measures are adopted in the Austrian dominions to suppress all books that have not the sanction of the Commissioners appointed to examine them. Almost all French works, written before or since the Revolution, and the greater part of the new German literary productions, are proscribed.

A new composition, for preserving inflammable bodies from the effects of fire, has been made known at Hamburgh, by Professor PALMER. It is composed of one part of sulphur, one of red ochre, and six of a solution of copperas.

M. GIOBERT has found that magnesia communicates to all the earths a refractory quality. Glass-makers' crucibles, formed of any clay which is not ferruginous, to which a third or half of magnesia of Bandisaro is added, resist the action of fire in the most perfect manner.

The large hydrographical chart of the White Sea, which has been some time preparing under the direction of Lieutenant General GOLENISCHTSCHEFF-KUTUSOF, will soon be printed. A trigonometrical survey of this sea, comprehending the bays, and a part of the Northern Ocean, has been made, and the depth and nature of the bottom were ascertained and examined, and sixteen principal points of the coast were determined by astronomical observation; so that this chart has been brought to considerable perfection, and will render the navigation of that sea much safer than it has hitherto been.

M. J. E. PELLIZER embraces a system of astronomy different from that which is commonly received. In proof of the truth of it, he appeals to the following test. According to the Nautical Almanac for the present year, there will be a conjunction of the sun and moon on the 30th of March, at 10° 53′ P. M.; but, according to M. Pellizer's calculation, that conjunction will take place March 29th, 20′ 2″ A. M. M. Pellizer proposes that the distance of these two luminaries should be observed on the 26th of March, at 20′ A. M. when they will be found, according to his calculation, at 39° 30′ distance; while, according to the received astronomy, it ought to be 58° 40′.

Dr. PAULET has made many experiments on the poison of vipers in the forest of Fontainbleau; from which it should seem that the bite of this reptile may be fatal to animals who can obtain no assistance; but the Doctor is almost certain that it may be cured, not by volatile alkali, nor by the cautery, but by more simple means, which he proposes to make known.

Two Wallachians lately found in the forests of the Bannat, belonging to Count HUNYADES, two hundred and eighty Greek medals of gold, which they carried to the mint at Carlsburg, whence they were sent to the royal treasury at Hermanstadt, the capital of Transylvania.—They are supposed to have been struck in the time of Lysimachus, and their value is about three hundred pounds. The treasury of Hermanstadt has received intelligence, also, that evident traces, and the ruins of a town, very considerable in extent, have been discovered in the mountain Gredistye, in the same county.

A new edition of the *Roma Antica* of Venuti has been just published at Rome, with Supplement and Notes, by PHILIP VISCONTI, brother to the celebrated antiquary of that name settled in France.

The learned ZAEGA is still employed on his Catalogue of all the Coptic Manuscripts in the Library of Cardinal BORGIA. He has been long engaged in researches with regard to the typography of ancient Rome; and it is supposed that he will throw great light on the subject.

In the course of the last spring several ancient monuments were discovered at Bois-de-Vaux, at a small distance from Lausanne. This discovery was made by accident in working at the mines. According to some authors, it was the site of the supposed city of Carpentras; and, according to others, of the ancient Lausanne.

M. STRAUSS announces, that a solution of platina, precipitated by ammonia, washed, dried, and exposed to a red heat for half an hour in a covered crucible, may be amalgamated with from five to seven parts of mercury by trituration in a warm mortar. This amalgam may be laid over copper, and the mercury be driven off by heat; a second coating is applied, mixed with chalk, and sprinkled with water, and the plate is again ignited, and afterwards burnished. By this application copper vessels may be defended from the action of acids.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

A GENERAL View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture; by the Secretary of the Board, with Plates, 8vo. 8s.

ASTRONOMY.

An Illustration of Sir Isaac Newton's Method of Reasoning, by prime and ultimate Ratios: comprehending the first Action of his Principia, and as much of the 2d. and and 3d. Sections as is necessary to explain the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. By the Rev. T. Newton, M.A. F.L.S. 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Fifth Volume of General Biography; Composed by J. Aikin, M. D. Rev. Thomas Morgan and Mr. Johnson. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt.; by Arthur Cayley, jun. Esq. with a Portrait. 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 16s. boards.

DRAMA.

The Honey-Moon, a Comedy, as performing at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane; Written by the late John Tobin, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Custom's Fallacy, a Dramatic Sketch; by James M. Grant, Esq. of Lincoln's inn. Never performed. 2s. 6d.

Theatrical Criterion; containing a Critique on the new Play, "The School of Reform; or, How to Rule a Husband." Written by James Peter Fearon. 2s.

The Lady of the Rock; a Melo-drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Written by Thomas Holcroft. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Eleventh and Twelfth, or concluding Volumes of the History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Peace of Amiens, 1802; by William Belsham, Esq. 18s. bds. Phillips.

The former Volumes, which have been out of Print, are Reprinting, with the last Correction of the Author, and will soon be published. Purchasers of the First Eight Volumes, who are not provided with the Ninth and Tenth, may be accommodated, on early application, with those Volumes.

Ancient and Modern Malta; containing, An Account of the present State of that Island, and of Goza; the History of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; also a Narrative of the Events which attended the Capture of these Islands by the French, and their subsequent Conquest by the English; and an Appendix, containing Authentic State Papers and other Documents. By the Chevalier Louis de Boisgelin, Knight of Malta. 2 large Volumes 4to. Illustrated with a Chart of the Island, 5 feet by 2, and numerous other Plates. 3l. 13s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

The present State of Peru; comprising an Account of its Geography, Topography, Natural History, Commerce, Customs, and Manners, as well of its Civilized as Uncivilized Inhabitants, State of Literature, Arts, &c. Chiefly written in the Peruvian Capital. To which are added, the Modern Tracts of the Missionaries, and other interesting Particulars relative to the Indians inhabiting the remote District of Peru. 2 vols. 4to. Illustrated by coloured Engravings. 2l. 2s. boards. Phillips.

A Narrative of the Loss of the Earl of Abergavenny, East Indiaman; with an Official Return of the Ship's Company, Passengers, &c. 1s. 6d.

Elements of History and Chronology; shewing the Origin of States, and the Revolutions of Empires, from the Creation to the Close of the Year 1804. By John Luffman. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

LAW.

An Enquiry into the Origin and Influence of the controverted Point of Law, called, the Rule in Shilley's Case, suggested by the late Decision of Sweet *v.* Herring, in the King's Bench, and Poole *v.* Poole, &c. in the Common Pleas; by Jacob Phillips, Esq. 2s. 6d.

MEDICAL.

Some recent Cases of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination; to which are added Experiments to ascertain the Effect of Vaccinating in the Hand, in Imitation of the Casual Disease; with Facts and Observations on the Effect of Eruptive Diseases, in removing the Security derived from the Cow Pox; by William Goldson. 3s.

A Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq.; by James Carmichael Smyth, M. D.; containing Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled "An Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapours to Destroy Contagion, by John Johnstone, M. D. published in London, in 1803. 1s.

Cases of Two Extraordinary Polypi removed from the Nose; and describing an Improved Instrument for the Fistula in Ano; With Observations on that Disease; by Thomas Whately, Surgeon. 2s.

A Treatise on the Cow Pox; by Benjamin Moseley, M. D. 4s.

The Domeſtic Pharmacopœia; or, Complete Medical Guide for Families. 12mo. 4s. boards.

MILITARY.

Important Hints on the Preſent State of the Infantry Forces in General belonging to this Empire; ſuggeſting Means of rendering the Volunteer Forces far Superior in the moſt Eſſential Points to the Regulars, in the Space of a Month. 2s 6d.

MINERALOGY.

A Theoretical and Practical Treatiſe on Subterraneous Surveying, and the Magnetic Variation of the Needle. By Thomas Fenwick, Surveyor of Mines. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

Dodſley's Annual Regiſter for the Year 1803, being the 45th Volume. 12s. boards.

Moral Curioſity; containing Sentiments relative to one of the moſt predominant Paſſions of the Human Heart. 1s. 6d.

The New Annual Regiſter for the Year 1803. 14s. boards.

The Spirit of the Public Journals (Vol. VIII.) for 1804. (To be continued annually.) 6s.

A Reply to Mr. Richard Gardiner's Anſwer to a Narrative expoſing irregular Tranſactions in one of the Departments of Foreign Corps; by James Poole. 2s. 6d.

Selections from the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder; with a preliminary Eſſay, by Anna Lœtitia Barbauld. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

A Refutation of the Pamphlet which Colonel Picton lately addreſſed to Lord Hobart; by Colonel Fullarton. 2s. 6d.

Statement of Facts relative to the Treatment experienced by Sir Home Popham ſince his return from the Red Sea, &c. 2s. 6d.

Hear both Sides; or, A Defence of the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, in Reply to a Letter to a Member of the Society.

Culina Tamulatrix Medicinæ; or, Receipts in Cookery; with a Medical Commentary, by A. Hunter, M. D. 12mo. 4s. boards.

An Addreſs to the Inhabitants of all large Towns, recommending Vaccination. 2d.

Reaſons why the Society of Friends ſhould not Vote for Members of Parliament, &c. 1s.

Conſiderations on the Subject of Defenſive War. 9d.

The Principles of Moral Science; by Robert Forſyth, Eſq. vol. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Miſcellanies; by Richard Twiſs. 2 vols. 11. 1s. boards.

NAVAL.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled "Obſervations on the Conciſe Statement of Facts, privately circulated by Sir Home Popham;" with Strictures on the Reports of the Navy and Victualling Boards on ſome Proceedings of the late Board of Admiralty, not generally promulgated; Hints relative to the late Experiments againſt the Enemy's Flotilla, &c. 2s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Series of Eſſays introductory to the Study of Natural Hiſtory; by Fenwick Shrimſhaw, M. D. 2 vols 12mo. 7s. boards.

NOVELS.

Fleetwood; or, The New Man of Feeling; by William Godwin. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. Phillips.

The Myſterious Father; or, Trials of the Heart. 4 vols 12mo. 16s. boards.

POLITICAL.

A Letter to the Freeholders of Middleſex; containing An Examination of the Objections made to the Return at the Cloſe of the late Middleſex Election, and Remarks on the Political Character and Connection of Sir Francis Burdett

The Critical Moment—Is it Peace or War? by S. F. Waddington. 1s.

Papers relative to the Diſcuſſion with Spain, laid before Parliament. 2s. 6d.

A Letter on the late Changes in Adminiſtration, and the Reconciliation between two diſtinguiſhed Characters. 1s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Statiſtical and Hiſtorical Enquiry into the Progreſs and preſent Management of the Population of Ireland; by Thomas Newenham, Eſq. 8vo. 8s. boards.

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NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

" An Act for raiſing the further Sum of Two Millions, by Loans or Exchequer Bills, on the Credit of ſuch Aids or Supplies as have been, or ſhall be, granted by Parliament, for the ſervice of Great Britain, for the Year 1804, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 31." (Paſſed March 23, 1804.)

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This act, after reciting the ſtatute 43 Geo. 3, cap. 122, repeals ſo much of the ſaid act as requires any attorney, agent, or factor, receiving public annuities, or any ſhares or dividends thereof, either in the Bank, South Sea, Eaſt India Houſe, or Exchequer, for perſons reſident in Great Britain, to return and pay the duty chargeable thereon, and deliver ſtatements thereof, is repealed.

" An Act to enforce the due Obſervance of the Canons and Rubric, reſpecting the Ages of Perſons to be admitted into the ſacred Orders of Deacon and Prieſt, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 43." (Paſſed May 3, 1804.)

By this act it is enacted into a law, that no perſon ſhall be admitted a deacon before he ſhall have attained the age of twenty-three years complete; and that no perſon ſhall be admitted a prieſt before he ſhall have attained the age of twenty-four years complete, upon pain that the admiſſion, in either caſe, ſhall be void, and the party incapable of eccleſiaſtical promotion: but no title to confer on perſons by lapſe ſhall accrue by any avoidance or deprivation, *ipſo facto*, under this act, till after ſix months' notice of ſuch avoidance or deprivation, given by the ordinary to the patron.

This act is not to affect the right of granting faculties by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury or the Archbiſhop of Armagh.

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The act of 43 Geo. 3, cap. 56, (which regulates the number of paſſengers to be carried on board of ſhips, ſhall not apply to veſſels carrying paſſengers to or from the fiſhery at Newfoundland or the coaſt of Labrador.

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" An Act for raiſing the Sum of One Million Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain for the Year 1804, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 49." (Paſſed May 3, 1804.)

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Under this act the ſubſcribers to the loan were entitled, for every 100l. ſubſcribed, to a principal of 100l. in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities, and 82l. in the 3 per cent. conſols.

" An Act for granting to his Majeſty, until Twelve Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties on Wine imported into Great Britain, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 49." (Paſſed May 16, 1804.)

The additional duties on wines, by this act (a war tax only), are as follows:—French wines 11l. 18s. 6d. per ton; Portugal and other wines 7l. 19s. per ton: theſe are to continue until twelve months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

" An

"An Act to alter and amend so much of an Act passed in the 34th Year of his present Majesty, as relates to the Amount of the Sums to be paid by Persons compounding for the Performance of Statute Duty, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 52." (Passed May 16, 1804.)

Persons compounding with the surveyor for statute duty, on the highways, are, under this act, to pay not exceeding 12s. nor less than 3s. for such team, draught, or plough, for each day, if adjudged of the Justices at the Michaelmas sessions; and in default of their adjudging the same, the sum of 6s. in lieu of every day's duty for each team, draught, or plough; and for each cart with two horses, or beasts of draught, not exceeding 8s. nor less than 3s. and in default of adjudging the same 4s. and for each cart with one horse, or beast of draught, not exceeding 6s. nor less than 2s. and in default of adjudging the same, 3s.

"An Act for granting to his Majesty, during the present War, and for Six Months after the Expiration thereof, by the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties of Customs, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 53." (Passed May 18, 1804.)

The schedule of the duties imposed by this act being of considerable length, and only interesting to persons directly concerned in the importing and exporting of goods, or bringing them coastways.

"An Act to consolidate and amend the Provisions of the several Acts relating to Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers in Great Britain; and to make further regulations relating thereto, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 54.

The regulations contained in this act are various, but not of sufficient general importance to be noticed in this Journal, except only so far as they relate to the privileges granted to the effective members of yeomanry or volunteer corps: the clauses in this respect are as follows:

Every effective member of yeomanry or volunteer corps shall be exempt from service in the militia or other additional force; but this is not to extend to corps whose offers specified that such exemption would not be claimed; or entitle any greater number of persons in any corps than is or shall be allowed as the established number of the corps.

No person shall be deemed an effective member, or entitled to exemption, who shall not have attended, if in the cavalry, four days, and in the infantry eight days, at the least, in the four months preceding each return; unless absent with leave, or sick; nor unless returned by the commanding officer as an effective member, and as having taken the oath of allegiance.

Where arms or accoutrements, which were to be supplied by Government, have not been supplied to the corps, the members who have attended muster and exercise may be returned as effective, although they have attended without arms or accoutrements.

Commanding officers may grant leave of absence, and such persons completing their full number of days of attendance shall be entitled to exemption as effective.

And members attending the full number of days, yearly, though not in equal proportions in each period of four months, are entitled to exemption.

The commanding officers are to give certificates to effective men residing in other places, which will entitle them to exemption.

Field Officers and Adjutants of volunteer corps, and persons serving in yeomanry or volunteer cavalry, are exempted from duty on horses used at muster and exercise; and also persons providing them. And all effective members of yeomanry and volunteer corps from the hair-powder duty; and the commanding officers are to deliver annual certificates, for the above purposes, to the surveyor of the assessed taxes for the district.

No corps is, however, to be entitled to any exemptions, unless the commanding officer certifies in the muster-rolls that it has been, or has been ready to be, inspected.

No toll is to be demanded for any horse rode by any person in any corps of yeomanry, or by any field or staff-officer of volunteers, going to or returning from exercise, if dressed in the uniform of the corps.

Persons enrolled in the yeomanry or volunteers are not to be exempt from the militia ballot, and notice is to be given to such as are chosen, who shall be immediately liable to serve on quitting the corps, or being discharged for misconduct: but this is not to deprive them of any other privilege to which they may be entitled; and if they continue to serve as volunteers during the war, and until six months after the exchange of the ratifications of a definitive treaty of peace, shall not be liable to serve afterwards by reason of such ballot.

Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, and others, who receive constant pay, shall be subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War: but courts-

courts-martial are to be compoſed of yeomanry or volunteer officers.

In caſe of invaſion, or appearance of an enemy on the coaſt, the volunteers ſhall aſſemble, and march according to the terms of their ſervices, and on neglect ſhall be deemed deſerters; and ſuch corps ſhall be ſubject to the mutiny laws and articles of war; as alſo corps voluntarily aſſembling or marching to do military duty, except for the ſuppreſſion of riots.

Officers of the volunteers to rank with the regulars and militia, as the youngeſt of their ranks.

Commanding officers, when not on actual ſervice, may diſcharge members, not being commiſſioned officers, for diſobedience of orders or breach of diſcipline while under arms; and alſo for any neglect of attendance and duty, or miſconduct or improper behaviour as a member of his corps, or for other ſufficient cauſe.

Perſons not conducting themſelves during the times of exerciſe, or wearing the cloathing and accoutrements of the corps, and in going to exerciſe in a decent and orderly manner, may be ordered into cuſtody by the commanding officer.

Volunteers may withdraw from or quit the corps, except when called out in caſe of invaſion, but not without giving fourteen days notice of their intention to quit, nor till the arms and accoutrements ſhall have been delivered up, and all fines paid.

Perſons quitting their corps, or diſcharged for miſconduct, ſhall loſe all their privileges and exemptions.

Volunteers, when aſſembled on invaſion, &c. are to receive pay, and be billited as other forces; and their families ſhall be entitled to the ſame relief as the families of militiamen.

If the ſubſcriptions or fines of members be not paid, one juſtice may direct double the amount to be paid, which may be levied by diſtreſs and ſale, to be applied to the general ſtock of the corps, but the juſtice may mitigate the penalties to one-half.

"An Act for eſtabliſhing and maintaining a permanent additional Force for the Defence of the Realm, and to provide for augmenting his Majeſty's regular Forces, and for the gradual Reduction of the Militia of England, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 56." (Paſſed June 29, 1804.

Great clamour was raiſed in Parliament upon the firſt introduction of this bill, and before it paſſed into a law, by the opponents of Mr. Pitt, who had recently come into power; but, upon a cool and diſpaſſionate review of its clauſes, diveſted of all factious or party prejudices, it appears to have been a meaſure fraught with wiſdom, and one which cannot be otherwiſe than agreeable to the feelings of the Britiſh nation, who, in the midſt of the moſt enthuſiaſtic loyalty, have ever maintained a juſt jealouſy of an invaſion, even in appearance only, of their conſtitutional rights and privileges.

The diſtreſſing effects of a parochial ballot for men, whether under the original militia acts, or the defence acts of Mr. Addington's adminiſtration, muſt have been ſeverely felt by many uſeful members of ſociety, upon whom the lot to ſerve fell, and unable, from their ſituations in life, to procure ſubſtitutes. Numbers muſt have been impelled to the hard neceſſity of either deſerting the places where they could earn their living, or, by enrolling themſelves, leave, perhaps, a numerous family to be ſupported by the ſcanty and inadequate relief allowed by law from the pariſh.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A favourite La Chaſſe Ruſſe for the Piano-Forte (with or without the additional Keys), and an Accompaniment for the Flute; compoſed by Veronica Eliza Cianchettini. 2s. 6d.

THIS publication compriſes three movements; an *introductione*, an *air ruſſe*, and the *chaſſe ruſſe*. In theſe we find a well-ſtudied and judicious variety. The *introductione* is an *adagio* of much grace and taſte; and the ſucceeding air leads the ear to the concluding movement with great advantage. With the ſubject of *la chaſſe* we cannot profeſs ourſelves to be enamoured, after having heard Haydn's, Clementi's, and thoſe of other great maſters; yet we muſt, in candour, ſay, that the fair compoſer has made the moſt of the materials ſhe had to work upon, and that the whole forms an agreeable and excellent exerciſe for the piano-forte.

Muſical Selmigondin, by T. Powell. This Work, which has arrived at its ſixth Number, now preſents to the Public the old favourite Scots Air of "I'll have a Wife of my ain," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte. 2s.

In its preſent ſhape, this air occupies ſix pages, a great part of which, in courſe, conſiſts of digreſſive matter. The incor-

poration of the new ideas with the original melody, is ingeniouſly managed; and the general effect is ſo good, as to demonſtrate conſiderable taſte, and a judgment well formed for this ſpecies of inſtrumental muſic.

" *The Sigh of her Heart was ſincere*;" *a favourite Ballad written by Peter Pindar, Eſq. compoſed by Sir John Stevenſon, Muſ. Doc.* 1s.

The words of this ballad are ſet with much taſte and ingenuity. The modulation is the moſt ſimple poſſible, and the ideas flow in the moſt natural and connected manner. Peter Pindar has acquitted himſelf with his uſual addreſs, and the whole preſents, to the lovers of good ballads, one of the moſt acceptable productions, in its kind, that have for ſome time come under our notice.

Three Sonatinas for the Piano-Forte, compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Anna Wilbraham, by Fiſin. Op. 2. 4s.

Theſe ſonatinas are written in a pleaſing and familiar ſtyle. Their great value will be found in the improvement they are calculated to produce in the execution of the juvenile finger. The movements are light, perfectly unlabour'd, and cannot, as we ſhould judge, fail to attract the ear of thoſe practitioners for whoſe progreſs they are chiefly, and, indeed, evidently, intended.

" *L'Enfant Gaté*," *for the Piano-Forte; compoſed, and inſcribed to Miſs Mathew, by H. I. De Michele.* 4s.

Mr. Michele has framed, from *L'Enfant Gaté* a pleaſing and excellent ſonata. The piece compriſes three movements, after which the compoſer returns to the firſt, and concludes with an effect that ſtrongly marks his judgment in conducting a compoſition of this deſcription. All the ſubjects of this piece are agreeable, if not ſtriking; and we venture little in predicting its favourable reception.

The Lute of Liſette, an elegiac Canzonet for the Piano-Forte, Harp, or Lute; compoſed by M. A. Bryan; the Words by F. Bryan. 1s. 6d.

Of this ballad we cannot ſpeak in terms of great commendation. The melody is inſipid, and the words are ſo far from excellence, as to be defective even in grammar. Yet is this ſong, altogether, ſuch as we have often ſeen riſe into very general notice, among common practitioners, and become the favourite *namby-pamby* of the day; the compoſer will, therefore, endeavour to mend his hand in future, without being alarmed at our preſent diſapprobation.

" *Edwin's Ghoſt*," *a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte; compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Ann and Elizabeth Niell, by J. F. Burrows.* 1s.

" Edwin's Ghoſt," though not remarkable for its pathos, or force of effect, is far from deſtitute of the commendable qualities of eaſe and of juſt expreſſion. The introductory and concluding ſymphonies are pleaſing, and the baſs is not ſelected without judgment. The poetry is natural and affecting, and cannot fail to intereſt the lovers of ſhort ſimple tales, feelingly told.

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" Fair Anna" is a pleaſant, plaintive little ballad. The melody, though without indications of the real maſter, is eaſy and unaffected, and the words are written in the ſtyle natural to this ſpecies of poetry, which, without pretending to much, may produce conſiderable effect.

The favourite Quick March in the Cantata La Sorpreſa; compoſed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by Mr. Rauzzini. 2s.

This quick march, which has been performed with great applauſe at the Bath Concerts, is particularly calculated to produce a good effect on the inſtrument for which it is here arranged. The ſubject, as well as the ſubſequent paſſages, is novel, and highly pleaſing, and we doubt not but the publication will have many admirers among the higher piano-forte ſtudents.

" *Dear England*," *a patriotic Song; the Words by William Hayley, Eſq. the Muſic by J. Marſh, Eſq.* 1s.

The melody applied by Mr. Marſh to the words of this patriotic, and excellently-written ſong, is ſo appropriate and well-conceived, that we cannot but expect it to become popular. The familiarity and broadneſs of the ſtyle is ſtrikingly judicious, and ſets the judgment and ingenuity of the compoſer in a highly favourable point of view.

A ſecond Military Sonata, for the Piano-Forte; compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Warner, by J. F. Rimbault. 2s.

This ſonata conſiſts of a march in common time, of four crotchets, ſucceeded by a quick ſtep, in common time, of two crotchets. The firſt movement is firm and majeſtic, and the ſecond ſprightly and animating.

mating. The subjects of each are well conceived, and the passages are combined with a judgment that evinces considerable powers in this species of composition.

"To Arms! to Arms!" or John Bull's Charge to his Country; the Words by James Fisher, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; the Music by Mr. Davy. Inscribed to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. 1s. 6d.

This air is here published as a march, and in *score* for two horns, two trumpets, two flutes, two clarionets, and two bassoons. Its general cast is bold, and highly military. The symphonies and the vocal parts of the melody are given in due succession, and form a unity of effect which leads the ear agreeably through the piece.

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The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

A Brief History of Ancient and Modern India; embellished with coloured Engravings, from the Collection of Paintings in the Possession of Richard Chase, Esq. and Lieutenant Hunter's Views in the Kingdom of Mysore, published by Edward Orme, Printseller to his Majesty, and the Royal Family, 50, New Bond-street, and printed at Bulmer's Press.

THE editor of these two volumes states, in his preface, that having, after an exertion of nearly four years since their commencement, brought them to a conclusion, he conceives they will appear still more acceptable to the public by being accompanied with an Historical Sketch of the Country they are intended to delineate; and trusts that about twenty pages large paper devoted to that purpose, will be particularly agreeable to those who may not be intimately acquainted with the great events that have transpired, especially in modern times, in the vast empire of the East.

This historical part having been drawn up from the most authentic sources, will enable the reader, who may be unacquainted with Asiatic affairs, to form a correct idea of the immense and interesting territory, which has so often been the site of British bravery, and which promises to prove a primary source of British opulence.

The sketch is accompanied with original portraits of the native Judges and Officers of the Recorder's Court, at Bombay, with the drawings, of which Lady Syer most obligingly accommodated the proprietor, and will form an highly interesting folio plate; which, with an engraved Frontispiece, the History, Indexes, &c. &c. are given only as one number, and will render the whole a complete work relative to India. But this number may be had or not, at the option of the purchasers of the preceding parts.

The Views of Hindostan, and those in the Mysore, may be bound with the history, either in one volume or separately; and such as may wish to have the prints bound in two volumes may be accommodated with two copies of the history, &c.

The succeeding numbers are occupied with views of castles, pyramids, palaces, &c.; in some of which we see united, proportion, grandeur and beauty, in buildings by men who never heard of the five orders of architecture. To many of these superb edifices may be applied (with some little reservation) what was once said "of the sublime dreams of Piranezi, who seems to have conceived visions of Rome beyond what it boasted even in the meridian of its splendour. Savage as Salvator Rosa, fierce as Michael Angelo, and exuberant as Rubens, he imagined scenes that would startle geometry, and exhaust the Indies to realize. He piles palaces on bridges, and temples on palaces, and scales heaven with mountains of edifices. Yet, what taste in his boldness! what grandeur in his wildness! what labour in thought, both in his rashness and details!"

The Costume of Hindostan elucidated by sixty coloured Engravings, with Descriptions in English and French, taken in the Years 1798, *and* 1799, *by Balt Solyns, of Calcutta. Printed at Bulmer's Press, and published by E. Orme, Bond-street; by whom it is dedicated to the Chairman and Directors of the East India Company.*

This work was undertaken from a conviction that a delineation from nature, elucidatory of the features, manners, and customs of the natives of Hindostan would be acceptable to the public at large, and particularly interesting to those gentlemen who have resided in India.

In the present race of Hindoos, the observer of nature will see, perhaps, with little

variation, the same features, customs, character, and religious mysteries which history has recorded of their ancestors, at a time when few other parts of the globe were in a state of civilization, and which will be found to bear a striking resemblance to the records of Holy Writ; while it is unquestionable that their primitive manners have been preserved amongst them by an immutable attachment to their ancient religion.

The investigation into the natural disposition of the natives of Hindostan, which is the primary object of the institution established at Bengal*, by the Marquis of Wellesley (which has already had the effect of abolishing the extremes of a prejudice that has prevailed for ages, relative to those people) will, it is presumed, increase the value of the present publication, which will henceforth be a necessary accompaniment to whatever may appear relative to Indian characteristics.

The original drawings having been made in Bengal, the different figures which they represent are distinguished by the appellations peculiar to that province; though the descriptions will be found appropriate to every other part of India.

This splendid publication, consisting of sixty plates coloured to represent the different casts of the Hindoos, with descriptive letter-press in English and French, was originally published in eight parts, each part containing seven or eight coloured engravings, printed on fine vellum hot-pressed paper, imperial 4to. size, at 1l. 1s. each part.

The complete work consists of sixty prints of unequal merit, generally engraved by Mr. Scot, and though the drawing of the limbs and extremities of the figures is not generally entitled to much praise, yet as the draperies are copied on the spot, and therefore (as it may be presumed) exhibit a correct view of the various habits of the different casts, it is both curious and interesting; and the figures being coloured in a very pleasing style, renders it extremely picturesque; to many of them there are little landscapes in the back-ground, which though slight are pretty.

The descriptions are in French and English, and might sometimes have been more diffuse: in both languages the idioms are in some cases violated, from which there is occasional obscurity; it is however on the whole a publication that we can fairly recommend to the attention of all our readers, who are at all curious about the affairs of that great empire, in a large territory of which we are now so materially interested.

A Series of Prints, illustrative of a Country Life, by George Morland, engraved by Thomas Williamson. To be completed in four Numbers.

No. 1. "*First Love.*"—In this print there is a frankness of nature that makes a direct appeal to the mind, and is very creditable to the taste and talents of the artist. It exhibits a beautiful country girl, who is come to fill her tin-kettle at the pump, and there meets her rustic lover, who looks at her with delighted eyes. The motto, "*Well, I shall have my mother me*" is not ill chosen.

No. 2. "*The Young Dealer.*"—*i.e.* The young dealer in pigs is here represented as offering his hogs to a young chapman, with the motto of, "*Well, what will you give.*" This, though coarse, is natural, but inferior to the preceding.

No. 3. "*Lazy Shepherds.*"—Of the same description as the foregoing; but neither so characteristic in the figures, or so interesting in the story, as the two which precede it.

Morland's Cottager, and Morland's Woodman, engraved by Thomas Williamson, from the Original Paintings; published by Williamson, 21 Charlton-street, Somer's-town, and Barrow, Weston-place, Pancras.

In Morland's designs, we usually see nature, as in a mirror, but in both these we think the figures are too young and too smart, if we may be allowed the expression, for either a Cottager or a Woodman. They are however very neatly engraved, and form a pair of very pretty furniture prints.

The superiority of our navy to that of every other country, has long been the boast of Britain; and the contemplation of our shipping leads every native of this island to exult in the prospect of our retaining that superiority; and as naval views may by a skilful marine painter, be rendered extremely picturesque, we feel pleased to announce any publication in which the arts either commemorate any great achievement of our naval heroes, or represent any leading vessels of our navy in an interesting point of view. For the latter purpose, Mr. Ackermann has just delivered out proposals for publishing by subscription, a most beautiful naval scene, representing his Majesty's ship *Hibernia*, of one hundred and twenty guns, *being*

* See Essays by the Students of Fort-William.

being the largeſt ſhip ever built in this kingdom, at the moment of her going off the ſtocks, at Plymouth dock. The *Pallas frigate*, along-ſide the Sheer-hulk; the *Circe frigate* off the dock-yard: theſe three ſhips were launched on the evening of the 17th of November, 1804.

The *St. George*, of 98 guns, undocked the ſame morning; two *Spaniſh frigates*, with their colours flying, detained by the *Meduſa*, *Indefatigable*, *Amphion*, and *Lively*, as alſo the *Prince Frederick*, a *Pruſſian galliot*, and a number of cutters, ſloops, and boats, contributed to animate that intereſting ſpectacle.

The view is taken from Mount Edgecombe, by Mr. Robert Parker, of Plymouth dock, and is to be engraved by Mr. C. Bluck, and will be ready for delivery in May next; price to ſubſcribers plain, 14s. in colours, 1l. 8s.

Mr. Orme has the five following publications in a very forward ſtate, viz.—The *Liber Nauticum*, or Complete Book of Ships and Shipping, calculated both for the library and inſtruction in the art of marine drawing, ten numbers, price 7s.6d. each, will complete the work.

"*My Dog.*"—Size 29 by 17½, companion to the celebrated print of *My Horſe*, will be finiſhed next month.

A portrait of *Lady Smith Burgeſs*, from a miniature by Mrs. Mee.

The portrait of the late *George Morland*, accompanied with his life, and many of his works.

A moſt intereſting large quarto work, of Italian ſcenery, repreſenting the manners, cuſtoms, and amuſements of the different Italian ſtates; and containing thirty engravings.

The capital prize of Boydell's lottery, compriſing the Shakeſpeare Gallery, and all the pictures from which that capital work was engraved, is become the property of Mr. Taſſie, of Leiceſter-ſquare; and we underſtand that if it is not diſpoſed of by private contract by the 13th of next May, it will on that, and the following days, be ſold by auction. That ſuch a collection in honour of our favourite poet, ſhould be ſcattered like the Sybill's leaves, will be mortifying, and we ſhould imagine leſs advantageous to the proprietor than it would be to ſell them altogether.

Being upon this ſubject, it may be proper to mention that ſome of the poſſeſſors of the tickets drawn blanks, and entitled to a print or prints to the value of one guinea according to their correſponding number, do not ſeem clearly to underſtand upon what principle the number upon their prints does not exactly correſpond with that upon their tickets. It will be found upon examination that to prevent any partiality, the act, eſtabliſhing this lottery, deſcribed the mode by which the numbers were to be delivered, which is ſtrictly adhered to; and to find the proper number, deduct ſo many of the capital prizes, which in numerical order are leſs than a given ticket, and the remainder will be the new number.

Example.—From the ticket, No. 500
deduct the two capitals of a leſs number 2
No. 498 being the remainder, is —— conſequently the number on the roll, 498
to which the holder of the ticket, —— No. 500, is entitled.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February.

TYPHUS	1
Febricula	5
Pneumonia	3
Dyſpepſia	2
Catarrhus	13
Diarrhœa	11
Dyſenteria	5
Rheumatiſmus	19
Aſthenia	17
Amenorrhœa	8
Menorrhagia	1
Chlorоſis	7
Morbi Infantiles	13
Morbi Cutanei	11
Hypochondriaſis	16
Anaſarca	5
Pneumatoſis	3

By a perſon of a ſuperior degree of intellectual cultivation, and in the habits of literary purſuit, the Reporter was the other day called upon to give an opinion with regard to the nature and proper treatment of his conſtitution; which evidently poſſeſſed a more than uſual degree of

of mental and muſcular vigour, but, at the ſame time, betrayed, in the nervous part of its organization, an exceſſive and morbid ſuſceptibility. As counteracting agents to this diſeaſed propenſity, were preſcribed, in addition to ſome ſimple compoſitions of the Pharmacopœia, the diſuſe of ſuch narcotics as tea and coffee; early riſing, diurnal exerciſe carried even to fatigue, and the uſe of the cold bath two or three times a week, until the relaxed condition of his fibre was corrected and reſtored to the tone of a due and healthy excitement.

An important difference ought to be remarked between *ſenſibility* and *irritability*. The former is to be meaſured by the permanence and power of ſenſation, the latter by the ſuddenneſs and facility with which ſenſation is excited. When it is excited to any great degree by trifling or imaginary cauſes, it implies the exiſtence of phyſical diſorder, although the powers of the ſyſtem in other reſpects remain healthy and unimpaired.

It is a flaw in one of the ramifications of a theory,* which is radically right, that it conſiders the excitability as one and indiviſible in the whole frame, when, in fact, we find, that this power is at ſometimes diſproportionately great in the *nervous*, at others in the *muſcular*, and at others in the *vaſcular* part of our conſtitution.

We have an example of the firſt in men of ſentiment and intellect; of the ſecond in thoſe who are more capable of, and devoted to corporeal efforts and exertions; and the laſt is exhibited in the inſtance of perſons who are diſtinguiſhed by the extraordinary ardour of their animal and ſenſual affections.

Such differences in individuals often take their riſe from hereditary ſtamina, but ſometimes they appear to be in a great meaſure produced, and are always magnified or diminiſhed, by habits and external influences.

A porter has a ſtronger back than other men, becauſe he is more than other men accuſtomed to make uſe of it. The mental labourer, for the ſame reaſon, if he were not born with it, will be likely to acquire a more than ordinary degree of intellectual energy and power. In like manner, the man of licentious indulgence, by giving a looſe to the gratification of his voluptuous propenſities, will not fail to make more prominent and decided the original features of both his moral and phyſical character.

The ſpecies of reading which is now in vogue, has a moſt important influence upon the *health* as well as upon the taſte and morality of the riſing generation. That fickly ſenſibility of mind and body which the faſhionable productions of the modern preſs are calculated to create, is ill exchanged even for the torpor of ignorance, or the inactivity of neglected cultivation.

Typhus, it has frequently been obſerved by the writer of this article, has very rarely appeared during the laſt two or three years. One inſtance, however, has recently occurred, in which the diſeaſe, although the Reporter was called in at a very advanced period of it, was, by ablution, and the inſtantaneous application of appropriate and efficient ſtimuli, prevented from ſinking into that laſt and hopeleſs ſtage, the ſymptoms and characteriſtics of which Huxham, in the following words, ſo faithfully and pathetically deſcribes:

"Now nature ſinks apace. The extremities grow cold, the nails pail or livid; the pulſe may be ſaid to tremble and flutter rather than to beat, the vibrations being ſo weak and quick that they can ſcarce be diſtinguiſhed, though ſometimes they creep on ſurprizingly ſlow, and very frequently intermit. The ſick become quite inſenſible and ſtupid, ſcarce affected with the loudeſt noiſe, or ſtrongeſt light, though at the beginning ſtrangely ſuſceptive of the impreſſions of either. The delirium now ends in a profound coma, and that ſoon in an eternal ſleep. The ſtools, urine, and tears run off involuntarily, and denounce a ſpeedy diſſolution; as the vaſt tremblings and twitchings of the tendons and nerves are preludes to a general convulſion, which at once ſnaps off the thread of life."*

J. Reid.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, February 18, 1805.

* The Theory of Brown.

* Huxam's Eſſay on Fevers.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February, 1805.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SOON after we closed our account of the Public Affairs of our last Number, the papers relative to the war with Spain, including the declaration by the English Government, were laid before Parliament, by his Majesty's Ministers. The declaration sets out with the proposition that, "From the moment hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a sufficient ground of war against Spain, on the part of Great Britain, necessarily followed from the Treaty of St. Ildephonso, if not disclaimed by Spain."

It then states the terms of that Treaty in the following words—"Spain covenanted to furnish a stated contingent of naval and military force for the prosecution of any war in which the French Republic might think proper to engage. She specifically surrendered any right or pretension to enquire into the nature, origin, or justice of that war. She stipulated, in the first instance, a contingent of troops and ships, which, of itself, comprised no moderate proportion of the means at her disposal; but in the event of this contingent being at any time found insufficient for the purposes of France, she further bound herself to put into a state of activity the utmost force, both by sea and land, that it should be in her power to collect. She covenanted that this force should be at the disposal of France, to be employed conjointly or separately for the annoyance of the common enemy; thus submitting her entire power and resources to be used as the instruments of French ambition and aggression, and to be applied in whatever proportion France might think proper, for the avowed purpose of endeavouring to subvert the Government and destroy the national existence of Great Britain."

The declaration proceeds to shew that the English Government was willing to wave the extreme exercise of its rights, on assurances of a pacific disposition towards England on the part of Spain. It continues to trace the relative situation of the two countries, till "in the month of October a convention was signed, by which Spain agreed to pay to France a certain sum monthly, in lieu of the naval and military succours which they had stipulated by the Treaty to provide, but of the amount of this sum, or of the nature of any other stipulations which that Convention might contain, no official information whatever was given."

Our Government then remonstrated, "That a subsidy, as large as that which Spain was supposed to have engaged to pay to France, far exceeded the bounds of forbearance; that it could only meet with a temporary connivance, as, if it was continued, it might prove in fact a greater injury than any other hostility. In reply to these remonstrances, it was represented as an expedient to gain time, and assurances were given which were confirmed by circumstances, which came to his Majesty's knowledge from other quarters, that the disposition of the Spanish Government would induce them to extricate themselves from this engagement, if the course of events should admit of their doing so with safety."

The English Government now took their stand on the following grounds, on which it professes to have acted up to the declaration of war by Spain. Our Minister at the court of Madrid, first protested against the convention, as a violation of neutrality, and a justifiable cause of war; secondly, he declared that our abstaining from hostilities must depend upon its being only a temporary measure, and that we must be at liberty to consider a perseverance in it as a cause of war; thirdly, that the entrance of any French troops into Spain must be refused; and fourthly, that any naval preparation must be a great cause of jealousy, and any attempt to give naval assistance to France an immediate cause of war.

The declaration goes on to represent our Government as still desirable to protract, if possible, the decision of the question. The report of "some naval armaments in the ports of Spain had occasioned a fresh correspondence between his Majesty's Minister and the Spanish Government. In one of the notes presented by the former, he declares, that if the King was forced to begin a war, he would want no other declaration than what he had already made. The answers of the Spanish Government were at first of an evasive nature; his Majesty's Minister closed the correspondence on his part by a note delivered on the 18th of February, in which he declares that all further forbearance on the part of England

land must depend upon the ceſſation of all naval armaments, and a prohibition of the ſale of prizes in their ports; and unleſs theſe points were agreed to without modification, he had orders to leave Madrid. On the ſecond of theſe points a ſatisfactory anſwer was given, and orders were iſſued accordingly; on the firſt a reference was made to former declarations. To the queſtion about diſcloſing the treaty with France no ſatisfactory anſwer was ever given. As however no naval preparations appeared to be proceeding at that period in the ports of Spain, the matter was allowed to remain there for a time."

The next thing complained of in the declaration is, that reinforcements of ſoldiers and ſailors had arrived, through Spain, for the French fleets at Toulon and Ferrol. Statements follow of new attempts of the Spaniards to fit out naval armaments, of new remonſtrances from our Government, in the ſame temper as all the former, and of new evaſions on the part of Spain; bringing the hiſtory down to the order of our Government, to detain the Spaniſh treaſure ſhips. After that event, our Miniſter preſented a note to the Spaniſh Government, in which the following conditions were inſiſted upon: "Firſt, that the orders given at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena, ſhould be countermanded, as well for the equipment of ſhips of war in any of thoſe ports, as for their removal from one of thoſe ports to another. Secondly, that not only the preſent armaments ſhould be diſcontinued, but that the eſtabliſhment of ſhips of war in the different ports ſhould be replaced on the footing on which they ſtood at the commencement of hoſtilities between England and France. Thirdly, that a full diſcloſure ſhould be made of the exiſting engagements, and of the future intentions of Spain with reſpect to France."

To theſe propoſitions, the declaration ſtates the anſwer of the Spaniſh Government to have been evaſive and unſatisfactory. The declaration obſerves, that the Spaniſh Government has acknowledged, in its declaration, the neceſſity of making itſelf a party to the war, in ſupport of the pretenſions of France, expreſsly declaring, that "Spain and Holland, who treated conjointly with France and Amiens, and whoſe intereſts and political relations were ſo cloſely connected with her, muſt have with difficulty refrained from taking part againſt the injuries and inſults offered to their ally."

Such is the caſe made out by our Government. The papers laid before Parliament by Miniſters in ſupport of this caſe, were very numerous. Mr. Grey, in the Commons, and Lord Grenville, in the Houſe of Lords, moved for a great variety of other papers, maintaining that many deficiencies in the negociation were apparent, and many points left without explanation; and the motions being agreed to, the papers in queſtion were added to the former. We have already ſtated our opinion of the ſeizure of the Spaniſh veſſels; and ſhall only now ſay, that none of the documents laid before parliament form any colour or excuſe for that tranſaction. And, indeed, no circumſtances could excuſe it. The debate in both houſes on the papers were unuſually long and obſtinate. In the Commons, it was adjourned, on the firſt day, at 4 o'clock in the morning; and, on the ſecond day, was not concluded till 6 o'clock. The diviſion was—For the addreſs 313—For the amendment (moved by Mr. Grey) 106—Majority 207.

The next important meaſure we have to notice in Parliament is the Budget for the year, of which the following is the reſult:

SUPPLIES.

NAVY, excluſive of 390,000l. ordnance ſea ſervice, 14,645,630l.

ARMY.

England	£.14,778,391	18,616,897
Ireland	3,838,506	

ORDNANCE.

England	4,246,994	4,846,994
Ireland	600,000	

MISCELLANEOUS.

England	800,000	1,450,000
Ireland	650,000	

£.39,559,521

Further extraordinary Expences 5,000,000

Joint charge, England and Ireland 44,559,521

Deduct on account of Ireland, as below 6,403,102

39,156,419

Add England's ſeparate charges.

Eaſt India Company	1,000,000
Deficiency of Malt, 1803	320,000
To complete the payment of American awards	414,000
Deficiency of 5,000,000l. voted as ſurplus of conſolidated Fund, to 5th April, 1805	2,800,000
	4,534,000
Total, England	43,690,419

Deduct

Deduct, on account of Ireland, 2-seventeenths of the above sum of 44,559,521l.	5,242,296
Deduct also 2-seventeenths of 1,366,581l. for civil list, and other charges on consolidated fund, not relating to public debt	160,806
Total deducted	£.5,403,102

WAYS AND MEANS.

Malt and personal estate duties	£.2,750,000
War Tax	8,300,000
New war taxes	1,150,000
	9,450,000
Property tax	6,300,000
	15,750,000
Surplus consolidated fund to 5th April, 1806	4,000,000
Lottery	300,000
Surplus and Ways and Means, 1804	1,192,115
Loan	20,000,000
Total Ways and Means	43,992,115
Total Supplies	43,690,419
This will be a Surplus of Ways and Means beyond the Supply of	301,696

The terms of the Loan are: for every 100l. subscribed the subscribers are to have 150l. 3 per Cent. Consols, and 22l. Reduced, creating 172l. stock for every 100l. in money, with 5l. per cent. discount for prompt payment. The new taxes proposed to provide for the interest of the loan are the following: Post-Office: an addition of one penny on each single letter sent by the general post; twopence on double letters; and threepence on treble letters; one penny each on letters conveyed by the two-penny post, to the vicinity of London and twopence on foreign letters. Salt: 5s. per bushel additional, and sixpence per bushel additional on the exportation of salt. Horses: on those kept for pleasure, one-fifth added to the present tax; on such as are kept for purposes of husbandry, where 12s. 6d. is now paid, 7s. 6d. additional is laid on; horses for husbandry now paying 2s. 6d. are exempt from this tax. Legacies: on direct legacies (which pay no duty now), one per cent. legacies charged on land the same as others; and those to strangers in blood to pay 10 per cent. instead of eight. The following is the recapitulation of the amount of the interest of the loan, and of the taxes provided to meet that charge:—

Total amount of interest on loan, including 3 percents. created for loyalty holders, and charges of management	£.1,537,192

Taxes proposed to meet the above charges.

Post Office	£.230,000
Salt	400,000
Ditto on exportation to Europe	80,000
Pleasure horses	110,000
Husbandry ditto	320,000
Direct legacies	200,000
Legacies charged on land	100,000
Ditto, strangers in blood	30,000
	£.1,560,000

The estimated produce of the taxes will thus be somewhat above 20,000l. beyond the sum wanted.

Beside the new taxes to meet the interest of the loan, the property tax is proposed to be raised one-fourth, or threepence in a shilling, in order to keep down, as much as possible, the national debt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in making the above propositions to the House, stated that it was probable that Government would have to apply to parliament for leave to use five millions of the supplies, as subsidies to those powers on the Continent alluded to in his Majesty's speech.

The number of men voted by the House of Commons, for guards and garrisons, for Great Britain and Ireland, and the islands in the channel, is 135,000; and the sum for their pay and clothing, 4,635,000l.

A Bill for continuing the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, which was brought into Parliament by Ministers, created a considerable debate before it passed. A motion made in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Darnley, for repealing the Act for raising a permanent additional force, was lost, after a very animated debate. By returns laid before the House of Commons, it appears, that the total number of men raised in the United Kingdom, under the provisions of that Act, is only 2743. Of these 2213 were procured by parish-officers, and 530 by the recruiting officers of the army; 62 of the whole number have been discharged, two have died, and 361 have deserted; leaving the number of effective men 2318. Mr. Wilberforce has again renewed his attempts to abolish the slave trade. On his motion, in the House of Commons, leave was given to bring in a Bill to that effect.

Some law promotions have lately taken place. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton has been appointed a Puisne Judge in the Court of Exchequer, in the room of Sir Beaumont Hotham, who has resigned his seat. Mr. Gibbs has been appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General; Mr. Adam Attorney General to the Prince of Wales;

Mr. Jekyll, Solicitor General to his Royal Highneſs, and Mr. Dallas, Chief Juſtice of Cheſter.

An affair has occurred in Ireland which has excited much ſenſation. One of the Judges of that part of the United Kingdom, Mr. Juſtice Johnſon, was arreſted under a warrant of Lord Ellenborough, dated the 24th of November laſt, on a charge of writing certain letters, ſigned "JUVERNA," in Cobbett's Political Regiſter. This is reported to have been done on the authority of the Act of the 44th of the King, chapter the 29th, which authorizes the tranſmitting certain offenders from Ireland to this country, for trial here. Judge Johnſon was brought before the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in Ireland, by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. His Lordſhip called to his aſſiſtance, in this delicate queſtion, all the Judges within his reach; that is to ſay, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, the Honourable Barons George and Smith, and the Honourable Juſtices Day and Finucane. The counſel of Judge Johnſon reſiſted the authority of the warrant, and the legality of the arreſt: after a ſolemn argument, occupying ſeveral days, the queſtion was decided againſt the learned Judge. He then moved it to the Court of Exchequer, where the deciſion was the ſame. It is now moved to the Court of Common Pleas, where it is reſerved for another ſolemn argument.

We ſtate with extreme pleaſure, that Government have iſſued inſtructions to our naval commanders, not to moleſt any neutral veſſel carrying ſupplies of corn to Spain, during the ſcarcity in that country, even though it ſhould belong to the enemy.

A letter to the Admiralty, from Lord Keith, dated on board the Ardent, off Ramſgate, January 21, ſtates, that his Majeſty's ſhip the Greyhound, commanded by Captain Elphinſtone, has captured the French lugger privateer Le Vimereux, Jan. B. Pollet, Captain, of 15 guns, and 69 men. It was againſt this veſſel that the attempt was made by the boats of the Ratler ſloop and Folkeſtone lugger, which we mentioned in our laſt; and we have now the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that Mr. Dalyell, acting Lieutenant of the Ratler, and Mr. Donaldſon, acting Commander of the Folkeſtone, are ſtill living, and that great expectation is entertained of their recovery. The boats of the Illuſtrious man of war, belonging to the Ferrol ſquadron, commanded by Sir Charles Hamilton, in an attempt to cut out a brig, lying at anchor in Varras Bay, have loſt Lieutenant Thurnham, of the marines, and one ſeaman, killed by the fire of the muſquetry.

Two more of our ſhips of war have been lately loſt, the Fama, and the Doris frigates. The crews were ſaved. We have alſo to ſtate the unhappy circumſtance of the premature death of Captain Jervis, of the Tonnant, nephew and heir of Lord St. Vincent. He was drowned by the upſetting of his own boat, as he was going to wait on the admiral, it is ſaid on ſome emergent occaſion, during a gale of wind. We have alſo the melancholy duty to announce the loſs of the Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman, Captain Wordſworth, bound to Bengal. She ſailed from Portſmouth on the 24th of January, in company with four other Indiamen, under convoy of the Weymouth of 36 guns. This fleet meeting with tempeſtuous weather, bore away for Portland Roads, and in coming round the Iſland of Portland, ſhe ſtruck on the Shambles, where ſhe lay nearly an hour. After getting her off, ſhe made a great quantity of water; and notwithſtanding every exertion made both by her officers and ſeamen, ſhe went down in the Roads, about ſeven in the evening. The Captain, the chief mate, with nearly three hundred perſons, were loſt. Between ninety and an hundred were ſaved. There were nearly twenty cadets drowned, thoſe young men having worked ſo conſtantly at the pumps as to be exhauſted, and incapable of exertion for their own ſafety, when the ſhip ſank. Moſt of the perſons ſaved had got into the main and mizen-tops, and in the ſhrouds; from which they were taken by the brave and generous exertions of the crew of a ſmall ſloop. It was two o'clock, on the following morning, before theſe were all taken from the maſts and yards. It is due to the captain to add, that the Abergavenny had a pilot on board when ſhe ſtruck. Captain Wordſworth was an excellent ſeaman, and a moſt amiable man.

Sir T. Trigge, late governor of Gibraltar, has arrived from that garriſon, in the Tribune frigate. He ſailed on the 27th of December, at which time, all remains of the epidemic malady had happily diſappeared. Only three perſons died in the garriſon during the week previous to the ſailing of the Tribune, and none of them died of the fever. The new governor, General Fox, landed on the 18th; but the troops were not to diſembark till the 1ſt of January, when a regular communication would be opened between the town and the bay.

On

On the 31ſt of January thoſe ſtupendous and beautiful works, the London Docks, were opened for the reception of veſſels. About 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, the brig Perſeverance, Captain Clark, belonging to Mr. Davis of Liverpool, was towed into the baſin. She was decorated with the colours of all nations; and a diſcharge of cannon announced her entry into the dock. The Directors of the company, the ſurveyor of the works, the ſecretary, and ſeveral of their friends, were on the dock. A prodigious number of perſons were aſſembled to behold this very fine ſight.

The Calcutta Gazette contains an account of a gallant piece of ſervice performed by part of our troops in India. On the 16th of May, laſt, Lieutenant-Colonel Don took the Fort of Rampoona, by forcing the gates with cannon. A battalion of the enemy were poſted outſide of the works; but, by a ſkilful movement, the communication between theſe troops and the fort was cut off, and moſt of them, together with thoſe who fled from the fort, were cut to pieces, on the plain, by the 3d regiment of cavalry, commanded by Major Doveton. This great ſlaughter was owing to their refuſing quarter, on condition of laying down their arms. The enemy's force was about 1,100. There were about fifty of them killed on the works, and in the town, and nearly four hundred by the cavalry. The loſs on our ſide was conſiderable, for the ſmallneſs of the party. The following is the detail of it:—Europeans, one lieutenant, one corporal, one gunner, and one matroſs wounded: Natives, two havildars, one naick, and nine ſepoys killed; two jamindars, four havildars, one naick, thirty-four ſepoys, and eleven laſcars wounded. The wounded officer is Lieutenant Borleau: his wound is ſlight. On the 21ſt of May laſt, a body of predatory horſe, amounting to five thouſand, made an incurſion into the province of Bandelcund. A detachment of ſeven companies of Sepoys, a troop of native cavalry, and the park of artillery, under the command of Captain Smith, had proceeded to attack a fort, about five miles from Koach. On the morning of the 22d the predatory horſe cut off part of this detachment, poſted in the pittah of the fort. This party, conſiſting of two companies of Sepoys, two officers, two ſerjeants, two corporals, four gunners, forty matroſſes, of the artillery, with a proportion of laſcars, were killed, excepting one hundred and thirty wounded natives, who returned to Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcet's camp, on the 24th. The predatory horſe alſo captured two howitzers, two twelve-pounders, one ſix-pounder, and all the tumbrils belonging to the park. Captain Smith, with the remaining five companies of Sepoys, retreated with the loſs of one man only, to Lieutenant Colonel Fawcet's camp. The ſame horſe afterwards attacked the town of Calpie, and attempted to croſs the Jumna, but were repulſed with loſs, by two companies of Sepoys, under the command of Captain Jones; and were defeated near Koach, on the 30th of May, by Colonel Shephard, commanding a party of troops, lately in the ſervice of Ambajee Inglia. They have ſince entirely evacuated the province of Bandelcund.

Sir Thomas Trowbridge is appointed commander in chief of our naval force in India; Sir Edward Pellew retains a command on one ſide of the peninſula.

FRANCE.

In the ſitting of the Legiſlative Body, of the 15th of Pluvioſe (February 4.) the Counſellors of State, Segur, Begonen, and Deſſoles, laid before the Aſſembly a copy of a letter written by Bonaparte to the King of England. The letter addreſſes his Majeſty in the ſtyle of "Sir, and Brother." It begins with ſtating, that Bonaparte is called to the throne of France by Providence, and by the ſuffrage of the Senate, the people, and the army; it plainly acknowledges that England and France may contend for ages, but maintains that they only abuſe their power; and that their governments do not fulfil the moſt ſacred of their duties, in continuing the conteſt. Bonaparte ſays, he does not conſider it as any diſgrace to make the firſt ſtep; and conjures his Majeſty not to deny himſelf the happineſs of giving peace to the world, nor to leave that ſweet ſatisfaction to his children; the preſent moment once loſt, he ſays, all his efforts will not be able to terminate the war. His Majeſty, he aſſerts, has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe. The war, he ſtates, is without an object, without any preſumable reſult to his Majeſty. "The world is ſufficiently large," he goes on to ſay, "for our two nations to live in; and reaſon is ſufficiently powerful to diſcover means of reconciling every thing, when the wiſh of reconciliation exiſts on both ſides."

M. Segur made remarks in the Aſſembly, after the reading of the letter, which were in the uſual French ſtyle.

On the 15th of January, there was a grand gala in the Legiſlative Aſſembly,

at the inauguration of Bonaparte's ſtatue, which has been placed in their hall. M. Vaublance and M. Fontaine made pompous ſpeeches in praiſe of the Emperor and Empreſs. On the 16th, the city of Paris gave a ſplendid entertainment to the Emperor and Empreſs. Bonaparte aſſured M. Frochot, the Prefect of the City, that he has always entertained, and will preſerve, a particular affection for his good city of Paris. In the ſitting of the 16th a propoſal was introduced by the Counſellors of State, Regnaud de St. John d'Angely, and Segur, for the making a new great ſeal of ſtate, bearing on one ſide the effigies of the Emperor, ſeated on his throne, dreſſed in the imperial robes, and having the crown on his head, and the ſceptre and balance of Juſtice in his hands; on the other the imperial eagle, crowned, repoſing on the thunder. The project was referred for diſcuſſion.

The Vice-preſident and the Conſulta of the Italian Republic, it is ſaid, are employed at Paris in maturing, upon the ideas of Bonaparte, a plan for the concentration and durability of their Government, analogous to the principles which prevail in France. It is reported that his highneſs, Prince Joſeph Bonaparte, will be crowned King of Lombardy. The Emperor will viſit the department of the Upper Alps; and immenſe and ſplendid preparations are making for his journey.

It appears that great activity has prevailed lately in the ports of France. It is believed, that the Rochfort ſquadron, conſiſting of one ſhip of 100 guns, three of 74, and four frigates, ſailed from that port about ſix weeks ſince. The Toulon fleet is lately ſaid to have ſailed, with 10,000 troops on board. A ſhip of war, of 90 guns, has lately been launched at l'Orient; and three other line of battle ſhips are in a ſtate of forwardneſs; there are, however, ſaid to be no ſeamen for them.

HOLLAND.

The conduct of the French troops in Holland is ſtated to be daily more and more deſpotic. The French General, Frere, lately ſeized a waggon laden with ſpecie, to a very large amount, on its road from Amſterdam to Hamburgh, alledging that the money was intended to be ſent to England. The merchants, whoſe property the money was, applied to General Frere, and produced the fulleſt proof that the money was not intended to be ſent to England, upon which he offered to reſtore it, on condition that a handſome *douceur* ſhould be given to his troops for their trouble in the tranſaction. This they reſiſted, as a lawleſs impoſition, and the money ſtill remains under the General's care. Engliſh manufactured goods are confiſcated by the French troops, and ſold by auction, General Marmont's groom being the auctioneer, and a guard of French ſoldiers attended at this military Cuſtom-houſe, to prevent tumult during the ſale. But new and more ſerious calamities threaten this unfortunate country every day. A Rotterdam paper, of the 29th of January, contains the intelligence that, on the preceding day, the Legiſlative Aſſembly of the ſtates had come to a reſolution, declaring that the Dutch Government was reduced to the neceſſity of ſtopping payment of the public annuities. The reſolution ſtates the cauſe of this bankruptcy to be, the nation's having been unhappily involved in the preſent war with Great Britain, through their connection with France; and it adds, that the Aſſembly, finding itſelf compelled either to call on the public for a contribution of one per cent per month, or of ſuſpending the payment of the public annuities, deemed the latter the leaſt grievous of the two evils. It appears, that the State Directory had recommended the former meaſure to the Legiſlative Aſſembly, who rejected it with diſdain. One member of that body, M. Van Haſſell, made a moſt generous and intereſting ſpeech on the paſſing the reſolution ſtated above, in which he openly aſcribed the bankruptcy of the country, and all its calamities, to the tyranny and extortion of the French, and to thoſe other innumerable unhappy conſequences of their connection with France.

AMERICA.

Judge Pendleton was tried on the 10th of December laſt, for aiding and abetting in the late fatal duel between Gen. Hamilton and Col. Burr, and was found guilty. W. P. Van Veſs, Eſq. was alſo tried and convicted, for being the bearer of the challenge, and for aiding and abetting in the duel. The American ſhip, Hazard, Capt. Burvill, left the Iſle of France on the 12th of June laſt, at which time, La Marengo, of 80 guns (Admiral Linois's ſhip) was refitting. La Belle Poule frigate, of 44 guns, and Atalanta, of 38, were repairing; the Surveillante of 42 guns, and Berceau corvette were in bad condition, and would take much time to put them into a ſtate fit for ſea. La Pſyche, of 36 guns, and La Diligence, of 28, were nearly ready for ſea.

ALPHA.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ALLINGHAM Benjamin, Berwick ſtreet, Soho, picture dealer. (Becket, Broad ſtreet, Golden ſquare.

Boulton George, Charing Croſs, coach proprietor. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane

Booth Banks, Salford, merchant. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Bryans Joſeph, Little Britain, dealer. (Godmond, Creſcent, Bridge ſtreet

Barker William, Strand, linen draper. (Maddock and Stephenſon, Lincoln's inn, New ſquare

Barrow George, Handforth, ſwailer. (Holland, Manchester

Byrne George, Exeter ſtreet, Chelſea. (Parker, Young, and Hughes, Eſſex ſtreet.

Cheek Henry, Richmond, Surrey, linen draper. (Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford row

Chapman Nathaniel, William Mellor, and Robert Mellor, Stockport, cotton manufacturers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Cornwell William, King David's fort, St. George in the Eaſt. (Finchett, Preſcott ſtreet

Denman George Frederic, Strand, jeweller. (Pullen, Fore ſtreet

Dixon Edward, Gravelthorpe, butcher. (Robins, Gray's inn place

Eſtlin Nathaniel, Hinckley, hoſier. (Rudall and Llewellin, Clement's inn

Fourneſs Robert, Gainsborough, iron founder. (Windus, Son, and Holaway, Chancery lane

Fiſher Edward, Manchester, common brewer. (Swale, New Boſwell court

Farmer Thomas Bevan, Rotherhithe, carpenter. (Pringle and Wasbrough, Greville ſtreet

Gilbert Joſeph, Briſtol, merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple

Hoare Peter, Brockham green, Dorking, ſhopkeeper. (Broad, Union ſtreet, Borough

Huggray John, Leather lane, victualler. (Hodgſon, Clement's inn

Hooper Rachael, Bath, milliner. (Berry, Walbrook

Jackſon John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court

Judin Frederic, Hatton garden, merchant. (Gregſon, Angel court

Kiernan Thomas, Gray's inn, money ſcrivener. (Wimburn and Collett, Chancery lane

Large John, Alleſley, dealer. (Nichols, Taviſtock place

Lindley John, Sheffield, cutler. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Lowes Ralph Clark, Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, ſhip owner. (Unwin, Shadwell

Moggridge William, Uxbridge, iron founder. (Hodley, Wapping

Mayhew John, jun. Wigmore ſtreet, cabinet maker. (Walton, Baſinghall ſtreet

Morris Robert, Wigan, cotton manufacturer. (Baron, Wigan

Mowat Daniel, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings

Mace William, Wimpole ſtreet, fruiterer. (Hughes, Creſs court, Long acre

Nixon John, Pimlico, carpenter. (Turner, Featherſtone buildings

Newton John, Birmingham, brazier. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn ſquare

Oliver William, Carnarvon, ſhopkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Pennington Henry, Liverpool, money ſcrivener. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings

Paine William, Ipſwich, coachmaker. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn

Peirce Thomas Ibbot, Lime ſtreet, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Pitt William, Wolverhampton, timber merchant. (Price, Wolverhampton

Paine Alexander, Stow on the Wold, draper. (Battye, Chancery lane

Sims George, Stephen ſtreet, Tottenham court road, coal merchant. (Dixon, Naſſau ſtreet, Soho

Savage John, Manchester, hoſier. (Harvey, Lincoln's inn

Sargent Joſeph, Ruſſia court, Milk ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Mac Michael, Finch lane

Turner Joſeph, Stockport, cotton ſpinner. (Huxley, Temple

Thomſon William, Throgmorton ſtreet, ſtock broker. (Jopſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Whittle Richard, Tarleton, ſhopkeeper. (Blakelock, Temple

Wells John, Cartwright ſtreet, Aldgate, victualler. (Lewis, Great St. Helen's

White Thomas, Cheſterfield, bookſeller. (Thomas, Cheſterfield

Watſon Alexander, Liverpool, ſtone maſon. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court

Wright Thomas, Marham, dealer. (Fuller, Brandon

Woolley Francis, Charles ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, apothecary. (Nelſon, Maddox ſtreet

Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant. (Blagrave and Walter, Symond's inn

Watkins Maria, Wells, milliner. (White, Philpot lane

Woodcock Thomas, Appleton in the Moors, corn merchant, (Petch, Kirbymoorſide

Wilkinſon Graham, George ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, money ſcrivener. (Dawſon, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainſworth James, New Sleaford, mercer, March 2, final

Apſey Michael, Bury St. Edmunds, ironmonger, February 21, final

Anderſon Robert, Guildford ſtreet, merchant, March 2

Burke John French, Cannon ſtreet, ſhip owner March 5

Beck John, Workington, wine merchant, March 9

Beddine David, Back lane, upholder, March 5

Biſhop John, Sheerneſs, ſhopkeeper, February 28

Barrow William, Sculcoates, grocer, March 7, final

Cawthorn Samuel, York, grocer, March 8

Cook Samuel, Trobridge, clothier, March 23

Caldwell Charles, and Thomas Smyth, Liverpool, and John Forbes, and Daniel Gregory, London, bankers, March 6, and ſeparate eſtates of Caldwell and Smyth, March 6

Chapman James, Liverpool, merchant, February 20

Dutton Samuel, Joſeph Hopley, and Melchior Cathcart Williamſon, Liverpool, merchants, February 20, final

Dutton Samuel, and Joſeph Hopley, Liverpool, woollen drapers, February 20

Drimmy Robert, Great George ſtreet, Minories, taylor April 9

Dobſon Thomas, Kendal, merchant, February 19

Dodſon Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, February 21, final

Ellis Benjamin Holt, vintner, March 4, final

Everett Thomas, and Joſeph Biſhop, Wells, ſhip builders, February 23

Elliott William, Newington Cauſeway, haberdaſhers, March 9

Eſtell John, Scarborough, ſhip owner, February 18

Emmet George Johnſon, Manchester, grocer, February 28

Fozard James, the elder, Lætitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, Piccadilly, ſtable keepers, March 9, final

Fiſher George, White Hart yard, Drury lane, woollen draper, March 2, final

Field William, Old Swan ſtairs, merchant, partner with George Field and Charles Field, joint and ſeparate eſtates of William Field, March 5

Field George, Old Swan ſtairs, merchant, March 5

Fraſer George, and Andrew Fraſer, bow church yard, warehouſemen, March 2

Fowkes John, Buſh lane, wine merchant, March 9

Forth Nathaniel, Kirbymoorſide, druggiſt, March 4

Fowler John, Bewdley, printer, February 25, final

Gamble Thomas, jun. Leiceſter, woolcomber, March 5, final

Green John, Reading, mealman, February 18

George Balthaſar, Ratcliffe highway chemiſt (partner with David Cannon) March 9

Greenhough George, Manchester, dry ſalter, March 7

Hatterſley Richard, Doncaſter, grocer, February 14, final

Houlbrooke Joſeph, Cateaton ſtreet, dealer in ſpirits, February 16

Hewlett William, and William Pember, Briſtol, dealers, March 5, final

Heſkett George Faſkell, Manchester, grocer, March 6, final

Hodgſon John, Birmingham, merchant (partner with Henry Thompſon, of Baltimore) March 4

Hook Joſeph, Bermondſey ſtreet, leather dreſſer, May 14

Hopkins Samuel, Leeds, merchant, March 4

Houlding John, and James William Lowerby, Liverpool, merchants, February 26

Hindley

Hindley Robert, Salford, wine merchant, February 26, final
Harrifon Edward, Eaſingwood, woollen draper, February 28
Inglis James, Billiter ſquare, merchant, March 9
Jolley Nathan, Woodſtock ſtreet, warehouſeman, March 9
King Thomas Preſcott, Weſt Cowes, linen draper, March 5
Knight William, Tunbridge Wells, banker, February 23
Kettle Joſeph, Birmingham, and John Kettle, of Bark brook End, factors, February 14, final
Kidd Luke, Newcaſtle on Tyne, flax dreſſer, February 12
Lord William, Shipſton on Stour, druggiſt, February 13
Levington Thomas, St. Catherine's, near the Tower, ſhopkeeper, April 9
Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouſeman, March 2
Lowe Ralph, Kincerton, miller, March 4
Lovicy Thomas Jones, Piccadilly, haberdaſher, February 23
Mattemont Charles, Rathbone place, ſtraw hat manufacturer, February 16
Manning James, Thomas Heavifide, and Thomas Boreman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, Manchester warehousemen, February 16
Meyer Arnold, and Henry Wilekens, Liverpool, merchants, March 5
Mafon Matthew, jun. Huddersfield, woolſtapler, March 2, final
Metcalf Suſanna, and John Metcalf, February 16, final
Mcallin William Lewis, Manchester ſtreet, apothecary, February 16
Morley John, Huddersfield, woolſtapler, February 27
Mills Joſeph, Macclesfield, hat manufacturer, February 19
Nixon James, Lawrence lane, merchant, March 9
Nixen Edward, Manchester, merchant, February 26
Peach Robert, Wakefield, woolſtapler, March 7
Pink William (otherwiſe called William Field) and John Birch, Charles ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, taylors, March 2
Pizey Henry, Sun ſtreet, baker, February 23
Portal Joſeph, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, linen draper, March 2
Peterſon James, Stradbrooke, tanner, February 18, final
Richardſon Silveſter, Blackburn grocer, March 5
Robinſon Samuel, Sheffield, ſciſſar ſmith, March 2
Row Thomas, Bath, butcher, April 10, final
Rideing John, Liverpool, and William Lever, of Manchester, merchants, February 14
Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper
Sewell William, Falcon ſquare, merchant, February 23
Scott John, and George Scott, South ſtreet, Finsbury, merchants, February 23, and ſeparate eſtate of John Scott, February 23
Towle Thomas, and Joſhua Jackſon, Newgate ſtreet, warehouſemen, April 30, final
Timmings John, Stewart ſtreet, ſilk broker, February 23, final
Taylor Edward, Blackburn, linen draper, February 14, final
Terry Robert, Hadleigh, mercer, February 22, final
Taylor George Leek, ſhopkeeper, February 18, final
Whitaker James, Haſlingden, grocer, March 5
Wells John, and Thomas Smith, Leadenhall ſtreet, hatters, March 5, final
Williams James, Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper, March 11
Waller Joſeph Marriott, and Michael Waller, Hightown, merchants, March 1
Woodall Iſaac, Egremont, hatter, March 5
Wells John, and William Wells, Swallow ſtreet, mercers, February 23
Wigzel Thomas, Bowling green lane, carpenter, March 9
Walford John, Pall mall, haberdaſher, February 12

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Statement of the Number of Perſons inoculated at the Stations of the Royal Jennerian Society, in eighteen Months, from the Quarterly Reports.

Central Houſe	2911
Surrey Chapel	2110
Maze Pond, Southwark	387
Rotherhithe	510
Shadwell	512
Mile End	516
John Street, Minories	400
Biſhopſgate	1070
Hoxton	816
Golden Lane	579
Clerkenwell	245
Gate Street, Holborn	216
Mary-le-bone	1523
Weſtminſter	218
	12013
Inoculated before the Central Houſe was opened	275
Total	12,288

N. B. In the ſame period 19,352 charges of Vaccine Virus have been ſupplied from the Central Houſe, in Saliſbury Square, free of expence, on applications from moſt parts of the Britiſh Empire, and foreign countries.

A moſt uſeful inſtitution has been for ſometime eſtabliſhed in the Borough of Southwark for the education of poor children. At this ſeminary one thouſand poor children are inſtructed by Mr. Lancaſter, a quaker, without any charge to the parents. The ſchool has no fund whatever but the unſolicited donations of the friends of unprotected childhood. Mr. Colquhoun, the magiſtrate, on a late viſit to this inſtitution was ſo highly pleaſed with the manner in which it was conducted, that he has opened one on the ſame plan in Pimlico at his own expence.

The Board of Agriculture having received information from various diſtricts of the benefit ariſing from the cultivation of ſpring wheat, and it appearing to the board that at the preſent period it may be particularly uſeful to promote that object, have reſolved to offer the following premiums: To the perſon, who ſhall in the ſpring of 1805 cultivate the greateſt number of acres of ſpring-wheat (not leſs than 20) fifty guineas, or a piece of plate of that value.—For the next greateſt quantity thirty guineas.—For the next greateſt quantity twenty guineas. To the perſon who ſhall report to the board the reſult of the moſt ſatisfactory experiments in ſpring wheat, which ſhall aſcertain the ſoil, the ſort of wheat, the time of ſowing, the produce and value, the comparative advantages of that and of the common wheat, and any other circumſtances uſeful to be known, a piece of plate of the value of twenty pounds.

On Sunday morning, Jan. 27, at a quarter paſt three, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Barr, tallow-chandler, Upper Adams-ſtreet, Edgeware-road. Mr. and Mrs. Barr, with each an infant in their arms, were reſ-

cued by ladders placed againſt the windows. The houſe was ſoon in a blaze; and a coachman, named Pierce, was fortunate enough, at the riſk of his life, to reſcue his daughter, whom he carried down ſtairs amidſt fire and ſmoke. Recollecting that his wife remained behind, he appeared in an agony of grief. To return as he came was impoſſible, as the ſtaircaſe was completely enveloped with the flames, but he had ſcarcely recovered himſelf, when one of the windows in the two pair of ſtairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman preſented herſelf. Without a moment's heſitation, ſhe precipitated herſelf into the ſtreet. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck diſlocated, and ſhe inſtantly expired in the preſence of her huſband and daughter, who were eye-witneſſes of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got poſſeſſion of every part of the houſe, which preſented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could poſſibly eſcape. They conſiſted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife, an elderly woman, and her two grandſons, fine lads, and two young men, ſervants out of place, all of whom, to the number of ſeven, fell victims to the fury of the flames.

On the 1ſt of February the new Wet Docks at Wapping were opened for the reception of ſhipping. After the walls, buoys, &c. had been examined, about two o'clock a gun was fired from the Dock-yard, as a ſignal for the Perſeverance, of Liverpool, laden with wine (being the oldeſt ſhip in the Oporto trade) to get under weigh from the river, and remain in the outer baſin, ſhe having been previouſly decorated with the flags of all nations, not even the French being omitted. When the water was ſufficiently deep in the Docks for her reception, the inner gates were thrown open, and ſhe ſailed in majeſtically; but her progreſs was impeded by the quantity of ice in the Docks, which being cleared away ſhe ſailed acroſs the baſin, and was moored at the north-weſt extremity of the Docks. The Great Dock contains exactly 20 acres, and the Little Dock or Baſin about three acres, which together accommodate about 250 ſail. A quay 100 feet wide ſurrounds the great Dock on all ſides, excepting a ſmall part ſubdivided and incloſed for tobacco, which is only about half that width, forming a length of wharfing of nearly 5000 feet, and an area for landing and ſhipping merchandize not to be paralleled. The whole comprizes a ſpace of the extent of 60 acres. The ground next Nightingale-lane, and on the ſide next the Thames, near Hermitage bridge, is purchaſed, and will be built upon as ſpeedily as poſſible. The Quays are of immenſe length, ſaid to be 1,260 feet, with a ſhed over the front for covering goods as they may be landed, which is to be coppered over when the whole is complete. There are ten round walking cranes for hoiſting goods out of the ſhipping. The Tobacco Quay is three feet higher than the Great Quay on the North ſide, for the convenience of that deſcription of veſſels. The Baſin contains 23 feet depth of water when filled to its regular extent, and will admit of any veſſel drawing 18 feet. The Great Dock is 29 feet deep, twenty of which are filled with water. Its ſuperficial contents amount to 24 acres, and it is capable of containing 200 ſail of merchantmen. There is a paſſage at the Weſtern end, with proper locks, for the ſhipping to go out at when the whole of the Great Dock is fully occupied. This is ſituate between the Tobacco Quay on the Weſt, and the great range of warehouſes on the North ſide, which form a right angle at this point, where a drawbridge is to be thrown over for the convenience of paſſengers. On the ſpacious Quay at the North ſide of the Dock, there are five diſtinct piles of building, each containing ſix diviſions of warehouſes, which are to be connected with another range, when the whole of the plan is completed. Each body of warehouſes has ten cranes in the inſide. The cellars are ten feet high, are completely arched over, with an earthen flooring beaten down to equal the firm ſubſtance of brick, which is three feet above the level of the water. There are iron ſtaunchions from the cellars to the upper ſtory to prevent the ſettling or ſinking of the floors. From the moſt minute obſervation of theſe premiſes, it is evident, that the able and ingenious architect, J. Rennie, Eſq. who ſuperintended the whole of the building, has moſt aſſiduouſly aimed at blending, and has ſucceeded in the accompliſhment of a work, which at once unites ſimplicity and grandeur of appearance, and in which the commodious ſtowage of goods and the ſecurity of them after they have been depoſited may be looked to with the moſt perfect confidence. There are two tobacco warehouſes at the Eaſtern end of the Dock; the one 250 feet long and 200 wide, the other 762 feet in length and 160 in width. The roof of theſe buildings forms three diſtinct plain ranges acroſs, which extends without interruption to the full length of each warehouſe, diſplaying the moſt admirable ſimplicity of appearance on the outſide, while in the inſide the whole is ſo firmly united that nothing ſhort of the ſhock of the walls upon which it ſtands can poſſibly endanger them. This range of building is raiſed but one floor above the ground, though the warehouſes on the North ſide are four ſtories high above the cellars. But underneath the tobacco warehouſes are high vaulted cellars of the ſame extent, one part of which is to be appropriated to the purpoſe of depoſiting wine, until the proprietor finds it convenient to have it ſent to ſome other place. Beſides the materials of which the arches are compoſed, there is a ſolid paved floor over the arches, ſo that if by

by any accident the floor above ground were to catch fire, the flames cannot do the leaſt injury to the goods depoſited in the cellars.

MARRIED.

At Mary-le-bonne, J. Hamilton, eſq. to Miſs Fuller, daughter of J. F. Fuller, eſq. of Aſhdown, Suſſex.

J. Stable, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet, to Mrs. Sears, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Sears, of the Bengal artillery.

A. Buller, eſq. ſon of the late J. Buller, eſq. of Monval, in Cornwall, to Miſs Iſabella Lemon, daughter of Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart. M. P. for Cornwall.

E. Morris, eſq. M. P. for Newport, Cornwall, to Miſs M. Erſkine, youngeſt daughter of the Hon. Thos. Erſkine.

The Rev. J. Pike, to Miſs S. Armſtrong, youngeſt daughter of J. Armſtrong, eſq. late of Godalming, Surry.

J. Buxton, eſq. of Highbury-place, to Miſs Unwin, of Camberwell.

E. Burford, jun. eſq. of Greenwich, to Miſs Janet Palmer, of Dowgate-hill.

H. S. Fry, eſq. of Stoke Newington, to Miſs Wood, daughter of the late Mrs. Wood, of Kennington-lane.

F. L. Auſten, eſq. of Shinnington-park, Kent, to Miſs P. Cholmeley, of Eaſton, Lincolnſhire.

Captain Purvis, of the 1ſt. dragoons, to Miſs Randall.

P. White, eſq. of Mapes Houſes, near Wilſdon, Middleſex, to Mrs. Doe, daughter of G. B. Devon, eſq. of Bucks, and niece to W. Willis, eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

W. B. Langridge, eſq. of Lewes, Suſſex, to Miſs Vidler, daughter of J. Vidler, eſq. of Millbank Row, Weſtminſter.

D. Whatley, eſq. of Cirenceſter, to Miſs Ambroſe, of Burlington-ſtreet.

At the Earl of Warwick's, Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Earl of Clonmell, to Lady Harriot Greville, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

P. Combauld, eſq. of Bernard-ſtreet, to Miſs Cripps, daughter of J. Cripps, eſq. of Upton Houſe, Glouceſterſhire.

George Wilhelm Baron de Donop, of the King's German Legion, to Miſs Auguſta Cox, fifth daughter of the late Gen. Cox.

Captain Edward O'Bryen, of the Royal Navy, nephew of the Marquis of Thomond, to Miſs Hotham, eldeſt daughter of Gen. Hotham, and niece to Lord and Sir B. Hotham.

DIED.

At Deptford, *Mrs. Cranſton*, aged 92, mother of Capt. Cranſton, of the Marine Society's ſhip. She retained all her faculties to the laſt, and never knew what it was to be ill during the courſe of her life.

Sir Francis Whitworth, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Artillery, aged 48.

At his apartment in the South Sea Houſe, *John Tipp, eſq.* accountant to the South Sea Company.

At Illington, in an advanced age, Mrs. *Milner*, a maiden lady, and ſiſter to the late Dr. Milner, of Maidſtone.

Mrs. *Sharp*, ſiſter to the late Sir Wm. Sharp, Bart.

At Totteridge, Herts, aged 19, *Charles Lewis, eſq.* of Brazen-noſe College, Oxford.

Mrs. *Smith*, widow of W. Smith, eſq. late Treaſurer of the Ordnance.

At his houſe in Orchard-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *General Stephenſon.*

Miſs *Hallett*, daughter of the late J. Hallett, eſq. of North Audley-ſtreet.

In Charlotte-Street, Fitzroy-ſquare, *S. Foyſter, eſq.* one of the Juſtices of Peace for Middleſex.

Mr. *W. Lepard*, of Bartholomew-cloſe, aged 70.

At Clapham, aged 74, *R. Dent, eſq.* of Temple Bar.

In New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, the eldeſt *Son* of H. Harford, eſq.

In Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair, aged 83, *Lady Hulſe*, widow of Sir Edward Hulſe, bart. of Breamore-houſe, Hants, who died December 1, 1800, aged 85. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Wilmington, near Dartford. She was daughter of Samuel Vanderplank, merchant, and had three ſons and five daughters.

At Southgate, aged 79, much and juſtly reſpected, *Iſaac Walker, Eſq.* He had retired from extenſive connexions in commerce, as a wholeſale linen-draper, many years, not to a life of indolence, but to one of active and well-directed benevolence: a rare and meritorious example—as few poſſeſs ſufficient fortitude to withdraw from the temptations and flattering proſpects of buſineſs until infirmity compels them, too late to enjoy the reward of thoſe purſuits to which their lives have been dedicated, and frequently not till exiſtence itſelf has ceaſed to be a bleſſing. He was buried in the Quaker's burial-ground at Winchmore-hill.

At the ſame place, *Miſs Anne Juliana Dolben*, only daughter of Sir William Dolben, bart. She entered her career of life with prudence, purſued it with propriety, and cloſed it with fortitude. By her nearer relations and friends her loſs is better felt than deſcribed; but all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance will regret the loſs of an elegant character, compoſed of habitual ſerioufneſs, ſeaſonable chearfulneſs, and an unremitted benevolence.

At Baldock, of an apoplexy, aged 60, the *Rev. Caleb Hill*, chaplain to the Marquis of Saliſbury, and upwards of thirty-one years rector of that pariſh, where he was highly reſpected by his congregation as paſtor, and no leſs for his philanthropy, leaving many that partook of his munificence to regret their loſs. He was of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1770, M. A. 1773; and married a widow lady, with a jointure of 1000l. per annum. The living is in the gift of the Crown, and worth only 70l. per annum, yet Mr. Hill did all the duty without a curate.

The

[*The Countess Dowager of Shaftesbury, whose death was mentioned at page 450 of the last volume,* was the second surviving daughter of Jacob Bouverie, Viscount Folkstone, sister to William Bouverie, late Earl of Radnor, and second wife of Anthony, fourth Earl of Shaftesbury, married to him March 26, 1759, by whom she had two sons, the present Earl and Cropley Ashley, to whom, by her death, a considerable accession of fortune accrues; and a daughter, Mary Anne.]

[*Further particulars of the late Alderman Harley, whose death is mentioned at p. 547 of the last Volume.* *Mr. Harley* was born August 24, 1730, and was the fourth son of Edward, the third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. Having duly finished his classical education at Westminster-school, he was placed at an early age under the care of a respectable merchant in the city. Here he acquired the first rudiments of commercial knowledge, and, in course of time, became engaged himself, for the greater part of his life, in a variety of mercantile concerns. At the general election in 1761 he was selected by his fellow-citizens as a proper successor to their late highly-esteemed representative, Sir John Barnard, who then retired from Parliament; and in the same year he was also elected alderman for Portsoken ward. In 1763 he was chosen one of the sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, and being placed in that office, as well as in the still higher and more responsible situation of first magistrate of the city, in times of peculiar difficulty, and amidst the most tumultuous excesses of popular frenzy, he executed both those offices with a degree of firmness, dignity, and intrepidity, which preserved the metropolis from the still more alarming effects to which it was frequently exposed. By these unremitted and successful exertions he not only most justly became entitled to the grateful and lasting esteem of his fellow-citizens, but also to those other still more distinguished marks of public approbation with which he was about this time honoured. In 1768 he received the thanks of the House of Commons for his vigilant and able conduct during his mayoralty; and was soon after, in consideration of these public services, appointed a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; an honour which had not for several centuries past (in no instance, we believe, since the time of Sir William Walworth) been conferred on any of his predecessors in office. At the next general election, in 1768, the year of his mayoralty, he was again elected to represent the city of London, and retained that honour till the dissolution of Parliament in 1774, when, in consequence of the solicitations of his friends and family, he became a candidate for his native county Hereford, to which, a stranger to the cold-hearted and baseless theories of modern philosophy, he uniformly preserved through life the warmest and most affectionate attachment. Having failed in his first contest, in 1774, he again offered himself to the county on a vacancy which happened in 1776, in consequence of Mr. Foley's promotion to the British peerage, and, after a second severe and expensive struggle, he then obtained, by a large majority of votes, this favourite object of his ambition, of which he remained in the undisturbed possession for five successive parliaments, and during a period of nearly thirty years of his life. In the spring of 1802, a short time before the general election, and when there remained not a shadow of doubt of his future success, he publicly signified his intention of resigning his seat in parliament, in consequence of his advanced age, and daily increasing infirmities; and on this occasion he received from his constituents the most flattering testimony of their high esteem, and of their entire approbation of his past services. During all this period he had continued in the vigilant and active discharge of his civic duties in the metropolis, retaining, to the time of his death, the office of alderman, and having become also, on the death of Mr. Alsop in 1785, the senior or father of the city. He had likewise, for the greater part of this time, continued to be actively engaged in his mercantile connections, on a large and extended scale, holding also, for some years, a considerable contract under Government. The ultimate result of these undertakings, however, though pursued for many years with great activity both of mind and body, together with a competent degree of commercial knowledge, proved, certainly, less favourable to his interest than might have been expected; for, in the year 1797, when the critical and awful situation of public affairs had recently given a shock to public credit, which was not only felt in an unparalleled degree, by the most respectable commercial houses throughout the kingdom, but had been, in some measure, communicated even to the Bank of England itself; at this crisis Mr. Harley determined at once to relinquish all his commercial concerns. The most liberal and friendly offers of pecuniary aid he had, in the most disinterested manner, declined: and, having made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal property (should all be wanting) for the honourable payment of all his partnership demands, he had soon the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing them all discharged in their fullest extent, both as to principal and interest. It is unnecessary to state, that, by this additional proof of his uprightness and integrity, he raised himself still higher than ever in the esteem and admiration of his fellow-citizens. Of this a most flattering and unequivocal proof was soon after given him in the strong solicitations he received

to offer himſelf a candidate for the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city, then vacant by the death of Mr. Wilkes. His motives for altogether declining this invitation, accompanied as it was by the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of ſucceſs, he publicly expreſſed in a manly and feeling addreſs to the Livery of London; from which it clearly appears that every conſideration of his own private emolument, though now become to him an object of more ſerious intereſt than in the former parts of his life, immediately gave way, in his mind, to a previous promiſe of ſupport, in caſe of a vacancy, to the preſent worthy Chamberlain. He had long, prior to this, frequently addreſſed the Liverymen of London in the ſame manner, and with the ſame happy effect, particularly on his quitting the repreſentation of the City in 1774. His addreſs on that occaſion, is peculiarly expreſſive of that manly ſteadineſs and conſiſtency of character, and ſtrongly marked with that clear diſcernment and vigour of intellect, by which he was at all times, both in public and private life, eminently diſtinguiſhed. Having now entirely quitted his commercial purſuits, and finding a further attendance on the duties of Parliament incompatible with his advanced years and declining health, he ſoon after this removed altogether from London, exchanging the buſy and laborious ſcenes of public life for the tranquil retirement of domeſtic and private enjoyment. He had many years before purchaſed a conſiderable landed eſtate in his native county, which he had from time to time greatly enlarged and improved, particularly by the erection of an elegant modern manſion. Being naturally fond of the country, and at all times peculiarly attached to agricultural purſuits, he had, for many years of his life, regularly removed from London during the periodical intermiſſions of parliamentary buſineſs, and the occaſional ceſſation of his mercantile avocations. Here, while in the enjoyment of health, he had uſually paſſed his ſummer vacation, amidſt the ſociety of the principal gentlemen of the county, whom he always received with the moſt liberal hoſpitality, in the boſom of his own family, or in familiar intercourſe with his more immediate neighbours and numerous tenants; to the latter of whom, in particular, he was kind, affable, and condeſcending. And here, at length, after having endured the ſevereſt and, for the laſt two years of his life, almoſt unremitted bodily ſufferings, with the moſt exemplary patience and truly Chriſtian reſignation of mind, he cloſed his days, ſurrounded by an affectionate family, and ſincerely lamented by all to whom he was known. No ſlight panegyric, it is hoped, has been already expreſſed in the above faithful memoir of a life actively and uſefully employed. To whatever praiſe, however, the ſubject of it was juſtly entitled in the eſtimation of well-informed and reflecting men, it cannot be denied, that in conſequence of the peculiar temper of the times, and the imperious duty thence frequently impoſed upon him of firmly reſiſting the headſtrong career of popular licentiouſneſs, his conduct was frequently expoſed, as might reaſonably be expected, to unmerited obloquy and groſs miſrepreſentation. Of this a ſtrong inſtance was afforded in the caſe of the preſs-warrants in 1770 and 1771. As he never courted popular favour, nor practiſed thoſe diſingenuous artifices by which the fleeting applauſe of a giddy multitude is too often obtained, it was not in the tranſient popularity of a day that he ſought the reward of his exertions, but in the approbation of his own conſcience, and, next to that, in the well-founded and permanent praiſe of thoſe whoſe praiſe he juſtly valued. "*Laudari a laudatis*" was ever the object of his ambition. At this diſtance of time, however, when the ebullitions of popular fury have, together with their effects, long ſince happily ſubſided in this kingdom, and when the lamentable conſequences of uncontrouled democratic frenzy have been ſo abundantly exemplified, in the total ruin and deſolation of neighbouring ſtates, it will hardly be thought to derogate from Mr. Harley's public character when we ſtate that, in the vigilant diſcharge of his official duties, he was frequently expoſed to inſult and oppoſition from a lawleſs and irritated mob; that, in burning "The North Briton," while he was ſheriff, in 1764, he was violently and tumultuouſly aſſaulted; that, on more than one occaſion, during his mayoralty, he encountered with a characteriſtic coolneſs, and with the moſt determined intrepidity, very ſerious perſonal danger; and that when afterwards, in 1776 he was going up, with a number of his fellow-citizens, to preſent a loyal addreſs to his Sovereign on the birth of a princeſs, he was even forcibly torn from his chariot, and prevented from proceeding to St. James's. It is more pleaſant to relate, that, in later and better times, a very different ſentiment had univerſally prevailed in the metropolis; and it is a fact, that even his former political opponent, Mr. Wilkes himſelf, who will probably be as little ſuſpected of partiality in this as of want of diſcernment in any inſtance, has been frequently heard to bear honourable teſtimony, in the latter periods of his life, to the merits of Mr. Harley's public conduct, declaring it to have been at all times uniform, manly, and conſiſtent. It has been frequently too objected, in the language of cenſure, by thoſe from whom he generally differed in political ſentiments, that, in the courſe of a long parliamentary life (for, although he ſeldom appeared as a public ſpeaker, he was for many years an uſeful and active member of the Houſe of Commons), he was, on all occaſions, an indiſcriminate and unvarying ſupporter of the meaſures of Adminiſtration. This charge, however, muſt, even in point of fact, be admitted

mitted with ſome degree of qualification; for there are certainly ſeveral inſtances on record wherein his vote was decidedly given in oppoſition to the exiſting Miniſtry, and particularly on the queſtion as to the repeal of the cyder tax, in 1763, although his vote on that occaſion, was either not ſufficiently known in his native county, or at leaſt too ſoon wilfully forgotten. And that his vote was ſtill in ſo comparatively few inſtances thus given, may be fully and honourably accounted for from thoſe principles of loyalty which had been early and deeply impreſſed on his mind; which had been, in the future progreſs of his life, ſtrengthened by frequent and judicious reflection; and which had, in his latter days, received ſtill further confirmation from a view of thoſe awful events which had recently taken place on the Continent, and which, in the intervals of bodily pain, he often reviewed with ſilent but deep-rooted anxiety. It ſeems to have been his firm perſuaſion, and if he erred, the error was ſurely a venial one, that, in the trying and critical times he witneſſed, to ſtrengthen the arm of Government was a duty paramount to all others; that, from a preponderance of democratic influence, to which the temper of the times ſeemed often to have too ſtrong a tendency, infinitely greater danger was to be apprehended to the conſtitution, than from almoſt any addition to the proportionate weight of its other branches; and that to reſiſt the increaſing prevalence of party-ſpirit and factious diſcontent was the ſureſt method of preſerving our invaluable conſtitution, both in church and ſtate. To his conduct in general, in public life, may be applied thoſe well-known lines of the Latin poet,

Juſtum & tenacem propoſiti virum, &c.

Nor ſhall we find him leſs worthy of admiration when removed from theſe ſcenes of active and public exertion in the metropolis to the leſs conſpicuous, but no leſs amiable, walks of private life in the country. If we conſider him in the ſeveral relations of father, maſter, landlord, or neighbour, we ſhall ſtill meet with the ſame characteriſtic qualities in every part of his conduct. To an excellent underſtanding, with which he was naturally endowed, and which had been greatly ſtrengthened by habitual reflection and judicious obſervation, he was indebted for an accurate and diſcriminating knowledge of mankind; and, together with theſe, he was endued with an unſhaken firmneſs and intrepidity of mind, equal (with the further aid of a hale and vigorous conſtitution) to the greateſt exertions, and to the moſt trying emergencies, and with a peculiar calmneſs and evenneſs of temper, of which thoſe only can form an adequate idea who were occaſional eye-witneſſes to its trials. In the adminiſtration of juſtice as a magiſtrate for the county, he was conſequently no leſs temperate, upright, and impartial, than he was reſolute, well-informed, and ever attentive to his duty. In mixed, and particularly in numerous companies, he was often, it muſt be allowed, ſilent and reſerved; an habit which, by ſtrangers (and to ſtrangers only it could happen) has been frequently miſtaken for pride. But in the leſs reſtricted hours of ſocial intercourſe, to which he was always friendly, and at all times among his friends, he was eaſy, familiar, and communicative; and, as he was bleſſed with a clear and retentive memory, as well as a diſcerning and reflecting mind, his converſation was on theſe occaſions (as the author of this humble tribute of gratitude and reſpect remembers with a mournful ſatisfaction) cheerful, intereſting, and intelligent. And that he was altogether free from pride, might confidently be inferred (were other proof wanting) from his kind and unaffuming deportment, on all occaſions, to his domeſtics of every deſcription, as well as from his perſonal attention to his numerous tenants and inferior neighbours, who not only found him on all matters of buſineſs, eaſy and acceſſible, but were even invited to his table on the moſt friendly and familiar terms. Mr. Harley was married, in 1752, to Anne, daughter of Edward Bangham, eſq. formerly a deputy-auditor of the impreſs, and member of parliament for the borough of Leominſter; by whom, who died in 1798, he had ſeveral children; of theſe, four daughters only ſurvive him, viz. Anne, relict of the late, and mother of the preſent, Lord Rodney, and by whom he is ſucceeded in his eſtate; 2. Sarah, who became a widow a few months ſince, on the death of Robert Earl of Kinnoul, by whom ſhe has four children; 3. Elizabeth, widow of David Murray, eſq. brother of Lord Elibank; and, 4. Sarah, married to Sir John Boyd, bart.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to form, at North Shields, a new Inſurance Aſſociation for good ſhips of not leſs than twelve, or more than twenty five, keels of coals.

At a late meeting of the Durham Agricultural Society, the following rewards were offered for the preſent year: To the farmer whoſe ground, not leſs than 150 acres, ſhall be deemed to be moſt ſkilfully cultivated and in the beſt condition, five guineas —For the greateſt quantity and beſt in quality of ryegraſs ſeed, produced from two acres of ground, five guineas.—For the beſt ſtallions for getting harneſs or draught horſes, and hunters or road horſes, three guineas each.—For the beſt bull, five guineas —For the beſt tup, five guineas.—For the beſt cow or heifer, five guineas —For the beſt pen of five fat wedder ſheep under two years old, bred and fed in the county, and which have been fed only with green food, ten guineas.—For the beſt fat ox, bred and fed in the county, ten guineas; and an additional five guineas if the beaſt ſhould be of any other true and unmixed breed than the ſhort-horned.—For the beſt fat pig, five guineas. Premiums are likewiſe offered for cottagers who maintain and educate the greateſt number of children without parochial aid.

At a numerous meeting of the ſhip-owners of North and South Shields, held in conſequence of the depreſſed ſtate of the ſhipping intereſt, and to take into conſideration the beſt means of relieving it, it was reſolved, that a Memorial on the ſubject ſhould be tranſmitted to the Board of Trade. It was likewiſe reſolved, that another Memorial ſhould be preſented to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, reſpecting certain parts of the late Act for eſtabliſhing a free market for coals; but more particularly reſpecting the preſent improper mode of meaſuring coals in the Pool.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Hoffmeyer, merchant, to Miſs Key.—Mr. W. T. Hewſon, ſhip-owner, to Miſs Dale.—Mr. Roper, of Lancaſhire, to Mrs. Dorothy Moore, widow of Mr. Robert Moore.—Mr. John Sharp, grocer, to Miſs Elizabeth Mawthen.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Armſtrong, ſhip-owner, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Sarah Todd, daughter of Mr. John Todd, of Biggins.—Mr. George Goodwin, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Clarke.

At Alnwick, Mr. H. Henderſon, of the Abbey Mills, to Miſs Ord, of Sharperton.

At Durham, Mr. Charles Hodgſon, to Miſs Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker, of Bear Park.—Thomas Burn, eſq. of Monkwearmouth, to Miſs Lawſon, of Blakemoor.

At Staindrop, Mr. Binns, draper, in Sunderland, to Miſs M. Watſon, daughter of Dr. Watſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 72, Lieut. Wilſon Carter, of the Royal Invalids, late of Guernſey, and formerly ſerjeant-major in the North York militia.—Mr. John Brown, ſchoolmaſter.—Aged 26, Mrs. Cookſon, wife of Mr. Cookſon, ſhip-owner.—Mrs. Harriſon, widow of Mr. Robert Harriſon, woollen draper.

At Alnwick, Miſs Grey, a maiden lady, aged 85.

At Cramlington, Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. Milburn, principal agent to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.—Mr. W. Hodſon, of Barnard Caſtle.—Aged 22, Miſs Margaret Dickinſon, daughter of Mr. John Dickinſon, of Cheſterwood.

At Dalton-le-Dale, the Rev. Mr. Bailey, curate of that place.—Miſs Watſon, of North Seaton, aged 59. Her death was occaſioned by her clothes catching fire from a ſpark.

At Durham, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. George Robinſon, aged 33.

At Blackwell, near Darlington, Lieut. W. B. Garth.

At Acklington Park, aged 24, Miſs Carr.

At Ebcheſter, Mrs. Surtees, wife of Mr. John Surtees.

At Sunderland, Mr. Hutchinſon, ſhip-owner.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mrs. Sanderſon, wife of Captain W. Sanderſon.—Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Mr. John Richardſon, tanner.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lord Lowther has, for ſome time paſt, employed experienced miners in boring and ſinking for coals within his manors in theſe counties. A large ſeam of an excellent kind has been diſcovered on Warnell manor, in Cumberland, which his lordſhip intends to work to a great extent. The diſtance is only nine miles from Carliſle, fourteen from Penrith, and five from Dalſton, at all which places extenſive manufactories are carried on; and, as thoſe towns are beſides ſituated in a very populous country, great public benefit is expected from this undertaking.

The plan for lighting the city of Carliſle has, at length, been carried into execution; and (ſays the Carliſle Journal) "about 400 lamps kindly diſſipate the gloom in which our numerous lanes and ſtreets have long been involved. There is every reaſon to expect that, in a ſhort time, the flagging will be completed,

completed, and then this city will, in thoſe reſpects, no longer lie under the reproach of ſtrangers, and of men who have ſeen the world." The ring, in the market-place of the ſame city, appropriated to the ſavage ſport of bull-baiting, which formerly ſo much wounded the feelings of the inhabitants, has, to the honour of the magiſtrates, been removed.

At Workington, in the laſt year, there were 262 baptiſms, 144 burials, and 64 marriages; at Harrington, 60 baptiſms, 33 burials, and 9 marriages. It is remarkable, that, in the latter pariſh, about forty years ago, on an average of ſeveral years the baptiſms were only 8, and the burials 6.

A correſpondent of the Newcaſtle Chronicle ſays: "On a journey which I uſually take every ſix months in the commercial line, I was lately obliged to ſtop three or four days at Alſton, a town on the borders of Cumberland, ſituated in a mountainous country among the lead mines. I ſaw, with aſtoniſhment, the improvements that have been made there within theſe ten years: I ſurveyed the new foundery for caſt iron, a very ſpacious flax-mill, and a laboratory for caſting ſhot, all newly erected. They ſeem all to be in a thriving condition, and likely to become extenſive concerns. I went with Mr. Harrop, the proprietor, to view his ſhot factory, where I ſaw ſome ſhot made by a proceſs of his own invention, at leaſt equal, but in my opinion much ſuperior, to the patent ſhot, both in ſolidity, ſoundneſs, and fine poliſh. In ſhort, a ſtriking ſpirit of enterprize begins to ſhew itſelf among theſe hitherto neglected wilds."

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. Thomas Boufted, to Miſs E. Norman.—Mr. G. Jordan, to Miſs Jean Neſbitt.

At Kirkhouſe, near Brampton, Lieut. John Moſes, of the Weſtmoreland militia, to Miſs Margaret Lawſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Lawſon.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Dixon, paper-manufacturer, to Miſs Cowman.—Mr. Jacob Thompſon, linen-draper, of Liverpool, to Miſs Hannah Parker, third daughter of Mrs. Parker.

Died.] At Penrith, very ſuddenly, aged 74, Mr. John Soulby, father of Mr. Soulby, printer, of Ulverſton.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Collyer.—Aged 28, Miſs Johnſton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Richard Johnſton.—Mr. James Wilſon, aged 74.—Mrs. E. Downie.—Mr. H. Caſſon, aged 82.—Mr. James Young, aged 84.

At Broadgate, in Millom, Mr. Thomas Lewthwaite, the youngeſt ſon of William Lewthwaite, eſq. of Whitehaven.—Mr. Thomas Heſlop, of Roſe Trees, near Longtown, aged 64.

At Egremont, aged 74, Mrs. Ruth Brockbank, widow of Mr. Abraham Brockbank, and mother of Mr. Chriſtopher Brockbank, of Whitehaven.

At Kendal, aged 80, Mrs. Deborah Burton, wife of Mr. Emanuel Burton.—Mr. James Wilſon, formerly a conſiderable merchant and manufacturer, who had retired ſome years ago.

At Goat Mills, near Cockermouth, Mr. Moſes Mawſon, miller.

At Burton, in Weſtmorland, Mrs Eliz. Cropper, aged 85.

At Morton Head, near Carliſle, Mr. Thomas Snowden, aged 95.

At Caſtle Sowerby, Mr. Thomas Wilkinſon, aged 100.

YORKSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Hull Dock Company, lately held at the Guildhall in that town, the accounts for the laſt year were audited, and the total ſum to be divided was declared to be 14,733l. 15s. or 98l. 4s. 6d. per ſhare, upon 150 ſhares, in which number are included the fifteen new proprietors admitted in the year 1804.

A great improvement is taking place in the breed of ſwine in this county, which formerly produced the worſt ſtock of pigs of any in England, whoſe marks were long ears, long ſnouts, long legs, and to which may be added, long in feeding. Mr. Elgie, near Whitby, has recently fattened a pig of the new Leiceſter breed, which weighed 59 ſtone, 6 pounds. Its dimenſions were; length 7 feet 5 inches; girt round the body 7 feet 7 inches; round the neck 5 feet; height 3 feet 5 inches.

Towards the concluſion of 1803, a few young ladies of Leeds formed an aſſociation among themſelves for the purpoſe of viſiting the cottages, and inveſtigating the wants of their poor neighbours with regard to their wearing apparel, &c. By means of their own ſubſcriptions, and the benefactions of others, amounting to forty pounds, they purchaſed in the firſt year uſeful linens, woollens, &c. which they made up into ſhirts, ſhifts, and other articles of clothing. Theſe they diſtributed among 135 poor families, in proportion, as far as poſſible, to their reſpective wants.

The public diſpenſary at Whitby continues to flouriſh. During the laſt year, 279 patients have been diſcharged, cured, and 12 relieved; and 27 remain on the books. On ſettling the annual accounts, a conſiderable balance remained in the treaſurer's hands. At this inſtitution, 172 perſons have been inoculated for the cow-pox, all of whom have done well.

The firſt ſtone of a new chapel for the Methodiſts has been laid in New-ſtreet, York. The building, which will be large and commodious, is intended to be completed in the enſuing ſummer.

A plan has been formed for erecting a lighthouſe, of a peculiar conſtruction, on Flamborough Head; and it is expected that it will be carried into execution. It is to be conſtructed with two lights, revolving on a horizontal plane ſeventy feet from the ground, and reflected by two concave mirrors, appearing to the mariners at ſea alternately ſeventy

feet

ſeet aſunder, and then as one light, eclipſing each other, as they paſs, every five minutes, by which means they will be diſtinguiſhable from all other lights on the coaſt. Thoſe moſt perilous rocks off Flamborough Head, on which continual loſs of property, and ſcenes of great diſtreſs, occur, may then be paſſed in ſafety.

Married.] The Rev. R. Steele, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Caile, only daughter of the Rev. William Caile, vicar of Hemingborough.

At York, William Penroſe, aged 74, late boatſwain in his majeſty's navy, to Miſs Ann Webſter, his grand-niece, aged 21.—Mr. Rawlinſon, merchant, to Miſs Eliza Atkinſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Atkinſon, architect.

At Leeds, Col. Straubenzee, of Spenithorne, to Miſs Buckle, of Wakefield.—Charles Ingleby, eſq. major in the Craven legion, to Miſs Ingleby, of Ouſtwick, near Settle.

At Eaſby, near Richmond, Robert Chaloner, eſq. of Gainſborough, to the Hon. Frances Laura Dundas, third daughter of Lord Dundas.

At Sculcoates, Mr. J. B. La Marche, of Hull, merchant, to Miſs Etherington, only daughter of the late Rev. George Etherington, of Driffield.

At Aldbrough, in Holderneſs, Mr. Petchell, of Hull, to Miſs Mary Midforth, ſecond daughter of Flinton Midforth, eſq. of Carlton.—Thomas Hudſon, eſq. of Wadworth, captain in the third Weſt York militia, to Miſs Eleanor Duckitt, ſecond daughter of the late Thomas Duckitt, eſq. of Thorpe, near Doncaſter.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Brownbill, widow of the late Mr. Henry Brownbill, watchmaker.

At Whitby, aged 73, Edward Cayley, eſq. ſon of the late Cornelius Cayley, eſq. deputy recorder of Hull. Mr. Cayley was an eminent practitioner in the law at Whitby, and had acted many years as ſteward to the late Nathaniel, and the preſent Henry Cholmley, eſq. of Howſham and Whitby Abbey.

At Hull, aged 22, Miſs Kirby, daughter of Mr. Robert Kirby, wine merchant.—Mrs. Swalwell, wife of Mr. Swalwell, of the theatres of York and Hull.—Mrs. Laverack, wife of Mr. Laverack. Having a party of relations and friends at ſupper, ſhe ſat down with them in good health, and while carving a fowl, fell back in her chair, and never ſpoke afterwards.

At Beverley, aged 87, Mrs. Hoggard, widow of the late John Hoggard, eſq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.—Miſs C. Hutchinſon, youngeſt daughter of Lieut. Col. Hutchinſon.

At Exmouth, Devonſhire, John Savage Foljambe, eſq. of Rotherham.

At Helmſley, aged 75, the Rev. John Clement.

Captain John Ellis, of the brig Thomas, a Selby and London trader. He went into his cabin, at the former place, and having ſat down, expired immediately.

At York, Mr. J. Hampſton, jeweller.

At Norwood, near Sheffield, James Wheat, eſq. aged 64.—Mr. Henry Proctor, of Ellingſtring, near Maſham, aged 100.

At his ſeat at Scampſton, aged 36, William St. Quintin, eſq. This gentleman was a ſtriking inſtance of the irreſiſtible power of affability and condeſcenſion. He addreſſed men of every deſcription as his equals, and was regarded by every neighbour as a friend. He had nearly completed a large ſcale of improvements both in his manſion of Scampſton and the ſurrounding grounds, when he was ſeized by the fever of which he died, unfortunately verifying the words of the Roman ſatiriſt:

————————Sepulchri immemor
Struis domos!

At Boroughbridge, the Rev. James Wilkinſon, fifty years vicar of Sheffield, four years prebendary of Ripon, and two years in the commiſſion of the peace for the North and Weſt Ridings. He was the ſon of Andrew Wilkinſon, eſq. and was born at Boroughbridge, July 25, 1730; had his grammar education at Beverly ſchool, and was admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1752, M. A. 1755; and, in October, 1754, was preſented to the vicarage of Sheffield. He had, for ſome time paſt, been afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, which baffled all medical efforts; but flattered himſelf that he had received great benefit from the ſea air at Hartlepool, from which he lately returned to his ſeat at Boroughbridge. In the morning of the 18th of January, he took an airing in his carriage, and returned to dinner ſeemingly as well as uſual; but, about ſix in the evening, as he was riſing from his ſeat to ſnuff a candle, he fell to the ground, and immediately expired.

Aged 84, the Rev. George Bayliffe, forty-four years aſſiſtant-miniſter of Sheffield, and more than thirty-four years perpetual curate of Eccleſall. He was born at Kirkby-Lonſdale, in Weſtmorland, October 25, 1721; had his grammar education at Sedbergh, in Yorkſhire; took orders in 1744; became curate of Ecclesfield in 1745, where he continued, upon a ſmall income, during fifteen years, deſervedly loved and eſteemed by all his pariſhioners. His wife died Jan. 26, 1801, aged 82, by whom he had nine children, four of whom ſurvive him, two ſons and two daughters. His eldeſt ſon, Thomas, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, is now vicar of Rotherham; and his youngeſt ſon, William, of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1783, is now rector of Blore, in Staffordſhire. On Sunday the 16th of January, he was chearfully preparing to give aſſiſtance to a clergyman at the church, when he haſtily called in his daughter, and ſaid "Nanny, I am

I am ſtruck with death!" uttering nothing intelligible afterwards but "the church!" and remaining in a ſtate of inſenſibility till the Thurſday following, when he expired, deſervedly regretted by his numerous friends.

LANCASHIRE.

The inquiſitive antiquarian now has an opportunity of gratifying himſelf with the examination of the traces of the intrenchment thrown up by Prince Rupert when he laid ſiege to Liverpool in the year 1643, and deſcribed by Enfield in his Hiſtory of that town. It is ſituated about twenty yards from the preſent London road, and oppoſite the end of St. Ann's-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of a road, recently cut, leading to Rodney-ſtreet. Here the rock has been evidently excavated, and filled up again with looſe earth. Other traces are diſcernible in the field above, as well as on the other ſide of a lane nearer the town, at the top of a new ſtreet (now planned) to be called Glouceſter-ſtreet, and at the corner of another intended ſtreet, to be denominated Silver-ſtreet, all juſt below the copperas works, and on the ſite of the old mill, blown down about the year 1795. There has likewiſe been traced, and may now be ſeen, as the workmen are removing the earth, the ſituation of the fort or battery ſo accurately pointed out by Enfield; and in the trench have been found many bones, broken glaſs, old bricks, remnants of a wall, and leaden balls. The lower trenches mentioned by the ſame writer, were diſcovered, about ſixty years ago, when the foundation of the infirmary was dug; and in them were found gardevin bottles, cartouches, and various other articles left behind by the beſiegers.

The mercantile intereſt of Manchester was lately gratified by the arrival of a veſſel of fifty tons burthen, direct from London to Manchester by the Rochdale canal. She was laden with grain and other articles; and being the firſt veſſel that has come direct from London, ſhe excited a conſiderable degree of curioſity.

Married.] At Halſall, Mr. Tweddell, jun. of Liverpool, to Miſs Mary Mawdeſly, daughter of the late William Mawdeſley, eſq. of Pent Houſe, Maghull.

At Liverpool, Captain John M'Clure, of the Friends, of Kircudbright, to Mrs. Dickſon.—Capt. Moody, to Miſs Martha Gardner.—Mr. William Barton, iron-merchant, to Miſs Longton.—Mr. William Barth, of Cheſter, to Miſs Bailey, ſecond daughter of Mr. Bailey, organiſt of St. Mark's.—George Naylor, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Harriſon, of Carnage Houſe, Cheſhire.

At Manchester, Mr. Alexander Halliday, to Miſs Elizabeth Wood.—Mr. Lamb, to Mrs. Waddington.—Mr. John Aſtley, to Miſs Barlow, daughter of Mr. S. Barlow.—Mr. John Brown, of Willington, to Miſs Mary Ann Cooper, daughter of W. Cooper, eſq.—Mr. Robert Lomas, corn-dealer, to Miſs Reyner.—Mr. Jonathan Wilſon, of Waddington, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Iſabella Taylor, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Heaton Norris.—John Parker, jun. eſq of Withington, to Miſs M. J. Broome, daughter of William Broome, eſq. of Didſbury.

In Scotland, Mr. T. Ainſworth, merchant, of Blackburn, to Miſs Macquhae, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Macquhae.

At Bolton, Mr. James Miller, linendraper, to Miſs Manchester.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Rogers, widow of the late Captain Rogers.—Aged 69, Captain Thomas Norris.—Mr. Richard Hurſt, who, for above forty years, had performed on the London and Liverpool ſtages in conjunction with Garrick, Barry, Cibber, Pritchard, &c. In his profeſſion he was reſpectable, and obtained the public approbation.

Aged 19, Mr. George Pinder, ſon of William Pinder, eſq of Barbadoes.—Aged 63, Mrs. Yate, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Yate.—Mr. William Ward, ſon of Mr. Ward, merchant.

At Manchester, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Mr. James Gordon, and daughter of Mr. William Shaw, of Liverpool.—Mr. John Byron.—Mr. Mouncey, one of the proprietors of the Telegraph coach, and partner in the houſe of D. Burton and Sons.—Mrs. Beck, wife of Mr. William Beck.—Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Slack.—Mrs. Roſe, wife of Mr. Roſe.

At Flixton, aged 77, Mr. Seth Flitcroft, of Farnworth, near Bolton.—Mr. John Atkinſon, of Broughton, in Cartmel, formerly a merchant in Liverpool, aged 73.—Timothy Parker, eſq. of Hornby Hall, near Lancaſter.—Mr. James Dearden, of Staley Bridge, a conſiderable manufacturer in the cotton buſineſs.

At Park Foot, near Ingleton, Leonard Atkinſon, eſq. aged 85, in whoſe death the neighbouring poor will have to lament the loſs of a kind benefactor.

At the houſe of her brother, the Ewood, near Blackburn, Miſs Caroline Hand, eldeſt daughter of the late Charles Hand, eſq. of Park Hall, Staffordſhire.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, aged 65, Henry Worral, eſq. late of Manchester, where, as a merchant, he maintained an exemplary character for integrity, acuteneſs, and indefatigable induſtry. To a ſtrict attention to the moral and ſocial duties, he united a comprehenſiveneſs of mind and ſagacity in diſcrimination that are rarely met with. His principles and opinions were formed with caution, but he aſſerted them with firm and intrepid perſeverance; for his love of truth and juſtice was ſuperior to all other conſiderations. Theſe independent qualities, which would have adorned any ſtation, were diſplayed to the higheſt advantage while he acted as treaſurer to the Manchester Infirmary. His unceaſing exertions in extending and improving that noble inſtitution, will prove a laſting monument to his memory,

and

and excite a grateful remembrance in the minds of his fellow-townsmen.

At Mottram, in Longdendale, Mr. William Sidebotham, a man of uncommon genius, being a proficient in various arts and sciences, and self-taught in them all.

CHESHIRE.

In sinking a well for water near Penbedw House, the seat of Watkin Williams, esq. at the depth of eight yards and a half below the surface, a plentiful bed of manganese has been discovered; a circumstance which promises to be of great advantage to that neighbourhood.

Married.] Mr. Tate, supervisor of excise, of Frodsham, to Miss Garnett, of Over.—Mr. A. Davenport, agent at Messrs Leigh's salt-works, in Winsford, to Miss Hebbert.

At Prestbury, George Martin, esq. of Torkington Lodge, to Miss Jane Hughes, third daughter of the late W. Hughes, esq. of Plas Coch, in Anglesea.

At Stockport, Thomas Ross, esq. of Patwood Hall, to Miss Mary Lingard, second daughter of John Lingard, esq. of Heaton Norris.

At Malpas, John Welch, esq. to Miss Leech, only daughter and heiress of Richard Leech, esq. of Ebnall House.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Franks, musician.—Mr. Thomas Haswell.—Michael Flenigen, esq.—Aged 71, Mrs. Walley, of Trafford.—Mr. Foster, of the Harbour, near Nantwich, aged 73.

At Frodsham, Mr. Samuel Grice, schoolmaster.—Mr. John Barton, of Northwich.

At Farndon, Mr. Thomas Vaughan, jun.

At Seacombe, aged 56, Mr. Tyrer Young, sail-maker, of Liverpool.

At Hyde, aged 55, the Rev. Bristowe Cooper. During a residence of twenty years at that place, the rational and affectionate instructions of the minister were illustrated and enforced by the virtues of the Christian.

DERBYSHIRE.

From the list of subscriptions, it appears, that the sum subscribed for the intended Derbyshire Infirmary, amounts already to 20,330l. 19s. 6d. of which 10,167l. 15s. 1d. has been paid to the treasurers.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an Act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the hamlets of Chelmorton and Flagg.

Married.] Mr. W. C. Tinsley, of Chapel-in-le-Frith, to Miss Sarah Frith, of Sheffield.—Mr. Charles Handford, of Kirk Langley, to Miss Sadler, of Vicar Wood.

At Etwall, Mr Bailey, jun. to Miss Clarke.

Died.] In his 84th year, Mr. John Barber, of Belper.—Mrs. Phebe Rooth, of Stretton, near Chesterfield, aged 60.

At Spondon, aged 29, William Fearnley, gent. ensign in the company of volunteers of that place.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Walker, bookseller.

At Hayfield, the Rev. Robert Kain, a faithful and laborious minister of the church. He was upwards of thirty-one years at the episcopal chapel of Hayfield, with an income of less than 50l. per annum.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Townrow, maltster, to Miss Weston, of Lenton.—Mr. Samuel Sharpe, son of Mr. Sharpe, of Gotham, to Miss Mary Winter.—Mr. George Lewin, to Miss King.

At Old Radford, Mr. Samuel Robinson, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Margaret Hardstaff.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Merry, hosier.—Mr. Cooper, maltster.—Mrs. Wragg, wife of Mr. Wragg, tinman.—Mr. Fisk, confectioner.—Mrs. Horsley, wife of Mr. Sam. Horsley.—Mr. John Middleton, drum-major of the Nottingham volunteer infantry.—Luke Jackson, esq. of Hucknall.—Mr. John Jerrom, farmer, of Colwick.

At Linby, Mr. Richard Hardstaff, sen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The number of marriages in Louth during the year 1804 was 33; of baptisms 81; and of burials 76.

A beautiful variety of the snipe species was a few days ago shot in the county of Lincoln: the body was of a clear white; the head, neck, and throat, closely marked with pale ash-coloured and yellow spots; the breast a pure white; the back and wings strongly barred with bright buff-colour; the tail white, and the extremities of the tail feathers of a bright buff. When first shot, the legs and bill were of a lively pink, but they have since faded to a pale salmon-colour. It had been remarked that this elegant bird had frequented the same spot for three successive winters.

Married.] Mr. Simon Mills, of Holbeach Bank, to Miss Green, of Wisbeach.

At Spilsby, Mr. Townson Mackinder, to Miss Codd.—Mr. R. Wheatman, of Foston, to Miss Mogg, daughter of Mr. Mogg, of Thoroton, Nottinghamshire.

At Louth, Mr. W. Wells, to Mrs. Sowerby.—Mr. William Bratley, draper, to Miss Hill.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. Foster.—Mrs. Jane Wells. She was the last survivor of four sisters, who for many years lived together in one house, and are all interred in one grave. Their united ages make 333 years.

At Wrawby, near Brigg, aged 65, Mrs. Sarah Capes, wife of Mr. Thomas Capes, of Gainsborough.

At Panton, aged 90, Edmund Turner, esq. His very ample fortune devolves upon his eldest son, Edmund Turner, esq. of Stoke Rochford, and M. P. for Midhurst, in Sussex.

At Boston, aged 23, Mr. Robert White, printer.

At Raithby Hall, the seat of R. C. Brackenbury, esq. aged 28, Mrs. Needham, wife of Mr. William Needham, merchant, of

Louth, and fourth daughter of Henry Holland, eſq. late commander of the Loughborough volunteers.

At Louth, aged 48, Mrs. Singleton, wife of Mr. Singleton, ſchoolmaſter.—Aged 44, the Rev. John Beatniffe, of Laceby.

At Crowle, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Thornton, widow of the late Mr. John Thornton, of Burringham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Robert Holden, eſq. of Upper Clapton, Middleſex, to Miſs M. A. Vann, daughter of the late William Vann, eſq. of Belgrave.—Mr. Knight, to Mrs. Corran, of the Hare and Pheaſant.—Mr. Johnſon, to Miſs Carter.—Mr. Earp, watch and clock-maker, of Kegworth, to Miſs Riſte, of Odſtone.—Mr. Davenport, ſurgeon, of Market Harborough, to Miſs Allen, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Allen, ſurgeon.—Mr. Parkinſon, ſurgeon, of Quorn, to Miſs Harriet Holmes, of Leiceſter.

Died.] At Wanlip, Lady Hudſon, wife of Sir Charles Grave Hudſon, bart.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Thomas Hatton, plumber.

At Sheepſhead, aged 35, Mr. Joſeph Mills, one of the yeomanry cavalry.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Wood, of Stoke Golding, hoſier.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Spencer, late of Redall, in this county, and third daughter of the late Richard Barber, eſq. of Frith Houſe.—Mrs. Ann Heyrick, ſiſter of John Heyrick, eſq.—Mrs. Throſby, wife of Mr. Throſby, printer.—Timothy Bentley, eſq.

At Burton Overy, Mr. Aſhton, ſenior, aged 82.

At Huſband's Boſworth, Miſs Looms, aged 42.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Montagu Hotham, eſq. major in the 14th regiment of foot, aſſiſtant quarter-maſter general of the forces within the North Inland Diſtrict, and ſon of General Hotham, to Miſs Bird, of Beacon-place, the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Bird, eſq. of Norton-lodge, Worceſterſhire.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. John Maſon, of Coldmoor, near Walſall, to Mrs. Mary Smith, whoſe joint ages make 130 years.—Mr. R. Love, of Wedneſbury, to Miſs Sarah Webb, of Northfield.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Porter, merchant, of London, to Miſs Yates, of Uttoxeter.

At Eccleſhall, Mr. William Barrs, ſenior, of Birmingham, to Miſs Tomkinſon

At Walſall, Mr. Edward Fiſher, of Weſt Bromwich, to Miſs Palmer.

At Fulford, Mr. Thomas Inkſip, aged 79, to Mrs. Margaret Holinſhead, aged 98, both of Mear Heath, after a courtſhip of 25 years. The bride was attended to and from the church by her great great grand-daughter.

Died.] At Basford, Lady Blount, widow of Sir Walter Blount, bart. of Mawley-hall, Shropſhire, and daughter and co-heireſs of Lord Aſton. Her death was occaſioned by a ſpark which flew from the fire upon her muſlin dreſs. Before the ſervants could arrive to her aſſiſtance ſhe was enveloped in flames, and the curtain of one of the windows with which ſhe endeavoured to extinguiſh them, had taken fire ſo as to endanger the houſe. After lingering about five hours in excruciating agony, ſhe expired in the 70th year of her age. Her ladyſhip was diſtinguiſhed by every virtue that can adorn human nature.

At Ball Haye, aged 78, the Rev. John Dobſon, prebendary of Saliſbury, and vicar of Deverell, Langbridge, and Market Lavington, Wilts.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. John Baddeley.—Mrs. Hannah Partridge, wife of Mr. John Partridge, gun-lock-maker.

At Brereton, aged 79, the Hon. Francis Chetwynd.

At Stafford, Mrs. Mary Ann Mills.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Lowe, currier.

WARWICKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh two Fire Inſurance Offices in Birmingham, under the denominations of the Birmingham Fire-Office, and the Birmingham Union Fire-Office.

A ſubſcription has recently been opened, at the inſtigation of the Society of Friends in and near Birmingham, to relieve the diſtreſſes of many of our countrymen who are detained in France by the government of that country; and the ſum of two hundred pounds has already been remitted from that town to the houſe of Stephenſon, Batſon, and Co. in London, for that benevolent purpoſe.

A gentleman having lately ſent to Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, two dollars of unequal diameters, and with ſome difference in the marks of them, requeſting that he would inform him by what means the counterfeit could be diſtinguiſhed from the real coin, received a letter in anſwer, from which the following is an extract:—"The Spaniſh dollars ſent to me for recoinage, were of different ſizes; and ſome of them were even a quarter of an inch in diameter larger than others: ſo that it was impoſſible to coin them in dollars, as mine were done, without previouſly aſſorting them into three different claſſes. I was under the neceſſity of making my dies of three different ſizes, and there being ſcarcely room for the dot or period adjoining the X, in the ſmall ſize, it was left out; but if you find a dollar of the large or middle ſize without a dot, or of the ſmall ſize with a dot, you may be aſſured it is a counterfeit."

Married.] In London, James Starlin, eſq. of Birmingham, to Miſs Thrupp, of Spital-ſquare.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Eſhell, to Miſs Mary Wallins, of Aſton.—Mr. David Tomings, of Kingſwinford, to Miſs Ann Garman.—Mr. Joſeph Parſonage, of Deritend, to Miſs Ann Pallet.—Mr. Warneford, to Miſs Wheatley.

At Old Swinford, the Rev. W. Williams, miniſter of Paradiſe Chapel, Birmingham, to

Miss Richards.—Mr. Williams, builder, of Warwick, to Miss Lynell, of Solihull.

At Handsworth, Mr John Greaves, to Miss Eliz Orford, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Taberner, aged 68.—Mr. Cherry, jun.—Mrs. Hannah Cartwright, wife of Mr. Wm. Cartwright.—Mrs. Dorothy Richards.—Aged 65, Mrs. Eliz. Smith, wife of Mr. T. Smith.—Mr. Hudson, currier.—Mr. Thomas Griffiths, a blind man, well known for his musical talents, and a very ingenious mechanic.—Mr. Bushell.—Aged 85, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Cæsar Johnson, esq. of Shelfield.

At Warwick, Miss Mary Clarke, daughter of Mr. Joseph Clarke.

Aged 74, Mr. Fulk Weale, who for several years kept the county prison at that place. His great humanity to the unfortunate objects under his care, and the strict attention he always paid to the duties of the office, procured him not only the esteem of the magistrates, but he was frequently noticed by the several judges of the circuit, in terms of the highest degree of commendation.

At the Priory, H. Wise, esq.

At Deritend, Mr. Richard Dingley, aged 49.—Mr. John Horton, builder.

At Coventry, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Lesson, printer.

At Nuneaton, Mrs. Sarah Lees.—Mr. Wm. Wanley.—Aged 90, Mr. Thomas Sims, of Kinfare, farrier.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Charles Jones, of Wellington, to Miss H. M. Dyke.—Mr. Richard Adams, to Miss M. Phillips, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Wynne, serjeant in the Shrewsbury loyal volunteers, to Miss Ann Roberts.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Edwards, plumber, to Miss Bickley.—Mr. Crowther, serjeant in the loyal Morse volunteers, to Miss Phebe Whitaker, of Bridgnorth.

In London, Mr. John Baker, clothier, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Dukes.

At Oswestry, Mr. Roberts, confectioner, of Wrexham, to Miss Edwards, of Tyn y Llwyn, Merionethshire.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Asterley, wife of Mr. Benj. Asterley.—Mr. Nathaniel Roberts.—Mr. John Wilding.—Mrs. Ann Jones many years housekeeper to Sir Charles Oakley, bart.—Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Mr. W. Jones.—Mrs. Mary Forsett.—Aged 58, Mr. William Sandford, of the Black Park, near Whitchurch.

At Dothill, near Wellington, Mr. T. Smith, third son of the late Mr. H. Smith, attorney, of Wolverhampton.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs Nicholls, of the Bull's Head.—Mr. Wm. Haughton, glazier.

At Wellington, Mr. Thomas Mason.

At Bath, Thomas Jelf Powys, esq. of Berwick House, in this county.—Mr. Davies, of Golding, near Acton Burnell.—Mrs. Carter, of Bromfield, near Ludlow.

At Wem, Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, builder.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Peter Pritchard, cabinet-maker.—Aged 70, Mr. John Baker, farmer.

At Ellesmere, Mrs Maddocks, widow of the late Mr. Andrew Maddocks, formerly an ironmonger of that place.

At Ludlow, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Charlton, aged 56.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Doolittle, of Kingswood, to Miss Gill, of Alveley, Salop.

Died.] At Henwick, Mr. Gordon.—Mr. John Winnall, of Barnhall, in the parish of Omberfly.—Mr. Neatby, of Peopleton.

At Worcester, Mr. Knight, of the Leopard.

In Powick, Mrs. Lessingham, relict of Sam. Lessingham, esq.—Aged 60, Mrs. Malpas, widow of the late Mr. Malpas, glazier.—Miss Maria Roberts, daughter of Mr. Roberts.

At Upton on Severn, aged 33, Richard Clarke, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It deserves to be universally known, because it is worthy of imitation, that about three years since, the ladies of Ross, and its neighbourhood, formed themselves into a society, and opened a subscription for the relief of indigent married women, in child-bed; and, from its commencement, 141 have received the benefit of this charity. They are liberally provided with clothing and other necessaries, and attended by an experienced midwife, at their own houses; and in cases of emergency, they have also the assistance of a surgeon of eminence, in the town, who attends gratuitously.

A handsome marble monument, of large dimensions, designed by Tatham, and executed by Blore, has lately been set up in Stoke Edith church, in this county, to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Foley, member of parliament for Worcestershire.—The inscription gives some account of his family and character, and is an elegant tribute of respect justly due to his memory:—"Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Edward Foley, second son of Thomas Lord Foley, and Grace, third daughter and co-heiress of George Lord Lansdown. He married Eliza Maria Foley, daughter and heiress of John Hodgetts, of Prestwood, in the county of Stafford, esq. and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Foley, esq. by whom he had issue Edward Thomas, Elizabeth Maria, John Hodgetts, Thomas, and Anna Maria. He was born 16th March, 1747-8. He died 22d June, 1803. The cheerfulness of his temper, and the urbanity of his manners, gained him the esteem of all who knew him; the rectitude of his mind, and the benevolence of his heart, engaged the affection of all who had familiar intercourse with him. The warmth and steadiness of his attachments endeared him to his friends, and particularly to the

the witneſſes of his domeſtic virtues. His conſtant attendance on the church and ſacrament was an impreſſive example to his houſe and neighbourhood. He ſat in one parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and repreſented the county of Worceſter the laſt twenty-nine years of his life, repeatedly called to the honourable truſt by the unanimous voice of that populous and reſpectable county, attached to him by his amiable diſpoſition, his attention to their intereſts, and his love of the conſtitution;—a principle which he inherited from his anceſtors, and left inviolate to his deſcendants."

The following is the annual report of the Lunatic Aſylum at Hereford, from January 1 to December 31, 1804:—Admitted 24; diſcharged cured 10; relieved 4; remain in the houſe 10.

Married.] Mr. Weaver, of Bunſhill, to Miſs Skyrme, of Stretton.—Mr. Henry Winton, of Stoke Briſs, to Miſs Perry, of Kyre, Worceſterſhire.

At Weſthyde, Mr. F. Pritchard, ironmonger, of Hereford, to Miſs Hodges, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P. Hodges.

Died.] At his ſeat at Garnſtone, John Peploe Birch, eſq.

At Hereford, Miſs Griffiths, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Layton Griffiths.—Mrs. Mills, relict of Harley Mills, eſq.

At Bath, Mr. Robert Lloyd Lucas, ſon of the Rev. Wm. Lucas, of Peterſtowe; a young man of the moſt promiſing abilities.—Aged 86, John Jones, eſq. of Hope Manſel, near Roſs.

At Kington, aged 76, James Watkins, eſq. formerly of Clifford-Court.—Aged 91, Mr. Elliott, of Preſton upon Wye.

At Hereford, the Rev. Edmund Barry, rector of Sutton, vicar of Weſton Begard, and one of the minor canons of Hereford cathedral, formerly of St. John's-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded L.LB. in 1783. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe.

Mr. Hill, butler to Somerſet Davis, eſq. of Croft Caſtle, near Leominſter. He fell into a tub of boiling wort, and was ſo dreadfully ſcalded, that he lingered only a few hours in excruciating agony.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Hardman, wife of T. Hardman, eſq. of Kingſland in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Flaxley, Mr. John Cadell, to Miſs Sarah Jones.

At St. George's, Mr. Abraham Jackſon, of Lower Eaſton, to Miſs Harriet Stone, of Upper Eaſton.

Died.] At Stroud, John Hollings, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county.

At Cheltenham, aged 91, Thomas Humphreys, gent.

At Cirenceſter, Mrs. Aſhmeade, wife of Mr. Samuel Aſhmeade.

At Glouceſter, Mrs. Axon.—Aged 72, Mr. Theach.

Aged 82, Mrs. Alexander, an infirm old lady. The fire near which ſhe was ſitting, by ſome means caught her dreſs, which was inſtantly in a blaze, and before it could be extinguiſhed had burnt her to ſuch a degree, that, after lingering ſeveral days in excruciating pain, ſhe expired.

Aged 65, Mrs. Heſter Gardiner, upwards of twenty years the reſpected matron of Sir Thomas Rich's hoſpital.

In Jamaica, Mr. James Spier, third ſon of the late Mr. John Spier, of the Croſs Keys, Glouceſter.—Aged 23, Mr. Henry Butt, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Butt, of Standiſh Court.

At Coleford, Mr. John Court, many years chief bailiff of the hundred of St. Briavel's, in which office, and in every other he held, his conduct was marked with the greateſt humanity, and the ſtricteſt integrity towards his employer.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bampton, aged 71, Mr. Robert Hudſon, an opulent farmer.

At Nettlebed, Mrs. Ayling, aged 74.

At Little Milton, Mr. Paul Wells, aged 69.

At Oxford, Mrs Elizabeth Stockford, relict of the late Mr. William Stockford.—Mr. William Emanuel, ſon of Mr. Emanuel.—Mr. Thomas Heyden, hair-dreſſer and perfumer, aged 25.

At Headington, near Oxford, Mrs. Ann Goodwin, aged 79.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The grand junction canal promiſes to be very ſpeedily finiſhed. At the commencement of February no more than eighty-eight yards of the Briſworth tunnel, the only part to be completed, remained to be perforated.

Married.] The Rev. H. Brotherhood, of Deſborough, to Miſs Langton, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Langton, eſq. of Teeton Houſe.—Mr. Whitworth, draper, of Northampton, to Miſs Billington, of Woughton.—Mr. Peter Martin, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Brown, both of Spratton.—Mr. John Patrick, of Maidwell, to Miſs Catherine Bland.—Mr. Gallard, druggiſt, of Towceſter, to Miſs Sarah Tite, of Bradwell, Bucks.

Died.] At Chalcombe, aged 100, Mrs. Maria Walker, a maiden lady.—Aged 56, Mr. John Middleton, ſtone-maſon, of Towceſter.—Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. Bellamy, of Armſton, near Oundle.

At Sulgrave, aged 69, the Rev. Richard Wykham, vicar of that place, and rector of Newton Purcell, Oxfordſhire.

At Croughton, after retiring to bed in perfect health, Mrs. Hopcraft, wife of Mr. Hopcraft, an eminent land-ſurveyor of that place.—Mrs. Haycock, ſecond daughter of the Rev. John Maſtin, vicar of Naſeby.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ſubjects for the members' prizes at Cambridge this year are:

Senior Bachelors.—Quænam commoda litteris humanioribus oriri poſſint ex Veterum Monumentis, nuper Egypto patefactis?

Middle Bachelors.—Quid de Origine et Antiquitate Poematum Homero vulgò aſcriptorum pronunciari debeat?

The ſubjects appointed for Sir W. Browne's medals for the preſent year, are,

For the Odes: In Obitum mæſtiſſimum Ducis D'Enghien.

Epigram: Quid noſter Roſcius egit?

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Robt. Barber, butler, of Trinity Hall, to Mrs. Mary Steers.

At Great Stukeley, Mr. Raworth, of Leiceſter, to Anne, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Adams, of Mepal, in the iſle of Ely.—Mr. Jas. Parker, of Kirton Holme, to Miſs Tookey.

Died.] At Ely, Mr. Samuel Kempton, grocer, in his 67th year.—Mrs. Martin, aged 92.

At Cambridge, aged 75, Mrs. Cory, mother of Dr. Cory, maſter of Emanuel College.—Mr. Facon, an eminent grazier, of Borough Fen.

At Haſlingfield, aged 84, Mrs. D. Young, of Lynn.

At Moulton, Mr. William Spencer, of Balſham, farmer. He was overturned in a taxed cart, which fell upon him, when he received a fracture of his arm, and other contuſions, of which he expired in an hour and a half, in the 79th year of his age.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. George Jay, of Cromer, nephew of George Cubit, eſq. of Catfield, to Miſs Elger, of Calkirk.—Mr. Thomas Palmer, of Congham, to Mrs. Weſt, widow of Mr. Edward Weſt, late of Bardon Bendiſh, near Stoke Ferry.—The Rev. John Glaſſe, rector of Barnham, to Miſs A. M. Martin, third daughter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Long Melford, Suffolk.—Mr. John Sayer Warmoll, ſurgeon, of Shottiſham, to Miſs Suſannah Stone, daughter of Mr. W. Stone, tanner, of Hempnall.—Mr. Thomas Johnſon, of Swaffham, to Miſs Hunter, of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 70, Mr Georgſlenner, a native of Saxony, and for many years a medical practitioner.—Aged 33, Mrs. Suſannah Cock, wife of Mr. Joſeph Cock, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Mary Taylor, ſiſter of William Taylor, eſq.—Mr. Partridge, of the Old Barge public-houſe.—Aged 17, Miſs Lorena Walker, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John Walker.—Aged 100, Mr. Hammond.—Mrs. Lawne, wife of Mr. B. Lawne.—Aged 75, Mrs. Eliz. Cubit, widow of the late Mr. Robert Cubit, who died under-chamberlain of Norwich in Auguſt, 1780.—Aged 24, Mr. T. Booth, printer.—Aged 74, Mrs. Judith Spencer.—Mr. William Crow, aged 72.—Mr. Robert Prentice, liquor-merchant.—Aged 20, Mr. S. J. Sherring, linen-draper.—Aged 63, Mrs. Gent, wife of Mr. Gent, of Necton, near Swaffham.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Norris.

At Beccles, aged 72, the Rev. Mr. Safford, rector of Mettingham, Suffolk.

At Litcham High-houſe, aged 74, Mr. John Temple, farmer.

At Wells, very ſuddenly, Mr. H. Girdleſtone, an eminent ſurgeon.—Aged 71, Mr. Jeremiah Cozens, of Weſtwick; and, on the ſame day, aged 31, Mrs. Cozens, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Cozens, of Sprowſtone.—Aged 20, Mr. John Hubbard, only ſon of the late Mr. John Hubbard, of Foulſham.

At Sennowe, aged 57, Thomas Wodehouſe, eſq. youngeſt brother of Lord Wodehouſe.—Aged 67, Mrs. Cubitt, wife of Woolmer Cubitt, of Erpingham, gent. who, in the ſeveral relations of wife, parent, and friend, was equalled by few; ſurpaſſed by none.

At Northwold, near Stoke Ferry, the Rev. William Hinton, D.D. rector of the former place, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county.

At Oxburgh, aged 69, Mr. Robert Wright, a truly honeſt and worthy man.

At Ormeſby, near Yarmouth, Heſter Manning, the wife of W. Manning, eſq. aged 60.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Evered, of Tuddenham, to Miſs A. Brooks, daughter of Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Weſt Row, Mildenhall.

At Worlington, Mr. Deriſley, miller, of Brancaſter, Norfolk, to Miſs Blinkinſop.

At Alderton, Mr. Hughes, ſurgeon, to Miſs J. Whimper, youngeſt daughter of the late John Whimper, eſq.

Died.] Aged 56, Mr. Thomas Brooks, farmer, of Mildenhall.

At Brandon, Mrs. Hull, wife of Mr. William Hull, aged 54.—Mr. George Keer, of Parham Houſe, aged 36.

At Woodbridge, aged 17, Miſs Brand, daughter of the late John Brand, eſq. of Hemingſtone Hall.—Mrs. Aldis, wife of Mr. Thomas Aldis, builder.

At Bungay, aged 81, Mrs. Barnes, relict of John Barnes, gent. late of Barſham.

At Sudbury, aged 22, John Gibbon Newman, B. A. of Caius College, Cambridge.—Aged 43, Mr. Thomas Denton, farmer, of Great Barton. His death appeared (by the coroner's inqueſt taken the ſame day) to have been occaſioned by miſſing the path whilſt examining the premiſes, which he was often accuſtomed to do, during the night, when, unfortunately, he ſlipped into a pond, from which he had not power to extricate himſelf.

At Wherſtead Lodge, near Ipſwich, the Dowager Lady Harland, relict of Vice-admiral Sir R. Harland, bart.

At Bury, aged 59, after a lingering illneſs, which he ſupported with great fortitude, Matthias Wright, eſq. alderman of that borough; an office he had ſerved at three diſtinct periods with the greateſt credit; and had alſo for many years been one of the aſſiſtant-juſtices, in which capacity he always acquitted himſelf as an able and active magiſtrate,

giſtrate, no leſs reſpecting the rights of the ſubject than the peace and welfare of the community, by an impartial adminiſtration of the laws.

Aged 79, Mrs. Tillott, relict of Mr. J. Tillott, carpenter.—Aged 91, Edward Burman, eſq. of Edwardſton.—Aged 38, Mrs. Suſannah Hawes, wife of Thomas James Hawes, eſq. of Bardwell, and ſecond daughter of Mr. John Jeffes, of the ſame pariſh.

ESSEX.

A calf, of the Suffolk breed, twenty-ſix weeks old, fattened by Mr. Grice, of Dengie, lately killed, was found to weigh 47 ſtone, 5 pounds, the looſe fat 29 pounds, and the caul fat 15 pounds. It is ſuppoſed to have been the moſt extraordinary animal of the kind ever ſeen, and its fleſh was of ſuperior whiteneſs and flavour.

Married] At Malden, Mr. Covell, of Dartford, Kent, to Miſs Hollingworth, only daughter of Captain Hollingworth, of the royal navy.

In London, Mr. Marſhall Turner, of South Benfleet Hall, to Miſs Butcher, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Great Baddow, Mr. Samuel Robinſon.

At Orſett, Miſs Neville, late of Chelmsford.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Hawes, a maiden lady, of Merſea iſland.

At Bocking, Benjamin Joſlin, aged 84.

At her ſon's houſe at Nevenden, Mrs. Gardiner, aged 81.

In London, Miſs Anne Dennis, of Colcheſter.—Aged 71, Mr. John Ambroſe, of Manningtree, attorney at law, upwards of thirty years ſteward of the eſtates of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby.

At Little Bealings, at the houſe of P. Nurſey, eſq. where he was on a viſit, Mr. Fairfax, of Bury. After dinner, he complained of being rather unwell, and ſoon afterwards fell down in a fit and immediately expired.

At Stebbing Park, near Dunmow, aged 88, Mrs. Clarance, relict of Mr. J. Clarance, leaving behind ſixty-three children and grand children.

At his ſeat, near Romford, J. Wallenger, eſq.

At Romford, Mr. C. Tyler, an eminent farmer.

At Woodford, Mrs. Rockliff, relict of Morton Rockliff, eſq.

Suddenly, in the iſland of Foulneſs, Mr. Francis Banneſter, an opulent farmer; and a few hours afterwards, his only ſon, Benjamin, in the pariſh of Wakering.

KENT.

A number of very reſpectable farmers and graziers have determined on re-eſtabliſhing a monthly beaſt-market (for which a charter was granted by Queen Anne, but which had been diſcontinued on account of a contagious diſorder among horned cattle) in the town of Weſterham; and have pledged themſelves to ſupply the ſaid market well with fat cattle.

Married.] At Lenham, Mr. John Hodges, to Miſs Suſannah Filmer.—Serjeant Miller, to Miſs E. Cuckow.

At Margate, Mr. Silver, ſurgeon, to Miſs Alderſon.

At Milton, Mr. William Gore, to Miſs E. Martin.

At Dodington, Mr. Joſeph Tyſon, of Canterbury, to Mrs. Smith.

At Hunton, Mr. John Day, ſurgeon, of Maidſtone, to Miſs Martin.

In London, Benjamin Winkworth, eſq. of Henhurſt, to Miſs Mary Ann Prebble, daughter of John Prebble, eſq.—The Rev. James Lynn, minor canon of Rocheſter, to Miſs Charlotte Goodenough, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, dean of that cathedral.

At Upchurch, near Chatham, Edward Siſon, eſq. of Plymouth, to Miſs Jane Hope, daughter of the late Mr. F. Hope, of Tenterden.

At Deptling, John Stone, eſq. of Maidſtone, to Miſs C. Rugg, youngeſt daughter of the late R. Rugg, gent.

Died.] At Half Place, near Sevenoaks, Mr. T. Thompſon, aged 61.

At Sandwich, Valentine Sayer, eſq. ſenior jurat of that corporation.

At Aſhford, aged 79, Mrs. Reeve, widow of Mr. Ambroſe Reeve.

At Birchington, Mr. Lee Coulſon.

At Hythe, aged 38, Mr. Queſted.—John Tournay, eſq.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. M. Booth, tallow-chandler.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Street, wife of Mr. Street, of the Dog public-houſe.—Quartermaſter William Hunter, of the Royal Waggon Train, many years a ſerjeant in the Scotch Greys.—Aged 17, Miſs Jane Butterworth, third daughter of Mrs. Butterworth.—Mrs. Byng.—Aged 48, Mr. Richard Underdown.—Mrs. Mary Kite, widow of the late Rev. Charles Kite, a diſſenting miniſter.—Mr. Peter Fiſhenden.

At Maidſtone, the Rev. John Evans, A.M. maſter of the grammar-ſchool.—Mr. Robert Bewley, ſolicitor.

At Yalding, Mr. John Miller, aged 61.

At Chatham, Mr. Webb, baker.

At Aylesford, the Dowager Counteſs of Aylesford.

At Folkſtone, aged 40, Mrs. Mary Gittow.—Aged 31, Mr. Joſeph Farley.

At Sandgate, B. T. Haddon, eſq. lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Stately, and nephew of Alderman Combe.

At Dymchurch, Mrs. Gillett, wife of Mr. Daniel Gillett.

At Sheerneſs, while dining with Captain Manby, at his apartments in the Garriſon, Captain Renou, of the Zealand.

At Wye, Mr. John Browning, aged 62.

SURREY.

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Married.] At Streatham, Mr. T. White, of St. Mary Axe, London, to Miſs M. Walter, of Balham Hill.—Mr. C. Norton, of Kingſton, to Miſs A. Webb, youngeſt daughter of William Webb, eſq. of Newbold Houſe, Staffordſhire.

Died.] At Ravenſbury Houſe, Mitcham, W. Barnard, eſq. of Deptford.

At his houſe on Ditton common, Captain T. Geary, of the royal navy.

At Richmond, aged 63, Mrs. Brown. She was ſtruck with an apoplexy while walking to church, and died within half an hour.

SUSSEX.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants, recently held at Lewes, it was deemed expedient to apply to Parliament, for an Act to enable them more effectually to light, pave, cleanſe, and watch, the ſaid borough.

The following agricultural fact is a proof of the advantage that may be derived from experimental farming. Mr. Burfield, bailiff to the Earl of Chicheſter, laſt year ſowed, on two acres of land, on which he alſo grew lucern, only two buſhels of oats, the crop from which, on being lately thraſhed, produced him the amazing quantity of nineteen quarters and two buſhels. The ordinary quantity of oats ſown upon an acre, is from ſix to eight buſhels.

As ſome labourers were at work in removing mould and rubbiſh, preparatory to the opening a new chalk-pit under Land-port Shaw, near Lewes, they found, about four feet below the ſurface of the ground, lying ſide by ſide, in the direction that bodies are uſually interred, two human ſkeletons. It was evident, from the appearance and rottenneſs of the bones, that they had lain buried many centuries; and it is conjectured that they were the remains of two of the fugitive Londoners, who, at the great battle of Lewes, fought near that ſpot, between King Henry III. and the barons, on the 14th of May, 1264, fled from the royal army, and in their flight on that memorable day, were drowned in the adjoining brooks, and afterwards buried in the place above mentioned.

Married.] At Ditchling, Richard Braiſhair, aged 22, to Mary Brooker, aged only 14.

Died.] At Newhaven, Mr. Iniſkip, maſter of the White Hart inn.

At Eaſt Grinſtead, Mr. Sulton, a ſheriff's officer.

In Jamaica, the Rev. A. Iredell, rector of Newhaven and Southover.

At Stopham Houſe, the youngeſt daughter of Walter Smyth, eſq.

At Horſham, aged 28, Capt. R. Marriott, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, at Madras.

At Shoreham, aged 28, William Henry Benet, eſq. captain in the North Hampſhire militia, and only ſon of Sir William Benet, of Fareham, the laſt male of a very ancient and reſpectable family. The life of this excellent young man exhibited, in its whole tenor, a rare example of unſullied honour and incorruptible integrity; and diſplayed a ſhort ſyſtem of ethics more forcibly than any taught in the ſchools of philoſophy.

At Chicheſter, aged 83, Mr. Draper, well known for extenſive practice in the minor branches of ſurgery, particularly by the village ruſtics, who looked up to him with hope and confidence when the ſkill of the regular practitioner had failed; nor is there a doubt, but, by bold practice, he effected ſome very extraordinary cures. About thirty years ago, he loſt an only ſon, in whom the fond father had centered every hope and every pleaſure: parental affection even gained the maſterſhip of reaſon; for, though it is believed the young man died of a decline, the agonized father placed an orange in each hand in the coffin, and pipes were ſo conſtructed as to admit the external air.

Mrs. Goddard, who, though poſſeſſed of a very ample income, lived for ſeveral years in a ſtate of abject wretchedneſs and penury.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Rogers, of the navy, to Miſs S. Gray, daughter of Mr. Gray, of the Corniſh Arms.

At Lymington, C. Plunkett, eſq. of the Malteſe corps, to Miſs H. Villebois, third daughter of the late William Villebois, eſq. of Feltham Place.

At Winchester, Mr. T. Pinnock, jun. to Miſs Doſwell.—Captain Boothby, Aide-de-camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, to Miſs Jenkinſon, daughter of John Jenkinſon, eſq. and niece of the Earl of Liverpool.

At Upham, the Rev. Timothy Davis, curate, to Mrs. Kelly, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Broadlands, near Romſey, the Dowager Viſcounteſs Palmerſton. She was daughter of Benjamin Mee, eſq. of Bath, and ſecond wife to the late and ſecond Viſcount, by whom he had one ſon, Henry-John.

At Goſport, aged 44, Mr. T. Tomlin, late foreman at the deal-yard of Meſſrs. Harry and Co. He was interred on the 10th of February, on which day his wife's mother, having juſt arrived from the Iſle of Wight, and being about to attend the corpſe to the place of interment, fell down in a fit and inſtantly expired. On the Sunday following, her funeral was attended by three of her ſons, and her other two daughters, who, having been ſent for expreſs, on their arrival, (each being ignorant of the melancholy circumſtance that had occurred) it was diſcovered, that one had been married the day ſucceeding her brother's deceaſe, and the marriage of the other was fixed for the morning after the funeral of the mother, and which, notwithſtanding, took place; ſo that, in the courſe of one week, two deaths, two burials, and two weddings, took place in the ſame family.

Aged 73, the Rev. George Auſten, rector of

of Steventon and Dean.—Mr. Whitlow, son of Mr. Whitlow, postmaster, of Portsmouth, who very recently purchased for him an ensigncy in the 22d regiment of foot. He was going out in the Abergavenny East-Indiaman, to join his regiment, and was lost with the ship. He was left behind when the convoy sailed, and with the first mate, Mr. Baggot, and another passenger, hired a sloop for forty guineas, in which, unluckily for them, they overtook the ill-fated vessel.

At Newtown, near Portsmouth, Mr. Kirk, an old surgeon in the navy.

At Lymington, aged 46, W. Rose, esq.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Wake.

At East Meon, Mr. W. Padwick, farmer.

At Winchester, in the prime of life, Sir Thomas Rivers Gay, bart. whose excellent endowments and amiable manners gained him universal love and respect. He received from nature a superior understanding, which was studiously and successfully cultivated during his residence at Cambridge, and matured by judicious observations on men and manners in various parts of Europe. Had not a natural diffidence restrained him from aspiring to those situations in public life, for which his rank and talents so eminently qualified him, his loss might have been as deeply lamented by his country, as it is severely felt by the circle of his relations and private acquaintance.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Callaway, son of R. Callaway, esq. Town Clerk, a young man universally esteemed. Although he had not attained the age of 19, his voyages to different climates, in various ships, had given him an opportunity of seeing the greatest part of the world; and his sudden dissolution will not only prove a source of long and deep affliction to his family and friends, but his country will sustain considerable loss, by the deprivation of those talents which shone so eminently in his knowledge of naval tactics. To an unparalleled attention to his duty on board the Montague, off Brest, during a late state of convalescence, his sudden call from this world of woe may be partly attributed.—At Haslar Hospital, Lieutenant Askew, First Lieutenant of the Triumph, from the effects of a blow which he received on the head with a piece of rope, when that ship was coming into Harbour, which caused a *hydrocephalus*, and has deprived society of an excellent young man, and the service of an intelligent officer.

On board the Swiftsure, Sir John Orde's flag-ship, on the passage to Gibraltar, aged 38, Dr. Henry Bowles, brother of the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles. This much respected gentleman had been professionally employed two years in the West Indies, where he was twice attacked with the yellow fever; at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a twelvemonth; and since his return to England had been stationed at the Military hospital, Gosport; from which duty he was ordered, at two days notice, to Gibraltar.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Trowbridge, James Sheppard, esq. to Miss Frome, sister of Henry Frome, esq.

At Great Durnford, Mr. J. Cusse, jun. of Little Durnford, to Miss R. Dear.

At Cranbourn, Mr. David Humby, of Alderholt, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Blagden Farm.—The Rev. Mr. Heighway, vicar of Ogbourne St. Andrew, to Miss Gregory, of Bath.

At Warminster, Mr. John Slade, of Chippenham, to Miss Board, of Nunney.

Died.] In London, Mrs. Duke, relict of Robert Duke, esq. of Lake, in this county, where her remains were deposited.

At Salisbury, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, postman. He had been long ill of an asthma, and was walking from his house to the infirmary, when he suddenly fell down, and shortly afterwards expired.—Mr. Joseph Warne.—Mrs. Stephens, relict of the late Alderman Stephens.—Mrs. Marsh, aged 84, relict of Captain Marsh, who was a captain of Greenwich Hospital.

At Ashley, William Fisher, esq.

At Melksham, aged 84, Mr. Robert Jefferys, late a mealman, and a respectable member of the society of friends.

Miss Anne Wroughton, daughter of the late George Wroughton, esq. of Walcot House.

Mr. Rooke, of Fisherton parsonage, near Salisbury.

On Salisbury Plain, by the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Neate, corn-dealer, of Salisbury.

BERKSHIRE.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for an Act for enclosing the commons and waste lands in the parishes of Beenham, Aldermaston, Padworth, and Woolhampton.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Bonney, to Miss Button.

At Burghfield, Mr. Cooper, of Ray Mill, Cookham, to Miss Ann May, of Southcote.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Pope, of the Barley Mow.—Suddenly, Mr. Hyam, timber-merchant.

At Bath Easton, Lady Croft, relict of Sir Arthur Croft, bart. of Dunston Park, in this county.

At Newbury, Mrs. Toomer, wife of Mr. Toomer, ironmonger.

At Speenhamland, Mrs. Dowell, wife of Mr. Dowell, farrier.

At West Hanney, aged 80, Mr. Robins, farmer.

At Farringdon, in an advanced age, William Ward, esq. attorney, of that place.

At Windsor, Mrs. Brawn, wife of Robert Brawn, esq.

At Reading, aged 84, Mrs. Frances Cotterell, a maiden lady, and eldest daughter of the

the admiral of that name. She had lived in habits of intimacy with ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the laſt century, both in the literary and faſhionable world, and among the former with Dr. Johnſon, Baretti, &c. The laſt years of her life were ſpent in the utmoſt privacy and retirement. She was a woman of ſtrong ſenſe and great benevolence; which were blended with ſome eccentricities.

Aged 92, Mrs. Harman, relict of the late Edward Harman, eſq.—Mr. Hedges, formerly a hatter, but who had retired from buſineſs many years.—Aged 52, Iſabella Weſton, wife of the Rev. J. Weſton, and daughter of the Rev. J. Bertie, uncle of the late Earl of Abingdon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. John Govier, of Kingſton, near Taunton, has now, in a young orchard, a number of apple-trees with a quantity of apples on them, which bloſſomed at Michaelmas laſt, before the firſt crop of fruit was taken in; and the ſecond crop are very fine, and ſufficiently large to gather.

From the ſtatement of the Committee for the Management of the Sunday Schools and Schools of Induſtry at Bath, it appears, that the diſburſements for thoſe charities, in 1804, exceed the receipts by the ſum of 31l. 8s. 11d. which remains due to the bankers. The Committee have hitherto received and inſtructed all the poor children who have been offered from the pariſhes of Bath, Walcot, Widcombe, and Bathwick, amounting nearly to ſeven hundred; that the ſurplus of the contributions, after defraying the expences of the Sunday Schools, is appropriated to the ſupport of the Schools of Induſtry, where one hundred children, taken in rotation from the Sunday Schools, are daily and diligently inſtructed and employed in reading, knitting, and ſewing. All theſe children have, this year, been completely clothed. From the low condition of their fund, they find themſelves under the painful neceſſity of ſtating, that the ſchools will be reduced at Eaſter next: at the ſame time, the Committee are not without hope that the liberal and humane public, eſtimating the benefits of ſuch a charitable ſeminary, and deploring that ſuch a number of poor children ſhould be deprived of the means of inſtruction, and knowledge of religion, and the advantages reſulting from early habits of induſtry, will give them ſuch ſupport as may enable them ſtill to continue the ſaid ſchools, on their uſual frugal eſtabliſhment.

The conductors of the Strangers' Friend Society at Bath, inſtituted in 1790, for the purpoſe of diſtributing to the poor money, food, coals, clothing, medicines, &c. at their own homes, expended, in the above purpoſes, from December 31, 1803, to December 31, 1804, the ſum of 214l. 6s. 6d. They make a point of not relieving ſtreet beggars, as they think it a duty ſtrictly to diſcriminate between them and real objects of charity. Perſons of all nations, and all religions, have an equal claim on the funds of this ſociety, which, ſince its inſtitution, has relieved 20,177 objects.

By the account of the ſtate of the Briſtol Dock Company, publiſhed by the Directors, it appears that the ſums received on account of that company, amount to 94,218l. 18s. and the expences to 93,249l. 4s. 1d. leaving a balance of 969l. 13s. 11d.

At a numerous and highly reſpectable meeting held at Bath, it was reſolved, in conſequence of the advantage attending vaccination in the metropolis, to eſtabliſh a ſociety for the purpoſe of extending its practice, and for the extermination of the ſmall pox, in the county of Somerſet, by the name of the Royal Somerſet Jennerian Society. It was likewiſe propoſed to requeſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to honour the ſociety with his name and ſupport as a patron.

A manufacturer, in the neighbourhood of Bath, is ſaid to have made, from fifteen fleeces of Mr. Bartley's croſſes with a Spaniſh ram, thirty-three yards and a half of ſuperfine blue unſtrained broad cloth. The quality of it is ſuch, that though the wool was unſorted, ſome principal clothiers have declared, they never ſaw a finer ſample from the beſt picked Spaniſh wool. A draper offered twenty-two ſhillings per yard for it by the piece; at this price only, and omitting to reckon on the two yards to which the piece might be ſtrained, according to act of parliament, the profit to the wool-grower will be 1l. 13s. 6d. per fleece, after paying the manufacturer ſeven ſhillings per yard for his ſkill and labour. The cloth is to be exhibited at the enſuing Bath meeting.

Married.] At Bath, John Surtees, eſq. third ſon of William Surtees, eſq. of Seaton Burne, Northumberland, to Miſs Hawkins, of Kelſtone.—James Talbot, eſq. late ſecretary of embaſſy at Paris, to Miſs Ann Sarah Rodbard, youngeſt daughter of Samuel Rodbard, eſq. of Evercreech.—Mr. Butcher, linen-draper, to Miſs Kelſon, only daughter of Charles Kelſon, eſq.—The Rev. R. B. Nicholls, Dean of Middleham, to Mrs. Jones, widow of Capt. R. L. Jones, of Falmouth.—Mr. Holdſtock, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Rogers.

At Cheſelborough, Mr. John Burgeſs, to Miſs Ann Couſins, of Witcombe.

At Wincanton, Mr. Edmund Thorn, to Miſs Phillips.

At Briſtol, Mr. John Nickleſs, to Mrs. Vaughan.—Mr. Francis Gibbons to Miſs Mary Smith.—Mr. Thomas Harriſon, of Warwickſhire, to Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Mr. Davies.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Anne Pigott, third daughter of Robert Pigot, eſq. of Chetwynd,

Chetwynd, Shropshire.—Mrs. Ann Dempster, aged 54.—Mrs. Atwood, wife of Mr. James Atwood, cutler, in Northgate-street; being Christmas-day, she had retired to her room on purpose to read over the service of the day, and was in a very short time after found by her husband quite dead.—Nicholas Ridley, esq. a master in chancery, and a bencher of Gray's-inn.—Abraham Broderibb, esq. of Dawlish, near Shepton Mallett.—Edmund Reynolds, esq. jun.—Lady Aylmer, relict of the late Sir F. Aylmer, bart. of Ireland, daughter of the late Sir Charles, and sister to Lord Whitworth.—W. Walter Yea, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Yea, bart. of Pyrland-house.—Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. Wm. Matthews, of Hetling-house, and one of the society of friends. She was a woman of exemplary benevolence, virtue, and pious resignation.—Mrs. Scroggs, widow of Edward Scroggs, esq. of West Hanney, Berks.—Aged 54, Mrs. English, wife of Mr. English, sen. upholder.—Aged 69, Mrs. Relhan, late of Russel-place, Fitzroy-square, London.—Miss Clark, sister to Mrs. Vaslett.—Aged 78, Mr. James Albion, more than 50 years writing-master in this city, and not more distinguished for his professional abilities than by the uprightness of his conduct.—In the prime of life, after an illness of little more than two hours, Miss Paul, eldest daughter of the late Josiah Paul Paul, esq. of Tetbury.—Mr. Henry Shephard, sadler.—Miss Willis, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Willis.—Mr. John Holloway, silk-dyer.—Aged 40, Mr. Joseph Symes, eldest son of Mr. Symes, cheese-factor.—Mr. James Chisem, who possessed some pleasing poetic talents, and upon subjects of a temporary nature composed and sung many popular songs. He was for upwards of twenty years a contributor to the enigmatic department of the Ladies' Complete Pocket-Book; and under the signature of "Chimes"—(the letters of his own name transposed) obtained repeated prizes from the proprietors of that annual publication.

At Charlton, aged 72, Mr. James Walwyn, whose family have for many centuries been possessed of very considerable property, held under the Lords of Kilmersdon, in this county.

At Clifton, Elizabeth Anna Fydell, only daughter of John Fydell, esq. of Bath.

At Wells, Mrs. Serrell, widow of the late John Serrell, esq. of Stourton Caundle, Dorset.

At the parsonage, at Monckton, Mrs. Crossman, widow of the Rev. D. Crossman, late rector of that parish, and daughter of Matthew Brickdale, esq. of Court-house.

At Ilminster, Robert Bryant, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Somerset.

At Puckington, aged 88, —— Dunn, esq.

At Wells, aged 58, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. Benedictus Norris.

At Shirehampton, Lionel Poole Lyde, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. Richard Turner, corn-factor.—Aged 80, Mrs. Betty Cooke, widow of the late Mr. A. B. Cooke, one of the landing waiters of that port.—Aged 94 Mrs. Griffiths.—At the Hot-wells, aged 24, Mr. Edward Swaine, of Halifax, Yorkshire.—Miss Catherine Forster, eldest daughter of Mr Joseph Forster, formerly an apothecary of this place.—Mr. Vincent Kenney.—Aged 23, Miss Eliza Furze.—Aged 83, William Dyer, esq. father of Mr. Robert Dyer, apothecary, and of the late Colonel Samuel Dyer, quarter-master general at Bengal.—Mrs. Wellington, wife of Mr. Wellington.—Mr. John Innys Baker, linen-merchant.—Mrs. Low, wife of Mr. Low, turner.—Mr. William Hughes.

At Bedminster, aged 86, Mr. Richard Masters.

At Upper East Hays, —— Lowder, esq.

At Stowey, near Bridgewater, William Mackay, esq.

At Widcombe, aged 72, Mr. John Jones.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme, B. Collins, esq. of Belmont-house, near Taunton, to Miss Cove, daughter of the Rev. E. Cove, of Dunsland in the county of Devon.

At Chard, Mr. Norman, of Lyme, to Miss Jane Loveridge.

At Yeovil, Mr. James Male, jun. to Miss Hann, late of Sherborne.

At Anderton, Mr. John Ilot, of Kencot, Oxfordshire, to Miss S. M. Knight, daughter of J. T. Knight, esq.

Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, son of Mr. Trowbridge, surgeon, of Cerne.

At Bath, Henry Edmead, esq. of Lyme Regis,

At Witheridge, Mr. Andrew Blake, surgeon and apothecary, of that place.

At the house of B. Greenhill, esq. of Ston Easton, the eldest daughter of Francis Nash, esq. of Twerton, Somerset.

At Sherborne, aged 63, Mr. John Thomas, stone-engraver.—Mrs. Langdon, wife of Mr. John Langdon.—Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr. Samuel Jeffery.

Aged 70, David Robert Michell, esq. of Dawlish, one of the justices of peace for the county, and formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Dorsetshire militia.

At Iverne Minster, the infant daughter of Thomas B. Bower, esq.

At Upway, near Dorchester, Mr. James Wood, an opulent farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

The late very tasteful and elegant display of fancy and ornamental works of different kinds, sold at the London inn, by the fair artists for the benefit of the Ladies' Lying-in Charity, reflects on the ladies of Plymouth and its environs the highest credit, for the variety and beautiful workmanship of the different articles exhibited. The long room, London inn, was crowded with purchasers,

all eager to add their mite to the encouragement of so laudable an institution. In the evening there was a brilliant ball at the assembly room, which was fully attended; and the merry dance contributing at once to the mirth of the company, and the profits arising from the ball to the relief of poor sick lying-in women, afforded pleasure to every feeling heart. It is with satisfaction it can be said, that the subscriptions keep pace with the ardent wishes of the friends of humanity.

Some valuable mines of copper have recently been discovered on the Duke of Bedford's estate in Devonshire, on and about Morwell-down, on the banks of the Tavy and Tamar. The tunnel now forming through Morwell-down, which is a hill about 700 feet above the level of the sides of the rivers, has advanced about 300 yards; it is to be about 13¼ miles long, and the excavation is to form an aqueduct over a valley more than 40 feet high; the tunnel crosses a rich vein of copper ore.

Married.] At Fremington, near Barnstaple, Mr. Thomas Rendall, of Bridgewater, to Miss Sarah Hutton.

At Colyton, Mr. Chapple, of Whitefriars-road, to Mrs. Esther Crags, of Colyton.

At St. Decuman's, Mr. R. Morle, to Mrs. Slucock; and at Skilgate, Mr. Gimlett, merchant, of Watchett, to Miss Morle, daughter of the above gentleman.

At Newton St. Cyres, John Truscott, esq. a lieutenant in the service of the Hon. East India Company at Bengal, and son of the late Admiral Truscott, of Exeter, to Miss Mary L. Gorwyn, of Drewsteignton.

In London, Mr. Thomas Gooch, to Miss Beal, both of Exeter. — John Partridge, esq. of Great Torrington, to Miss Anne Jervis, daughter of the late Philip Jervis, esq. of Nethersеale, Leicestershire.— Mr. Oram, of Kenton, to Miss Beard.

At Plymouth, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, his third son, the Rev. Mr. Hawkes, of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, to Miss Vincent, niece of N. Vincent, esq. Admiral of the White.

At Powderham, Captain Foy, of the royal artillery, to Miss Sophia Courtney, sister of Lord Viscount Courtney.

Died.] At Newport, near Exeter, the Hon. Samuel Mitchell, president of his Majesty's Council at Grenada. He had spent the greatest part of his useful life in that island, where, during a period of dangerous revolt, the wisdom of his measures, and the promptitude with which they were executed, prevented its falling into the hands of the French. For this conduct, so highly honourable to his character, he received a vote of thanks from the Council, and the grateful tribute of all those who were interested in this important event. In private life he was a man whose mild virtues eminently endeared him to his family and his friends; and whose active benevolence diffused happiness through a widely extended circle.

At Barnstaple, Mr. Gore, schoolmaster, a young man of great abilities, and indefatigable in his profession.

At Plymouth, aged 73, Mrs. Wheeler, the wife of Mr. Wheeler. She was an exemplary, a tender, and affectionate mother, and a sincere friend.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Miss Elizabeth Langton, daughter of the late Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, in the county of Lincoln, and the Dowager Countess of Rothes.—Miss Carpenter, many years a much respected performer at the Plymouth and Exeter theatres, leaving an aged, wretched mother, very far advanced in years, for whose support her professional endeavours had long been exerted, and for whom her needle had of late produced a scanty subsistence.

Mrs. Biggs, a maiden lady, sister to Major Biggs, of the royal marines.

Mr. Jones, tide-surveyor of excise at Plymouth. He left Stonehouse late in the evening, attended by four of his boatmen, on the look-out for smugglers. By some accident, his boat struck on a rock in going over the Bridge, near Mount Edgecombe, and being of a very slight construction, she parted in the middle. Mr. Jones, who was a corpulent man, and unable to swim, was very soon drowned, and the boat's crew were picked up by a boat belonging to a frigate in the Sound.

At his seat, at Denbury, near Newton Abbot, Thomas Taylor, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Devon.

At Tiverton, Mrs Mary Follett, wife of the Rev. Mr. Follett, dissenting minister.

At Hatherleigh, aged 29, Mrs. Wivell, wife of Mr. Wivell, attorney at law.—Mrs. Hale, widow of Charles Hale, esq. of Ingsdon, in Ilsington, near Ashburton.

At Marwood, George Ley, esq. late major of the North Devon militia.

At his seat near Bideford, Henry Downe, esq. formerly a captain in his Majesty's army, and late lieutenant-colonel commandant of the North Devon regiment of volunteers.

At Exeter, Lady Milner, wife of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, bart. M. P. for the city of York, and daughter of Humphrey Sturt, esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire. Although long considered as one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in the fashionable world, yet she more excelled in the discharge of the domestic and social duties. As a daughter, a wife, a mother, and a friend, she had few equals, no superior. For the last two years her ladyship had been in a very declining state of health, and obliged to withdraw from those scenes of elegant life over which her taste and accomplishments had so long shed a lustre. She had been lately at

Dawlish, but increasing illness induced her to remove to Exeter, which was supposed to afford better medical advice and assistance.

Mrs. Boutcher, wife of Mr. Boutcher.

Aged 28, the Rev. Francis Williams, curate of the parish of St. Paul, in the city of Exeter; which he had served for near four years preceding his death, to the satisfaction, and, it is to be hoped, for the benefit of the inhabitants. His amiable manners, united with strict integrity, endeared him to his acquaintance, while his belief in the Christian religion, and his sense of the responsibility of his office, was evident from his impressive manner of executing his professional duties: but it was more particularly evinced by his endeavours to impress his young friends with the truth of Christianity, by his conversation, and his advice on their choice of reading, to obtain a more solid faith than could arise from a mere belief, without examination; and his purity of life gave additional force to his recommendation. To the poor his conduct was truly benevolent; and while he tried to lessen the pains of death, by consolation, he relieved the evils of disease by pecuniary assistance.—Through his exertions, a school was established by subscription, for the education of the poor children of his cure, a characteristic of pure benevolence; which marked his conviction, that nothing could ensure their happiness so much as an education founded on religious and moral principles.

CORNWALL.

A pear tree in the parish of Tintagel, in this county, exhibits an extraordinary instance of the deviation of nature from her usual course. It was planted eight years since, and blossomed three times the same year, and bore fruit twice; and it has continued to do so, for seven years in succession. Last year being the eighth since it was planted, it blossomed and bore fruit three times. The first bearing weighed from 14 to 16 ounces each pear, the next somewhat smaller, and the last bearing (of which a part is now on the tree) is of the common size.

The Rev. T. Brown, of St. Ives, has invented an instrument for cleansing land from every species of weed. It may be worked by two, three, or four horses, and requires but a single person to attend it, and that is the driver, as it will keep steady to its work by itself. By employing two sets of horses, it will clean from six to eight acres each day.

Married.] At St. Agnes, Mr. Martin Hitchins, to Miss Mary Tredinick, both of that place.

At St. Austell, Mr. Nancollis, hatmaker, to Miss Hawke.—Mr. Bellman, of Lostwithiel, to Miss Nancollis, of St. Austell.

At St. Erme, Mr. Hosken, to Miss Betsey Chipman, second daughter of Mr. Chipman.

At St. Erth, John Guillemard, esq. of Gower-street, London, to Miss Giddy, only daughter of the Rev. Edward Giddy, of Tredrea.

At Budock, near Falmouth, Captain Escott, of the royal Cornwall militia, to Miss Pyke, only daughter of the late Mr. Pyke, merchant, of Falmouth.

At Truro, Mr. Arthur woolstapler of Bodmin, to Miss Mary Carne, daughter of Mr. Joseph Carne, of Falmouth.

At St. Clements, Mr. Thomas Ferris, of Truro, woolstapler, to Miss Clemon.—Mr. Ellis, of Helston, to Miss Mary Lemon, of Regearn.

At Tregony, Mr. Thomas Bradford, of Lower St. Columb, to Miss Elizabeth Gummoe, of Cuby.

At Penryn, Mr. Humphry Oxman, of St. Day, to Miss Elizabeth Trick.—Serjeant Arthur, of the Cornwall militia, to Miss Sally Trick, sister of the above, and daughter of Mr. John Trick.

Died.] At Trefillian, the Rev. John Bennet, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.—Mr. Charles Kent, a respectable farmer, of St. Minver.

At Port Isaac, Mr. Richard Miller, late master and owner of a coasting trader.

At Padstow, Mr. George Wilson schoolmaster, a native of Cumberland.

At Truro, Mrs. Hempel, wife of Mr. Charles Hempel.—Mr. Joseph Buckingham, son of Mr. Buckingham, boot-maker. His death was occasioned by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, which burned him so shockingly as to produce mortification.

At Trinidad, Mr Simon Gluyas, aged 29, formerly of Marazion, but about two years a resident in the above island, where he was a partner in a respectable house, and a captain of the volunteers or militia of the island. Mr. Gluyas's amiable disposition and strict integrity gained him the esteem and friendship of all who knew him, both in America and his native country.

At Bodmin, Miss Peggy Hambly; her death was occasioned by a pimple, which first rose on the back part of her neck, and daily increasing, at length spread itself into the size of a large turnip, resembling a body of putrified flesh. No medical assistance could reach the nature of her disorder, and after languishing several months, she expired without the least struggle.—Mrs. Burroughs, wife of Mr. William Burroughs, one of the aldermen of that place.

Mr. Thomas, belonging to Fisher's company of comedians performing at the Falmouth theatre. He was found drowned in the harbour. He had passed the preceding evening in company at an inn, which he quitted about one o'clock in the morning. He was an honest, inoffensive man, and generally esteemed.

At Redruth, Mr. S. Yates.—Mrs. Willyams, the wife of J. Willyams, esq. of Falmouth,

a lady whose amiable and prepossessing manners, added to a disposition naturally cheerful, friendly, and social, deservedly gained her universal love and esteem. Whilst the loss of her society will be felt, and sincerely regretted, by a numerous acquaintance; her steady, active, and well-directed charities, must be long and gratefully remembered by the poor inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood. Mrs. Willyams died of a decline, after an illness of nearly eight months, during which, though she often felt the flattering hopes so peculiarly attendant on her complaint, she always contemplated the disappointment of those hopes, with a calm submission to the will of Providence, and when she foresaw the approaching and inevitable stroke of death, she met it with a fortitude and serenity of mind, resulting only from that true source of comfort, an unshaken confidence in an all-gracious and merciful God! leaving an example which sheds a lustre upon her character, and affords the best support and consolation to her afflicted relations. She died at the age of fifty-six.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A meeting was lately held at Edinburgh, composed of the gentlemen and freeholders of the county, who unanimously resolved to concur in the general request to obtain an office at Edinburgh for stamping paper, as they are sensible that it is a measure that will afford much facility in business, as well as security in many important transactions where stamps are requisite. It was therefore concluded to present a petition to that effect to the Lords of his Majesty's treasury, and to recommend the matter to the attention of their representative in parliament.

The magistrates and town council of Paisley intend to make application, next session of parliament, for an act for regulating the police of the town of Paisley, for paving, lighting, and cleansing the streets; for erecting a bridewell; and for making sundry improvements within the borough.

An entirely new branch of manufacture has been introduced into Scotland. In the neighbourhood of Glasgow, a work has just commenced for the manufacture of iron-wire from the raw material, an article much wanted in this country. We hope the adventurer will meet with that encouragement his laudable enterprise well entitles him to.

From the records of practice at the Public Dispensary, Edinburgh, it appears that 2001 patients have been admitted to the benefits of it during the last year, and that 1475 children have been inoculated with vaccine matter, without any expence to the parents, either for operation, attendance, or medicines. All these children have gone through the disease with perfect safety and ease, and though many of them have since their inoculation been repeatedly exposed to the contagion of the natural small pox, yet not one of them has been subjected to that loathsome disease. The number of patients admitted from the commencement of the charity, Nov. 7, 1776, to Jan. 1, 1804, is 32,967, which, with those received last year, amounts to 34,968. The number of children inoculated for the cow-pox, from Feb. 18, 1801, to Jan. 1, 1804 is 2190. Inoculated last year 1475—Total 3665.

Married.] At Port Glasgow, Robert Ewings, esq. merchant, Greenock, to Miss Jane Miller, daughter of the late William Miller, esq. merchant.

At Albany, the Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, of Breadalbane, to Miss Elizabeth Law, eldest daughter of Mr. David Law, merchant, of Albany.

At Alloa, the Rev. James Maxton, minister of that parish, to Jean Bald, daughter of Mr. Alexander Bald, at Alloa.

At Madeira, Andrew Wardrobe, esq. of that island, to Miss Lundie, daughter of Archibald Lundie, esq. writer to the signet.

At Old Aberdeen Lieut. Col. Arthur Forbes, late of the 32d. regiment of foot, to Miss Isabella M'Leod, second daughter of Dr. Roderic M'Leod, of King's college, Cambridge, Aberdeen.

Died.] At Greenock, aged 88, Captain Alexander Morison, of the late North Carolina Highlanders, well known in his circle for his zeal and activity in the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, as well as in the American revolution. He assisted Mr. M'Pherson, not only in collecting the traditions, but in digesting, translating, and writing Ossian. His knowledge of the Gaelic language was often referred to by the Highland Society of London, of which he was a member. He was a man strictly honest, and generous even to a fault.

At Banghambower, near Edinburgh, David Gilmore, esq. late a respectable merchant at St. Petersburgh.

At Stromness, Mrs. Margaret Gregory, relict of the late Capt. Charles Gregory, of Virginia, in the 70th year of her age.

At Edinburgh, John Robison, L L.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in that University: he had laboured under a painful and distressing disorder above eighteen years, the nature of which was never discovered, and which he bore with the greatest fortitude. He was formerly Director of the Marine Cadet Academy at Cronstadt, in Russia. On his return to his native country, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, and shortly afterwards he was invited to fill the chair, which he enjoyed to the time of his death.

Mrs. Janet Blair, relict of Alexander Tait, esq. of Restalrig, one of the principal Clerks of Session.

At Fingask, Perthshire, aged 89, Sir Stuart Threipland, bart. Senior Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

In

In London, Dr. William Hunter, a native of Kilmarnock. He was long employed in the army, and was in Gibraltar during the ſiege. Among many donations worthy of his memory, he has bequeathed 1400l. ſterling to the pariſh poor of Kilmarnock.

IRELAND.

By the liberality of Peter Latouche, eſq. of Belview, a life boat is building, at his ſole expence. When completed ſhe will be ſtationed at the Grey-ſtones, two miles ſouth of Bray-head, on the coaſt of Wicklow.

From a report recently made by the Directors of the Grand Canal, it appears that two years ago the Directors, with the approbation of the Company, took from the repreſentatives of the Hartpole family a leaſe for 41 years, of their extenſive royalties, in the Queen's county, including the well-known colliery of Doonane, the coal of which was always deemed of ſuperior quality; but it was ſuppoſed this colliery had been nearly exhauſted. The Directors, with the aſſiſtance of their engineers, and ſome Engliſh Miners, have for two years paſt been actively employed in exploring the country ſurrounding the above colliery, and have been ſo fortunate as to find three or four different ſeams of coal, of the ſame quality with the ancient Doonane, and one vein or bed of coal, of conſiderable extent, ſuperior in thickneſs and quality to any coal heretofore diſcovered in that country. The Directors, in their report, recommend it to the company to make an extenſion of their canal near Athy to the foot of the colliery hills, a diſtance of nine miles, on one level, and thence to perforate the hills by a navigable tunnel, or underground canal, about two miles in extent, which will bring them into the bowl or bottom of the ſeveral ſtrata of coal, with which the ſurrounding hills are filled, and will at the ſame time bring the canal immediately under the bed of the coal, and clear the colliery completely of water. The Directors compute that this coal may be brought to Dublin in one line of the canal, and into the river Shannon in another, and ſold at thoſe places at the moderate ſum of 25s. per ton—in which is included a toll of 10s. per ton to the company in lieu of royalty, beſides an ample allowance for freight and commiſſion to the carriers and venders of the coal, together with a clear profit of 3s. per ton to the perſons working the colliery on their own account (the Company being determined not to work the colliery themſelves, but to let it to others for a ſmall conſideration.) If this durable coal can be ſold in Dublin, and on the banks of the Shannon, as the low price of 25s. per ton, the Directors have not over-rated the probable conſumption of it at 100,000 tons per annum; and if culm, ſo much wanted for the burning of lime throughout the country, can be obtained on proportionally cheap terms, there can be no doubt that double the above quantity of culm alone will be conſumed.

Married.] At Ferbane, King's county, B. Bernard, eſq. to Miſs Heron, daughter of Anthony Heron, eſq.—William Galbraith, eſq. of Ballinaſloe, captain in the royal Iriſh Artillery, to Miſs Crowe, daughter of Richard Thomas Crowe, eſq. of Grange county, Galway.

At Dublin, Jonas Blackall, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Eliza Strangman, of Liſmore, county of Waterford.—Ralph Mulhern, eſq. to Miſs Pope.—James John Duffey, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Keightley, grand-daughter of the late Thomas Keightley, eſq. of Iſland-bridge.—The Hon. George Knox, ſon of Viſcount Northland, and M. P. for the Univerſity, to Miſs Anne Staples, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, bart.—The Rev. William Dickſon, ſecond ſon of the late Lord Biſhop of Down and Connor, to Miſs Bettina Webſter, ſecond daughter of the late Gilbert Webſter, eſq. and niece to Sir Godfrey Webſter.

At Cork, Captain D. Weſt, of the 96th regiment to Miſs Oliver, daughter of the late Thomas Oliver, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

At Newcaſtle, county Tipperary, Bryan Lonergan, eſq. to Miſs Margaret O'Kearney, daughter of Thomas O'Kearney, eſq.

At Drogheda, John Murphy, eſq. to Miſs Aungier.—John Hunt Newingham, eſq. of the county Tipperary, to Miſs Conſtance Monckton, youngeſt daughter of Mrs. Monckton, of Aſhborough, county Limerick.

Died.] At Lower Dunbar, near Enniſkillen, Mrs. Anne Crozier, relict of Francis Crozier, eſq. late phyſician-general of Bombay.

At Carrickmacroſs, aged 68, George Ward, eſq. formerly a lieutenant-adjutant, and paymaſter of his Majeſty's 33d regiment of foot, and afterwards captain of the Lime-Regis Volunteers, Dorſetſhire. He ſerved many years under Marquis Cornwallis, in America, with much honour to himſelf, and was much beloved as a ſoldier and a gentleman. After an abſence of forty years from his friends, in the ſervice of his King and country, he returned to ſpend his few remaining years amongſt them.

On the coaſt of Ireland, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. George Macdonald, acting lieutenant on board his Majeſty's ſhip Lapwing; a young man, who was beloved by his brother officers, and promiſed to be an ornament to the ſervice. He was buried at the Cove of Cork with naval honours, all the officers of the ſquadron, and the yeomanry attending. He was the eldeſt ſon of Thomas Macdonald eſq. firſt commiſſioner of the board for deciding on the claims of his Majeſty's ſubjects under the convention with America.

At Mount Merrion, near Dublin, Mr. George Battier, late of his Majeſty's ſhip Reſolution, which, with the Diſcovery, circumnavigated the globe with Captain Cook. This intrepid mariner was preſent with the unfortunate

tunate captain, at the fatal period of his death, and made a bold and vigorous defence againſt the ſavages in the iſland of Owhyhee.

In Dublin, Hampden Nicholſon, eſq. of Drogheda, aged 70.—Mr. William Moſſop, die-ſinker, an artiſt of the firſt celebrity; ſeveral of his productions ornament the cabinets of the beſt connoiſſeurs in England and Ireland.—George Hume, eſq. eldeſt ſon of George Latouche Hume, eſq.—Mrs. Toole, wife of Dr. Toole—Aged 76, Mrs. Kirwan, mother of the Rev. Dean Kirwan.—William Newcomb, eſq. of Ballyoriſtall, King's county.

At Limerick, Arthur Tracy, eſq. collector of hearth and window-tax for that city.

At Ballycaſtle, aged 69, Mrs. Mary Boyd, relict of Hugh Boyd, eſq. and ſiſter to the late Sir Hugh Hill, bart.

At Laymore, near Ballymena, Mr. William Simpſon, farmer, aged 119; four days before his death he was walking through his farm in his uſual health: he often ſaid, that he was never ſick one hour, that he remembered; alſo, that he was never intoxicated but twice in his life. He had the perfect uſe of his underſtanding to his death, and he remembered the battle of the Boyne.

In Magherabeg, near Dromore, the ſelf-taught poet William Cunningham; who, while he was a poor weaver-boy, having received the firſt rudiments of education at one of the Biſhop of Dromore's ſunday-ſchools, had, by reading ſuch books as he could borrow, made ſo conſiderable a progreſs, that, in the autumn of 1800, he preſented his lordſhip with a copy of verſes, requeſting the loan of books. The Biſhop, ſtruck with the marks of genius diſplayed in this poem, reſcued him from the loom, and placed him at the dioceſan ſchool of Dromore, where his application was ſo diligent that, in about two years and a half, he had read the principal Latin and Greek claſſics. Being thus qualified to ſuperintend the education of youth, which had been the object of his wiſhes, he was received, early in 1804, as an aſſiſtant-teacher in the academy of the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Belfaſt, where he was diſtinguiſhed for his diligence and ſkill in preparing the boys under his care to be examined before the laſt ſummer vacation. But, by this time, ſuch ſtrong ſymptoms of a conſumption had appeared in his tall, thin, and ſlender frame, that he could not any more return to his charge, and his declining health confined him to the houſe of his poor mother, near the turnpike-gate, between Hillſborough and Dromore, where he continued to experience the kindneſs of his former patron, and was moſt generouſly attended by Sir George Atkinſon, an eminent phyſician in Hillſborough; but his caſe was beyond the reach of medical aid, and terminated fatally. He was interred in Dromore church-yard, on the 29th, having nearly completed his 24th year, being born March 19, 1781. Cunningham, though very unlike, in his bodily frame, to Dr. Goldſmith, who was ſhort and not ſlender, ſo ſtrongly reſembled him in the face, that, when he ſtood near the profile of the doctor, his portrait ſeemed to have been drawn for him.

MARRIAGE ABROAD.

At Madras, in June laſt, Charles Farran, eſq. captain in the 14th regiment of native infantry, to Miſs Elizabeth Oliver, daughter of Colonel Oliver, late Governor of Amboyna.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Dover, a town in the State of Delaware, in America, a black man, named Pompey, at the great age of 120 years; he remembered Philadelphia when only ten houſes were inhabited, and often ſaid he perfectly recollected the perſon and manner of William Penn, when, in 1701, he announced the grant of a charter of incorporation to the city, at which time Pompey was ſeventeen years old, and worked at ſome of the public buildings.

At Charleſtown, South Carolina, aged 46, the Rev. Thomas Froſt, rector of St. Philip's church. Never was a man more juſtly, more univerſally lamented, than this amiable and excellent miniſter of the Goſpel. He was born at Pulham, in the county of Norfolk, in this kingdom, where his ſiſter, wife of Mr. Browne, ſurgeon, now lives, and went to America in the year 1785. His manners, his abilities, and, above all, the ſtrong recommendations of his virtues, from thoſe who were beſt qualified to judge of them, could not fail to attract the notice of the intelligent veſtry of St. Philip's church, and he was ſhortly after invited to become their miniſter. In the diſcharge of his profeſſional duties he gave general ſatisfaction. From the pulpit he inculcated the principles of Chriſtianity with the moſt perſuaſive eloquence; and his precepts were indelibly impreſſed on the minds of his admiring congregation. His exertions in the great cauſe of religion were unremitted, and generally ſucceſsful. Often did the tear of ſenſibility ſtart in his eye, expreſſive of the ſympathy of his heart, for he felt the full force of the ſentiments he delivered. No worldly concern ever prevented his haſtening to the houſe of affliction, where he was received as a good angel, adminiſtering to the departing ſpirit the laſt and ſacred conſolations of religion. After the example of his great maſter, he ſought after, and conſidered it as one important part of his honourable function to find out objects of miſery and woe; and the ſilent and grateful ſighs of thoſe who have loſt the kind ſoother of their ſorrows, will aſcend as a memorial before God. In juſtice to his memory, as well as to excite the imitation of others, it ought to be recorded, that his deportment in private life correſponded with his public; and that he daily exhibited, before his family and friends, the

pious

pious and amiable temper which he recommended to others. Such was his character as a husband, parent, and friend, that he will long be remembered as one of those who excelled in performing the duties of such endearing and interesting relations. The tender and affectionate anxiety with which his domestics hung over him on the bed of sickness, and the loud burst of their grief when he had resigned his mortal breath, are the best proofs of the kindness which accompanied his commands, and the fidelity which distinguished his conduct towards them. To record the talents and virtues of such a minister of the Gospel, is part of the duty we owe to the public and to religion; and it is with no small pleasure we add, that the vast concourse of citizens, of all ranks and denominations, which attended his funeral, and the lively sensibility with which they listened to an elegant discourse delivered on the solemn occasion, are the best eulogies of the life of the deceased—afford a pleasing hope that such an example has not been exhibited in vain, and to his surviving relatives impart the soothing consolation, that, at the resurrection of the just, he will be found to have entered into the joy of his Lord.

Lately, M. Mechain, the astronomer, Member of the first class of the National Institute, who was sent by the Government to make observations. He was born at Lyons, on the 16th of August, 1744. On the 13th of August, 1774, the Academy approved of his first memoir on an eclipse which he had observed at Versailles on the 11th of April. He then belonged to the marine arsenal, in which situation he executed immense calculations for the improvement of charts. He discovered and calculated several comets. He gained the prize of the Academy in 1782, on the comet of 1661, the return of which was expected in 1790; and he was received into that body the same year. He was made editor of the "Connaissance des Temps," and since 1788 that work has assumed a new perfection; it has been every year enriched with the labours of M. Mechain. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, conjointly with M. Delambre. He returned from it in 1798. But to complete that work, he wished to continue it as far the Balearian Islands, and he set out for them in 1803. He had, already, with great difficulty, recognised all the stations, and terminated three, when he was cut off by a fever which prevails every year on the coast of Valencia, by reason of the morasses produced from the overflowing of the rivers.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE prices of Stock have again fallen; but not so considerably as was to have been expected, from the removal of the prospect of peace, and from the addition of a new Loan of so many millions to the funded debt of the nation. The three per cents. consol and reduced fluctuate between 58 and 59.

The Loan was taken by an union of the principal divisions of the monied interest, at a ratio equal to 59, in consols, for all the consols and the reduced three per cents, in which this stock is funded. Omnium has already risen to 4½ premium.

The goods from the Baltic, do not rise so much in price as has been usual, in other seasons, while the navigation of that sea was shut up by the ice. The re-exportation of Baltic goods from England to the Mediterranean, is partly interrupted by the war with Spain, and in part otherwise diminished by the new trade to the port of Odessa.

The exportation of manufactured British goods, and those in the highest and most polished manufacture, to the East and West Indies, and to America, was never greater than at present.

The importation of Coals into the port of London in the month of January, was 52,487¼ chaldrons; being a full general average for that month. Coals have gradually declined, the last two months, and Walls End, which always fetch the highest price, were sold the 22nd of February at 50s. 49s. and 48s. 9d.

The lowest price of that sort of coals in the year 1804, was the 3d of February, 47s. and the 27th ditto, 47s. and 46s. 9d. Since then an additional duty of 1s. 2d. per chaldron, has been laid on coals, so that the present price, is very nearly as low as last year.

The operation of the New Coal Market Act, by preventing inferior coals, from being mixed with superior, or rather by compelling the name and sort of coals to be authenticated to the buyer, has reduced the sale and the price of the inferior sorts considerably; as a proof, Bristly coals sold at 32s. 6d. per chaldron, on the 22d February, being 16s. 3d per chaldron less than Walls-End, and just two-thirds of their price.

Though such instances have occurred, formerly, as a difference in price of 10s. 3d. per chaldron, or equal to 3⅓ per Cwt. on the highest price, yet the experience of the last two months, shews a more constant depression of the relative value of coals, which must therefore be attributed to the cause assigned.

Should this difference continue to operate, we can never look to the best sort of coals being so low in price, as they have been, while on the other hand, the inferior sorts will be still lower, and it may then become a question of domestic economy, whether the best coals are always the cheapest.

The

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſtate of the ſeaſon during the whole of this month has been favourable for carrying on ſuch operations of huſbandry as are neceſſary to be performed at this period of the year. Much of the leys have of courſe been broken up, and many hundred acres of Beans and Peaſe have been put into the ground, and the lands in general are in a ſtate of great forwardneſs for oats and barley.

The Barley tilths on ſtrong ſoils have been much mellowed by the late froſts, and promiſe to make good work at ſeed-time. The young Wheats, in general, look well and promiſing.

The winter Tares mend very faſt, and the graſs lands improve much in their appearance.

Feeding Sheep do well; and the Turnips have not ſuffered ſo much from the late ſevere weather, as might have been expected.

The prices of Grain in the country markets are much on the decline, particularly Wheat and Barley. The preſent average of all England is, Wheat, 91s. 7d.; Rye, 57s. 8d.; Barley, 43s.; Oats, 27s. The prices at Mark-lane, on February 25, were, Wheat, 104s. to 108s.; Rye, 50s. to 58s.; Barley, 42s. to 48s.; and in plenty; Oats 26s. to 33s. 6d; and dull of ſale. The ſpecies of Oat, known by the name of the Potatoe Oat, has yielded, every where, an abundant crop.

Store Cattle and lean Sheep are advancing much in prices; and Milking Cows very dear. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 4d.; Mutton, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; Veal, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; Pork, 4s. to 5s. per ſtone.

Store Hogs are low, and not very ſaleable, there being a great ſtock on hand; good draught and ſaddle Horſes ſtill obtain good prices.

In Whitechapel Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 16s. 6d. to 4l. 16s.; Clover, from 4l. 4s. to 5l. 10s.; Straw, from 2l. 6s. to 2l. 16s.

The Hop Duty of 1804, amounts to 386,124l. 19s. $5\frac{1}{2}$d. equal to 177,617l. 9s. 9d. Old Dut or what uſed to be called 177,617 bags. The Produce of the preceding year was 199,205 Bags, making together, the two largeſt crops ſucceeding each other, ever known. The prices of yearlings are in bags, from 68s. to 74s. and of new, 84s. to 100s. and preſent an object of fair ſpeculation, as it will be remembered they were at 16l. 16s. to 20l. in 1802.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, 1805, to the 24th of February, 1805, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.20. Feb. 13. Wind N.
Loweſt 28.60. Feb. 4. Wind S.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 95-100ths or an inch. { The mercury ſuddenly roſe between the noon of the 5th and 6th from 28.85 to 29.80.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 50°. Feb. 22. Wind W.
Loweſt 17°. Feb. 2. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 19° { In the morning of the 5th, the thermometer was as high as 46°, at the ſame hour on the 6th it was no higher than 27°

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 1.557 inches in depth.

The average height of the thermometer, 35° 5′, has been five degrees leſs this month than it was in February of laſt year. Several mornings have been exceedingly cold; beſides the inſtance referred to above, we have ſeen the mercury once at 18°, once at 21°, once at 22°, twice at 24°, and ſix times at 28°. The changes alſo, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat again, have been remarkable, and muſt have been ſeverely felt by invalids. The weight of the air has likewiſe varied very much. The atmoſphere has, in general, been clear, but Monday, the 28th of January, was one of the darkeſt and blackeſt days, without much fog, that we ever remember to have ſeen. On twelve days the ſun has ſhone, for ſeveral hours, with great ſplendour; about as many may be mentioned as having been marked with rain or ſnow; a ſevere ſhower of large hail fell about two o'clock, which was not ſucceeded with any froſt. The wind has been very variable.

From our correſpondent in Yorkſhire we find the weather has been leſs ſevere in the north than it has been in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and a gentleman in travelling from Richmond, in Yorkſhire, to London, in the beginning of February, experienced ſeveral changes in the climate, and in the appearance of the country; for ſome miles the ground was covered with ſnow, then for as many or more there was no appearance of froſt or ſnow. This change in the ſcene he noticed five or ſix times in the courſe of his journey, and from his feelings he decided that the weather was more ſevere in London than at the diſtance of 200 miles from this city.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 127.] APRIL 1, 1805. [3, of Vol. 19.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE object of this paper is to give a greater currency to an ingenious communication from Mr. Walker, of Lynn, inſerted in Mr. Nicholſon's Journal on Natural Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, and the Arts, "On a mode of increaſing the quantity of light afforded by candles, and of obviating the neceſſity for ſnuffing them;" and alſo to furniſh your readers with a ſimple contrivance which I have found it neceſſary to adopt with candles uſed after Mr. Walker's mode, both for the common purpoſe of reflecting the light, and alſo for the removal of an obſtacle to the uſe of them, which I found to be very conſiderable.

Mr. Walker ſtates, that "common or mould candles, placed in candleſticks made for the purpoſe, ſo as to form an angle of thirty degrees with the perpendicular, require no ſnuffing, and give a ſteady and uniform light, without the leaſt ſmoke. Theſe effects are thus produced. When a candle burns in an inclined poſition, moſt part of the flame riſes perpendicularly from the upper ſide of the wick. As the end of the wick projects beyond the flame, it meets with the air, and is completely burnt to aſhes: hence it is rendered incapable of acting as a conductor to carry off any part of the combuſtible matter in the form of ſmoke."

By this ſponſaneous mode of ſnuffing, ſeveral material objects are attained. The candle gives an uniformly bright and ſteady light, inſtead of that fluctuating light occaſioned by the application of the ſnuffers, and which is generally held to be highly prejudicial to the ſight. The volume of light is larger and more brilliant, which, from the candle being in this inclined poſition, while the flame tends perpendicularly, will readily be conceived, as the flame is thereby leſs encumbered with the wick. Its brilliancy, too, may be farther increaſed by a greater degree of inclination. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that the combuſtion proceeds the quicker in proportion as the inclination is greater. From the experiments which I have made, I ſhould conſider an angle of forty degrees with the perpendicular as the maximum of inclination, beyond which ſeveral conſiderable inconveniencies would occur; and I ſhould take 25 degrees as the minimum of inclination, leſs than which does not ſufficiently expoſe the point of the wick to the action of the air.

By thoſe who are much in the habit of reading or writing by candle-light, it will alſo be eſteemed no inconſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned, that the trouble of ſeeking and applying the ſnuffers is ſuperſeded. A candle of common ſize, in a vertical poſition, requires the application of the ſnuffers forty-five times during its complete conſumption.

But I found, Sir, an obſtacle to the adoption of Mr. Walker's plan, which, from the inclined poſition of the candle, it did not immediately occur to me by what means to counteract. Any agitation of the air of the room, occaſioned either by the opening or ſhutting of a door, or by the quick paſſage of a perſon near the candle, cauſed the melted tallow to run over, or, in more familiar language, cauſed the candle to gutter; which, with the candle in this poſition, became an inſuperable bar to the uſe of it.

For the prevention of this inconvenience, I have had a wire ſkeleton-ſhade adapted to a rod bearing the ſame inclination as the candle, and which at bottom joins the candleſtick in an horizontal line of about two inches, terminating in a nozzle fitting that of the candleſtick.—The diſtance of this rod from the candleſtick, or, which is the ſame thing, the length of the foot or horizontal line, is of courſe to be determined by the diſtance between the two circles which form the upper and lower apertures of the ſhade.—It may ſerve, perhaps, more familiarly to deſcribe this part of the apparatus, to ſtate,

that it bears a perfect reſemblance to the two firſt ſtrokes of the *written* figure 4; and the third ſtroke, if carried up as high as the firſt, and made ſloping inſtead of upright, will very well repreſent the ſituation of the candle.

When a ſtrong light, for the purpoſes of reading or writing, be required, a white ſilk or paper may be uſed, as is common, over the ſkeleton; but when it be required that the light ſhould be diſperſed over the room, a glaſs of a ſimilar ſhape may be adopted, for the purpoſe of preventing the flame from being influenced by any agitation of the air of the room. If the upper circle of the ſhade be four inches in diameter, the apex of the flame will be within it during more than half the time of the complete conſumption of the candle; the ſhade will not, therefore, require adjuſting for the purpoſe of preventing injury to the ſilk, or whatever elſe may be uſed over the ſkeleton, more than once during that time.

Being myſelf much averſe to the interruptions which a candle uſed in a vertical poſition occaſions, and which, though ſhort, may, under ſome circumſtances, be highly vexatious, I wiſh to extend to others a benefit which I prize rather highly.—Your inſertion of the foregoing will therefore, Sir, much oblige your conſtant reader,

ELUCUBRATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately had an opportunity of inſpecting the earlier numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine, I was much ſurpriſed to find that they conſiſted almoſt entirely of extracts from, or abſtracts of, the various newſpapers publiſhed in the month. Diſguſted with the perpetual repetition of old politics, now forgotten, and impudent ſcurrility, long ſince conſigned to oblivion, I ſoon ſhut up the book, and thought no more on the ſubject. But looking into Boſwell's Life of Dr. Johnſon, I obſerved a letter from him to Mr. Cave, the then editor of the Magazine, dated the 25th of November, 1734 (2d vol. page 63, of the 8vo edit.), containing the outlines of a plan for the extenſion of the ſubjects, towards which he offered his aſſiſtance. He juſtly remarks, that "the current wit of the month, if brought to the ſtandard of true criticiſm, will be in a very ſmall compaſs," and propoſes to admit "original poems and inſcriptions, diſſertations in Engliſh or Latin, criticiſms on authors ancient or modern, forgotten pieces worth preſerving, or valuable eſſays on miſcellaneous ſubjects." Mr. Cave acceded to the propoſal; and it is univerſally known, that Johnſon ſupplied the Magazine with many valuable papers. It therefore appears, that the Doctor has the ſole merit of planning, executing, and eſtabliſhing, this ſpecies of periodical miſcellanies, which, by recording ſingle diſcoveries, preſerving valuable eſſays and poems, and offering a field for important diſcuſſions, has rendered ſuch eminent ſervices to the cauſe of ſcience and literature, and which will, with your permiſſion, give me an opportunity of aſſerting a juſt claim to the gratitude of the public on behalf of that extraordinary man, who, in his ſervices on the important ſubjects of philoſophy, biography, philology, and eſpecially in criticiſing, illuſtrating, improving, and diffuſing polite literature, has never had an equal. I am, &c.

ŒDIPUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A RECENT tour through different counties has but too frequently and forcibly called to my mind the neglected ſtate of many of the endowed free-ſchools in the county and other towns of England, in general noble inſtitutions, and calculated, by the original regulations of the founder, if theſe were properly enforced, to diffuſe virtuous knowledge and principles among the great body of the community, who might otherwiſe be neglected in theſe points. Without doubt, a number, and, I ſhould ſtill hope, the greater number, are filled by zealous teachers, who, actuated by pure and diſintereſted motives, fulfil the end of the inſtitutions, by inſtructing the youth under their charge with as much aſſiduity and tenderneſs as if their income depended upon their attention; but, beyond diſpute, many of them have been given to men who looked only to the yearly ſalary, and who, if their predeceſſors had not done before the ſame thing, have uſed the ſpeedieſt means, either by neglect or harſh treatment, to prevent all thoſe entitled to the benefit of the inſtitution from availing themſelves of it. I think we may obſerve this to be particularly the caſe where the maſters are not reſtrained from taking other pupils beſides thoſe on the foundation of the ſchool; theſe latter are neglected, as the ſalary for their educatiou

cation accrues to the master whether he be diligent or not in their improvement; while his attention is directed to increase the number of those pupils for whose education he is separately paid. Provided he receives the stipulated salary, he is careless how he earns it; and if we inquire into the history of many a large school, we shall find, that, although the master receives the salary, not one of his pupils is taught by him gratuitously, according to the original spirit of the institution, and that it is a free-school only in name; all that class of the rising generation, for whose use it was originally instituted, being entirely debarred from its benefit. Some masters, who are otherwise independent of teaching, or are, perhaps, little capable of it, enjoy the salary at the expence and trouble only of hiring a man to ring the bell in the morning, and open the door of the school, which no boy is ever seen to enter, from its being known that no attention would be paid to his instruction; that he would be so harshly treated as to prevent his profiting by it; that, instead of becoming the pupil, he would be made the menial servant of the master; or, it may be, that no master would attend to give any instruction at all.

Nay, outrages, as I have been well informed, have, in more instances than one, been committed upon the property of the endowment. To some of them were attached chapels for the regular performance of holy service to the pupils or other people supported by the same or allied charitable institutions. These have been converted, from their original sacred purpose, to kitchens and eating-rooms. I believe, Mr. Editor, I am not a very superstitious man; but I cannot behold without some degree of indignation such a perversion of sacred places and purposes. The very frequent repetition of prayers which was used when some of these endowments took place, may now be thought useless, and filling up time which might be better employed in active instruction; but are not youth to be at least weekly carried into the sublime and worship-inspiring Gothic hall, which has been consecrated to devotion for hundreds of years, and there made familiar with that true and humble devotion which becomes man? And if almshouses for the old are connected with the institution, are we not bound, besides providing for their earthly subsistence, to give them an opportunity, now that they are unable to perform the active duties of this world, to employ the evening of their life in looking forward to a better day?

The founders of these institutions, foreseeing that they might get into the hands of self-interested persons, careless of performing their duty, have endeavoured, in some cases, to guard against this neglect, by appointing regular visitors to controul the management of the school. These are generally the members of the corporation of the place, and who are also commonly the donors of the living; and I should hope that these bodies in general place properly qualified and conscientious teachers in such situations. If it ever happen otherwise, should it not also be the duty of the church to watch over these seminaries of the young? And have not the Bishops full power to enforce their good management in their respective dioceses? It is the nature of the human mind to be strongly affected by novelty; and to neglect for new and less useful, older and perhaps more important designs. We every day hear of new institutions to promote the instruction and other comforts of the lower classes of the community, while the most useful ones are allowed to drop for want of support, or to be diverted by the unprincipled to their own advantage for want of being looked into.—We have heard and viewed of late but too much of revolutionary anarchy; but it is not such neglect of the rising generation, especially of that class to promote whose instruction aid and encouragement are required—it is not, I would maintain, the leaving their minds in ignorance, and holding out to them an example of selfish indolence and want of principle, that will put a stop to these excesses, and preserve subordination and moral regularity in society. Our forefathers, in forming these institutions, clearly saw that knowledge extended to all ranks, was the great stay and support of every civil constitution, and the best promoter of the riches and prosperity of a kingdom; but we, in this enlightened age, seem to think that knowledge has got too much abroad, and that it is proper to confine it to a few academicks, who, passing their time in indolence and luxury, are to receive a large emolument for withholding its current from being regularly diffused over the land, and watering every breast with its placid streams.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SINCERUS.

Wilts, Feb. 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN enjoying the ſerene and delightful weather laſt Sunday afforded, in the fields near my own houſe, my attention was ſuddenly arreſted by the extraordinary appearance of what is called goſſamer. The whole ſurface of the graſs was overlaid with innumerable ſilvery hairs from one blade to another, which were perceptible only between the obſerver and the declining ſun. The effect, as vibrating with the breeze, was beautiful, and reminded me of the line of light reflected by the moon on the ſurface of a placid ſea. I ſkirted the field (of eleven acres), and croſſed it in every direction; it was uniformly the ſame, even to a piece of ground (about an acre) which was dry on the preceding day; thence proving clearly that the work was completed in a ſingle night. I ſhould moſt certainly have purſued my obſervations in the adjoining fields; but ſo delicate was the texture of this net-work, that without the ſun it was imperceptible, and that was now down.—That I am indebted to a little inſect for this ſingular and beautiful phenomenon, I gueſs will be the general opinion; but is it not almoſt incredible, that ſo laborious a buſineſs ſhould be thus accompliſhed? And why ſhould theſe creatures be ſo remarkably active on that particular night?

There is a very entertaining account of an appearance in ſome reſpects ſimilar, obſerved by Mr. White, in page 323, vol. i. of his Natural Hiſtory of Selborne. His narrative is even more ſurpriſing; but as, in moſt reſpects, it is different, the very ingenious conjecture he has formed will not apply, though doubtleſs both effects originated in the ſame cauſe.

I am, &c. W. B.

Near Guildford, Feb. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE little work quoted by Academicus (page [illegible] No. 125), was republiſhed in 1732, under the title of Microcoſmography; or, a Piece of the World diſcovered in Eſſays and Characters.—The preface mentions "ſix editions between 1628 and 1633, without any author's name to recommend it." The author is repreſented to have been "Dr. John Earle, of Chriſt Church and Merton Colleges, Oxford, tutor to Prince Charles in 1643, elected one of the Aſſembly of Divines, but refuſed to act, and ſucceſſively Biſhop of Worceſter and Saliſbury; a very genteel man, yet religious, and a contemner of the world; in his youth an excellent orator and poet, in his advanced years an admirable preacher and diſputant. He attended the Court when they retired to Oxford from the plague, and died there Nov. 17, 1665, in the 65th year of his age."

The Microcoſmography was alſo reprinted at Saliſbury in 1786, with the omiſſion of a few of the characters and the preface, but with an advertiſement referring to Walton's Life of Hooker (p. 215) and Wood's Athen. Oxon. (v. ii.) for an account of Biſhop Earle and his performance. In a copy of this edition which belonged to the late Mr. Wakefield, he has written the following judgment of theſe Eſſays—that they are—"after the manner of Theophraſtus; and with an execution at leaſt equal to their exemplar."

I am ſorry to find, by the poſtſcript to Mr. Capel Lofft's letter (page 34), that the article in your obituary which occaſioned my former letter, was written by that gentleman, from whom I could not differ upon any ſubject without great reluctance. I am quite unacquainted with Mr. Lofft's ſources of information on the point in queſtion. My own information was derived from the aſſurances of Mr. Wakefield's family, an intimate knowledge of his concerns during the period of his acquaintance with the late Mr. Brand Hollis, and an examination of his letters and papers, in conjunction with my friend Mr. Arnold Wainewright, for the purpoſe of our publication of his Memoirs. On theſe authorities I have been confident that Mr. Hollis never had the leaſt claim to be conſidered as a patron of Mr. Wakefield's literary labours, which I naturally ſuppoſe to be intended by being "a ſubſcriber to his works," when this is ſtated as a fact worthy of public memorial. If, however, your valuable correſpondent ſhould ſtill believe his account to be "ſubſtantially and literally" exact, and will name any competent authority for attributing to his friend ſuch an honourable diſtinction, I ſhall moſt readily acknowledge myſelf corrected. Indeed I ſhall be obliged to Mr. Lofft for no ſmall gratification, if he can authorize me to conſider a departed acquaintance as a greater proficient in that ſcience of rare attainment, "the uſe of riches," than I ever apprehended from perſonal obſervation of the late Mr. Hollis, or the concurring opinion of all his aſſociates whom I have heard mention the ſubject.

Requeſting

Requeſting your indulgence for this additional intruſion upon a queſtion in which ſo few of your readers can feel any intereſt, I remain, &c.

J. T. RUTT.

Hackney, Feb. 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE pathetic tale intitled the Winter Piece is well known. I have ſent it you tranſlated into Latin, in hexameter verſe, and will thank you to inſert it in your valuable Magazine.

W. H. R.

Birmingham, Feb. 10, 1805.

CANTILENA HYEMALIS.

Veſper erat campis, et nix hyemoſa ruebat,
Stridebat Aquilo, per loca mæſta ſitu;
Hæc incerta viæ peregrabat ſola puella,
Infantemque premens, cepit acerba quæri:

Heu pater ille ferus, natæ qui tecta negavit,
Et fera quæ vidit talia, mater erat,
Et fera vis venti eſt, quæ ſic mea pectora tundit,
At mihi qui nummos prætulit, ille magis.

Parvule mi taceas, gremio renoveſque calorem,
Ah! neſcit genitor, nos mala quanta premunt,
Si noſtros ſciret, durus licet, ille dolores,
Vix hyemem miſeros lædere vellet acrem.

Blandule væ friges, gratus calor oſſa relinquit,
Suſcitet ex oculis fervida gutta meis;
Fervida gutta fluit, ſed congelat aura fluentem,
Ah nunc infelix, orbaque mater ego.

Jam nive congeſtâ miſero prolabitur exſpes,
Infandumque gemit, quod dolor intus agit;
Tum lateri natum apponens, atque oſcula figens,
Suſcipit et flectit, morte gravata, caput.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a conſtant peruſer of the Monthly Magazine, I obſerve, in the laſt number, a correſpondent wiſhes to be informed at what period leeches were firſt made uſe of. Themiſon, a phyſician of Laodicea, who flouriſhed a little before Celſus, in the beginning of the firſt century, was the firſt who took notice of leeches. How nearly eighteen centuries ſhould have elapſed ſince the diſcovery of theſe truly uſeful animals, and, "till lately, been almoſt unnoticed, is aſtoniſhing;" but, happily for mankind, their beneficial effects, and utility on the human ſyſtem, are now more generally known.

The curious may conſult Geſner, Schroder, and Stahl, on leeches.

W. H. R.

Birmingham, Feb. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE juſt read, with much pleaſure, in the Oracle, the following paragraph:— "Miſs Holcroft, we underſtand, has recently employed her pen in the tranſlation of Count Alfieri's famous Italian tragedy of Filippo." From ſome little effuſions of Miſs Holcroft's Muſe which I have ſeen, I will venture to augur, that Alfieri will receive juſtice at her hands. After ſhe ſhall have diſpatched Filippo, I hope ſhe will be induced to undertake a verſion of Don Garzia, which, from the account of it given in Hiſt. Mem. on Italian Tragedy, muſt be a drama of ſtrong intereſt. But perhaps there are no Italian tragedies better deſerving the notice of Miſs Holcroft than thoſe of the Abbate Monti. Of theſe tragedies an edition, I believe, with *Pentimenti*, was lately publiſhed at Rome. But on this, as well as any other ſubject relating to the Italian drama, I preſume the author of the work mentioned above, would, if conſulted, gladly afford Miſs Holcroft every information in his power.

Before I take leave of the Italian Muſe, I ſhall beg leave to expreſs an hope that ſome perſon qualified for the undertaking will ere long render the beauties of the Arcadia of Sannazaro acceſſible to the mere Engliſh reader. This famous paſtoral, which gave birth to the Arcadia of Sir P. Sidney, and the Arcadian Academy of Rome, has many intrinſic charms to recommend it to the notice of the public. The account of the ſubterraneous journey, towards the end, is highly intereſting.—Should not ſome future editor of Pope's Paſtorals conſider whether or not the Swan of Twickenham had any obligations to the Neapolitan bard? While he was editing the Latin poetry of Sannazaro, he probably formed an acquaintance with all his other works. But ſo many years have elapſed ſince I read the Arcadia, that my ſurmiſe may be totally unfounded.

While I ſauntered this morning on the banks of the Dee, with Cowper's Taſk in my hand, it occurred to me, that the ſtory of Miſagathus, which is related in the 5th book, is probably founded in fact. The tale certainly begins more in

the manner of a real narrative than a feigned story.

Where England, ſtretch'd towards the ſetting ſun,
Narrow and long, o'erlooks the weſtern wave,
Dwelt young Miſagathus.

If this hint ſhould lead to the diſcovery of the ſuppoſed fact, I ſhall rejoice at my having thrown it out.

Cheſter, Feb. 4, 1805. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the Monthly Magazine has not hitherto been particularly diſtinguiſhed for communications which more peculiarly relate to improvements in nautical ſcience, yet, as I am perſuaded that many of your readers, in the widely diffuſed extent of its circulation, will not be diſpleaſed with ſuch communications, permit me to requeſt your inſertion of the following brief deſcription of a newly-invented ſextant, for taking celeſtial obſervations, and of ſome eſſential improvements which have been recently made in the conſtruction of the mariner's compaſs, particularly of the azimuth-compaſs, which is made uſe of in determining the variation of the magnetic-needle at ſea. It would be ſuperfluous for me to attempt a deſcription of the great importance of theſe inſtruments to the navigator. It would be equally ſo to deſcribe the numerous defects to which they are ſubject, and the conſiderable errors in determining a ſhip's place, which are ſometimes experienced by the moſt expert and ſcientific obſervers, in conſequence of unknown errors of the ſextant, as well as of thoſe which are found in the reckoning in conſequence of defects in the compaſs.

The methods of determining the longitude, the effect of the genius and labours of a number of diſtinguiſhed men, particularly of our own country, have been carried to a wonderful degree of accuracy; and the precepts which have been detailed, with ſo much judgment, ſcience, and clearneſs, have been, in innumerable inſtances, carried into practice by careful obſervers, with inſtruments which had been improved by the mechanical ſkill of a Ramſden. But, although the accuracy of the precept, the attention of the obſerver, and the ingenuity of the artiſt, have frequently been ſo combined as to promiſe the utmoſt preciſion in the determination, and to fix a reſult which ſhould be conſidered as a ſtandard, ſubſequent obſervations, made with equal care, by the ſame precepts, and even with the ſame inſtruments, have ſeldom been found to correſpond therewith; while there have exiſted no means of aſcertaining the truth or falſehood of any individual obſervation.

There is not the leaſt reaſon to doubt that theſe differences, which are generally very conſiderable, ariſe chiefly from the imperfection of the inſtruments in general uſe; and although means have been pointed out for reducing ſuch inaccuracies, it does not appear that they have ever approached to perfection.

The new ſextant, which, from its figure, may be called a double ſextant (and as it anſwers the purpoſe for which two ſextants are generelly taken to ſea), is extremely ſimple in its conſtruction; and its ſize and weight are but very little greater than of thoſe in common uſe. Its formation differs from the latter in its having two graduated arches and two indexes, by which it poſſeſſes the peculiar properties of always exhibiting the index-error (the moſt common error of the ſextant), if any, the reſults of which will of courſe be obviated; and ſhould it happen that there exiſts, from any cauſe whatever, that is to ſay, from the contraction or expanſion of the metal, by cold or heat, in varying climates, &c. the leaſt degree of error, it may, at all times, be exactly determined and allowed for; ſo that, in no caſe, can any error, in a determination of latitude or of longitude, ariſe from this cauſe. For, in taking an obſervation, the two indexes may be moved, almoſt at the ſame inſtant, in oppoſite directions, ſo as preciſely to correct each other.

Another peculiar advantage is, that of allowing a ſecond obſervation to be taken without ſhifting the inſtrument from the eye; becauſe, no ſooner ſhall an obſervation be taken by means of one arch, than, the index being clamped, a ſecond obſervation may be inſtantly taken with the other arch, and equally correct. Theſe are ſingular conveniencies, eſpecially as it frequently happens, that, after taking an obſervation, before the angle on the arch can be read off, and the inſtrument adjuſted for a ſecond obſervation, the object becomes obſcured. Obſervations are therefore made by the new inſtrument with a ſaving of time and trouble, and with greater accuracy than heretofore.

Hence it will appear, that the principal errors of the ſextant hitherto in general uſe, are obviated; that, conſequently, determinations of latitude and longitude by celeſtial obſervation, and the angles taken

taken in surveying, will be so much the more correct. To the navigator and surveyor it will also prove the more acceptable, because they may vary their observations from different parts of the arch, even when the distance is from ninety to one hundred degrees.

The divisions of the arches, and the nonius divisions, are executed with the utmost degree of precision by the methods adopted, and the identical engine used, by the celebrated and much-regretted Ramsden; and the telescopes are of a description very superior to those formerly used for the best sextants, having a much larger field of view, and by which objects will appear much more distinctly than usual.

The foregoing are the advantages of the new sextant, an instrument which, more than any other, will be found to facilitate, and determine to perfection, the important problem of the longitude. The following observations on the compass will shew how much this valuable instrument has likewise been improved.

It is well known amongst mariners, that the compasses generally used have been liable to many and great defects; that it seldom happens that the centre of motion and centre of gravity are to be found in the same place; and that the card and needle have been subject to a great deal of motion arising from friction, &c.—Nor are these and several other common, but very gross, defects, confined to the common compasses alone; since they will be found in all the best azimuth and other compasses of the superior description.—An error in the construction of the centre-point, or pin, is common to most of them; as well as that, by the common mode of placing the gimbals, they are liable to a great deal of motion, arising from that of the ship, which is completely avoided by the present mode of construction.

The graduated stop, or nonius, applied to Dr. Knight's and other azimuth compasses, for taking the bearings more precisely, being placed vertically, is also the means, when used, of pushing the card off its centre, thereby injuring the centre-point, and reducing its utility.

In the new compass these defects are obviated, perhaps to the highest degree of which the instrument is susceptible; as this compass is so formed, that the centre of motion and centre of gravity will always be found in the same point. The gimbals act upon a peculiar and improved principle, which precludes the motion that would otherwise be communicated by the rolling and pitching of the ship. By the improper situation of the weight in the kettle of the compass, it is likewise commonly subject to a great deal of motion in a rough sea, which might be avoided, and is actually obviated in the new compass, by its being so differently placed, that, however the instrument may be agitated, it will preserve its accustomed stability. An azimuth may therefore be taken with correctness, although the ship's motion be very considerable.

The card is fitted with an agate, and the point beneath is so constructed and so short, as to leave but very little, if any, of that vibration to which the centre-point of the common compass is subject. The needle is of a new form, so fashioned as never to deviate, when placed without the attractive atmosphere of iron, in the slightest degree from the real magnetic meridian; and it is so tempered as to retain its magnetism for the longest period of time.

The graduate circle is equally correct with the divisions of the sextant; and the nonius, which is horizontal, upon a new original construction, is very peculiarly fitted to give the correct bearing with the utmost precision.

Added to all these, by another invention, no sooner is an azimuth or bearing taken, than the card is, in an instant, borne off the centre-point, and remains fixed, at the observed bearing, for any time, at the pleasure of the observer, until it again be suffered to act; whereby, likewise, both the point and agate are effectually preserved when out of use.

An apparatus, or sun-dial, for shewing the exact variation of the needle by inspection, whenever the sun is not obscured, is also occasionally fitted to the new compass.

I need not enlarge farther upon the advantages of the new instruments. By the sextant, it is presumed, that the longitude will be astronomically ascertained with greater accuracy than heretofore; and, by the compass, that the dead-reckoning will be much more correct than usual; which must be of especial consequence in thick weather, or when observations for the longitude cannot, from that or any other circumstance, be made. For the purposes both of land and of maritime surveying, the advantages both of the sextant and the compass may be experienced in the highest degree. The accuracy of every survey must depend upon correct bases; and the direction of these bases, unless a true meridian line can be determined astronomically, which is not always convenient, and sometimes not practicable,

ticable, muſt be aſcertained by the compaſs. The angles may thence be moſt conveniently taken with the ſextant, to a degree of perfection attainable with no other portable inſtrument.

I have the pleaſure to add, that the principles of both inſtruments have received the unanimous approbation and ſanction of many illuſtrious and ſcientific naval characters; amongſt whom I have the honour to include the names of Sir Sidney Smith, Commodore Truxton, of the American marine, Dr. Mackey, &c. &c.

I am, &c. E. HOPPE.

Mathematical Inſtrument-maker.

Church-ſtreet, Minories, Feb. 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH the return of ſpring, I think it proper to thank my obliging and intelligent correſpondents on the ſubject of my inquiry relative to the ſwallow-tribe, and to requeſt naturaliſts will have the goodneſs to communicate to me their farther obſervations on the appearance and habits of theſe intereſting birds, whoſe period of activity is ſpeedily approaching.

I am happy to ſay, that I have already been favoured with a large maſs of information; but on a ſubject that has exerciſed the ingenuity and baffled the inquiry of naturaliſts for numerous ages, it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the exertions of a few, and during a ſhort period, can be ſufficient to remove the veil which has ſo long concealed from our eyes the manner in which ſwallows paſs the winter-months, and the place to which they retire.

Among the number of my kind and intelligent correſpondents, who, I have no doubt, are all equally animated with the love of truth, I find ſome who ſtrenuouſly maintain the migration of the ſwallow-tribe, and others who as ſtrenuouſly maintain the contrary poſition. But it is not by theory, but by facts attentively obſerved, and faithfully reported, that this queſtion can be decided; and though it would be premature in me to hazard any opinion in the preſent ſtate of the inquiry, I am candid enough to confeſs, that the weight of evidence ſeems in favour of ſwallows lying torpid during the period of their diſappearance.

Some curious, and, I believe, authentic, inſtances of this kind have been communicated to me, but, from want of a due attention to the diſcrimination of the ſpecies diſcovered in a dormant ſtate, much uncertainty ſtill hangs over this intereſting ſubject; and I anxiouſly and ardently requeſt, that the lovers and obſervers of nature, who may be pleaſed to favour me with their correſpondence, will endeavour, as far as lies in their power, to aſcertain the ſpecies to which they refer, which being eaſily diſtinguiſhed, will eſſentially contribute to eſtabliſh facts and to remove doubts.

I am aware that it is unſafe to carry analogy too far in regard to natural hiſtory; but when it is conſidered that the hiſtory of the individual animal in a ſtate of nature is the hiſtory of the ſpecies, it ſeems reaſonable to infer, that if a certain number of ſwallows of any determinate ſpecies poſſeſs the faculty of lying torpid during the winter, and of reviving with the return of ſpring, there can be no neceſſity to have recourſe to migration with regard to the reſt. Beſides, if it be allowed that ſwallows migrate to warmer regions, in order to enjoy that food which becomes deficient here, what inducement, it may be aſked, can they have to leave the mild climate of Madeira, which I have lately been aſſured, by a very intelligent Engliſh phyſician long reſident there, is actually the caſe, in the ſame manner as with us? Has not this been obſerved, too, in Greece, from remote antiquity?—And, as far as information has been laid before the public, does it not appear that this may be affirmed of ſwallows in every other country, whatever may be its temperature?

There may be a ſufficient, as there is an obvious, reaſon, for birds that breed and paſs their ſummers in the northern regions, to migrate here when their native lakes and rivers are frozen, and the ground univerſally covered with ſnow; but what cauſe can be aſſigned for ſwallows (even admitting their migration) returning from regions where inſect-food muſt always be comparatively more abundant, and that, too, at ſuch an early ſeaſon, when it is with difficulty they can pick up the means of ſubſiſtence here?

As the elucidation of truth, however, and not the ſupport of any hypotheſis, is the object of my inquiry, theſe hints are thrown out merely to excite the attention of naturaliſts to the points in queſtion.—If, in the event, I ſhall fortunately be enabled to come to any deciſive concluſion, the facts on which it is eſtabliſhed it will be my ſtudy to lay faithfully before the public; and if, after all my pains, and the communications with which I may be favoured, I feel it proper to heſitate, I ſhall in that caſe, too, conſider it as my duty to ſum up the evidence *pro* and *con*, and leave the jury of the public to bring in their verdict as a love of truth may dictate. W. MAVOR.

Woodſtock, March 10, 1805.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you sometimes admit a solitary query, oblige me by presenting the following to your readers: Whether Kepler was the real inventor of the *Magic Lanthorn*, in 1665? I have somewhere read, either that the Magic Lanthorn, or the principle on which it is constructed, was known to Roger Bacon; but as I am not aware of the period in which convex-lenses were first known, I am incapable of judging how far the fact may be allowed as an anecdote of optical science. Your's,

SCIOPTRICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PARISH *of* KIRKBY-STEPHEN, *in the* COUNTY *of* WESTMORELAND.

(*Continued from page* 106, *No.* 119.)

THE chapel of Soulby was built in 1665, by Sir Philip Musgrave, baronet, lord of the manors of Soulby and Hartley; and it was consecrated by Bishop Stern, in the same year. The right of presentation to this chapel belongs to the Musgrave family, who, by agreement, are to repair it when necessary. It is now of the annual value of sixty pounds, arising from lands, of which a part was given by the patron and founder, and the rest were purchased by Queen Anne's bounty. The present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Briscoe.

Over the porch of the chapel of Mallerstang is the following inscription: "This chapel of Mallerstang, after it had laid ruinous and decayed some fifty or sixty years, was newe repaired by the Lady Anne Clifford, Countisse Dowager of Pembrooke, Dorsett, and Montgomery, in the year 1663; who also endowed the same with lands which she purchased in Cawtley, near Sedberg, to the yearly value of eleaven pounds forever." This estate was given for the purpose of maintaining a person qualified to read prayers and the homilies of the church of England, and to teach the children of Mallerstang to read and write English. The chapel and school are both under one roof. Queen Anne's bounty has been repeatedly procured to this chapel, which is at this time worth about eighty pounds per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. Jeffery Bowness.

The school of Winton is a small building, and is endowed with lands, and with an annuity paid by Thomas Munkhouse, Esq. whose ancestors bequeathed to it the sum of one hundred pounds, and in whom the nomination of a master is vested. The inhabitants pay for having their children taught English and Latin two shillings; for writing, three shillings; and for arithmetic, four shillings, per quarter. Such, however, is the difficulty of procuring masters, and so great has become the necessity of increasing their stipends, that this school has been for some time without a teacher, owing to the smallness of the salary.

The school at Waitby was built in 1630, by Mr. James Highmore, clothworker, in London, who was a native of this place, and who founded this seminary for the benefit of the inhabitants of Waitby and Smardale. For that purpose, and for the use of the poor widows of those places, he gave the sum of four hundred pounds, with which land was purchased in Cautley. The stipend of the school amounts at present to about twenty-seven pounds per annum.

Kaber is a small school, which was endowed by one Thomas Waller, with the sum of eight pounds per annum, and the salary of which, at this time, is about eleven or twelve pounds, sterling, per annum.

The dissenters seem to be gaining ground in this parish. A society of Baptists have a meeting-house, in the town of Kirkbystephen; and in the villages, many itinerant preachers hold forth in private houses. But as yet the number of methodists is inconsiderable; and it is in the power of the established clergy, by zeal and a due discharge of the duties of their office, to prevent that number from increasing.

The parish of Kirkbystephen is divided into ten townships, each of which maintains its poor separately, and the population of which, in 1801, was as follows:

Townships.	*Inhabitants.*
Kirkbystephen	1,141
Hartley	139
Winton	262
Wharton	80
Nateby	108
Mallerstang	374
Soulby	237
Kaber*	135
Waitby	60
Smardale	39
Total in the parish	2,515

Of the population of this parish in former times, we have no certain account.

* Part of Kaber is in the parish of Brough.

From the parish register is collected the following table of births and death, in the parish, from January 1, 1700, to December 31, 1800; and of Marriages, from January 1, 1754, to December 31, 1800, all inclusive.

	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.				
Years.	*Males.*	*Fem.*	*Total.*	*Males*	*Fem.*	*Total.*	*Years.*	*Mar.*
1700	19	21	40	39	47	86	1754	17
1710	17	15	32	29	37	66	1764	18
1720	18	21	39	23	31	54	1774	15
1730	24	32	56	49	58	107	1775	16
1740	44	26	70	37	43	80	1776	15
1750	39	36	75	20	21	41	1777	20
1760	32	33	65	18	17	35	1778	19
1770	41	35	76	25	33	58	1779	21
1780	29	30	59	25	34	59	1780	26
1781	33	35	68	24	39	63	1781	14
1782	38	45	83	39	24	63	1782	17
1783	40	43	83	35	53	88	1783	14
1784	31	33	64	28	31	59	1784	13
1785	24	43	67	27	46	73	1785	26
1786	38	36	74	31	43	74	1786	24
1787	41	35	76	26	37	63	1787	14
1788	21	37	58	21	36	57	1788	11
1789	45	30	75	26	40	66	1789	28
1790	30	33	63	33	33	66	1790	12
1791	36	35	71	20	31	51	1791	17
1792	44	25	69	32	37	69	1792	19
1793	31	27	58	24	16	40	1793	14
1794	25	32	57	15	31	46	1794	19
1795	44	28	72	28	18	46	1795	29
1796	30	31	61	28	25	53	1796	14
1797	41	33	74	20	26	46	1797	13
1798	40	34	74	18	30	48	1798	15
1799	28	37	65	30	31	61	1799	21
1800	38	24	62	34	23	57	1800	16
Total.	961	925	1,886	804	971	1775	*Total.*	517
Average.	33.1	31.8	65	27.7	33.4	61.1	*Average.*	17.8

From this table it appears, that the number of children produced, at an average, from every marriage, is about 3.6. It is commonly supposed, that the annual averages of births are, in proportion to the total number of inhabitants, as 1 to 26; and of deaths, as 1 to 36. On a comparison, however, of the annual number of births and deaths, from the year 1791 to the year 1801, with the actual state of population in 1801, we find that the respective proportions, during that period, were as 1 to 37.7 and 48.6. Consequently the number of births is to that of deaths, as 48.6 to 37.7; or nearly as 5 to 3.9. The proportion between the annual marriages and the whole population is nearly as 1 to 141.2.

The town of Kirkbystephen has a considerable market on Monday, weekly, and is noted for the sale of a great number of yarn and worsted stockings, which are knit there and in the neighbourhood. Though it contains, as we have seen, upwards of one thousand souls, has a grammar school, and is inhabited by many respectable families, there is neither public library, nor bookseller's shop in the place, if we except about half a dozen books exposed to sale among the wares of an iron-monger and a grocer. When the writer of this article has lamented this neglect of literature,

ture, and recommended a book-ſociety on a ſmall ſcale, he has been told that the inhabitants of Kirkbyſtephen were not inclined to read books, and that an inſtitution of that nature would meet with no encouragement. The truth of this information he had no reaſon to doubt. A few years ago, indeed, a Mr. Powſon had about twenty or thirty volumes of novels, &c. which he lent to read at ſo much per week; and this, which has for ſome time been diſcontinued, was the only circulating library (if it deſerve the name) of which the town of Kirkbyſtephen could ever boaſt! Beſides its weekly market, this town has three fairs every year: one of which is held on the Monday before Midſummer, when numbers of men and women, boys and girls, are hired during a month in the hay-harveſt; the ſecond, on the 2d of October, which is the day after Brough-hill fair; and the third, which is chiefly intended for the ſale of cattle and ſheep, on the 27th of October.

The mode of cultivation, and inſtruments of agriculture employed in this pariſh, preſent nothing perhaps worthy of any particular notice. It is not many years ſince the abſurd and unproductive ſyſtem of huſbandry, which ſo long diſgraced this part of the iſland, began to be laid aſide in this pariſh, and a more ſkilful and ſpirited practice ſucceeded. The general uſe of lime and other manures has been adopted with beneficial effects; a more judicious and profitable rotation of crops has been followed, and both meadow and paſture gound have been much improved, by the culture of artificial graſſes. But, notwithſtanding the evident ſuperiority of the preſent ſyſtem of management over that which prevailed, there is no reaſon to doubt, that it has by no means attained that degree of perfection, at which it may probably arrive, by increaſing wealth and experience, even in a diſtrict not naturally the moſt fertile. Hitherto, however, improvement in the ſeveral branches of huſbandry, and in the general ſtate of the country, has advanced with as much rapidity as could be expected in a pariſh, in which the accumulation of ſtock has been very little aſſiſted by the introduction of trade or manufactures.

The Scotch ploughs are chiefly uſed; but ſome perſons, who plough clayey or wet ground, have the Yorkſhire plough. Only one man and two horſes are employed in a draft, which will plow one acre and a half of fallow, or one acre of freſh ground, in a day.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK. (*Continued from p.* 138 *of laſt Number.*)

No. II.

Hunc quoque ſumma dies nigro ſubmerſit Averno.
Diffugiunt avidos carmina ſola rogos durat opus vatum.

I HAVE, in my laſt number, mentioned the impropriety of combining in our minds with the word *epigram*, when applied to Greek compoſitions which bear the name, any ideas of the nature which that term is apt to excite in the mind of a mere Engliſh ſcholar, or one who is converſant only with thoſe works of Martial and Auſonius, which are ſo called. It is owing to this impropriety chiefly, that thoſe beautiful remains of antiquity are ſo little known to the Engliſh reader, and that ſo few of them have been familiarized to him through the medium of tranſlation.

They relate to ſubjects that will be intereſting and affecting as long as youth and gaiety delight, as wine and flowers and beauty captivate, or the contrary ideas of old age, and death, of ſickneſs, baniſhment, neglected love, or forſaken friendſhip can melt into pleaſing ſorrow, or chaſten into mild melancholy.

From the hiſtories, orations, and noble poems which have come down to us, we know how to appreciate the bold and maſterly characters, who in long ſucceſſion were the pilots of Greece, and whoſe ſteady guidance directed her with ſafety and with glory through tempeſts, which other ſtates were unable to withſtand.

From documents ſo ample we become acquainted with her greateſt heroes and ſtateſmen.

For private events and domeſtic manners, we are to look to the fugitive pieces, which, like planks of a mighty wreck, have conveyed to us ſome idea of the majeſty of the veſſel that has gone to pieces. In theſe minor pieces, many events are recorded beneath the dignity of hiſtory to commemorate, and which introduce us to the private characters, cuſtoms and events of the age. We follow obſcure individuals into their places of retirement. We are made companions of their feſtivities, are preſent at their tables, games, births, nuptials, and funerals.

I have ſaid that we are made acquainted with the leading characters and events of Greece by the ancient hiſtorians, and have commended the lighter poems for permitting us to deſcend from public tranſactions into thoſe of privacy and retirement.

ment. But epigrams were nearly the first vehicles of information, and when Greece was in her infancy, were almost the only records of things, and memorials of the dead. To their testimony Herodotus and Thucydides recur, and are followed by Diodorus and Plutarch, all of whom appeal to them, as to sure and undisputed authority. Scarcely was a trophy consecrated, or a city raised or depressed by the vicissitudes of fortune and of war, without some epigram recording the event and the causes which led to its completion. Thus the history of an age is sometimes found couched in a few distichs, which are remembered and referred to without trouble. Simonides in a particular manner claims our attention among the metrical historians of Greece. His elegy on the fight at Marathon gained him the prize from Æschylus, the tragedian.

The valour of the people of Tegeæa, in defending themselves against the Spartans, is celebrated in four lines. On a Corinthian monument were four lines inscribed by the same poet to those of Corinth, who fell at Salamis; and many other memorials of events, equally concise and important, are yet remaining.

Polemo appears to have been the first collector of that species of epigram, whose only aim it was to commemorate public transactions, cities, and gifts consecrated to the gods. His book, "Περι των κατα πολεις επιγραμματων," that "Περι των αναθηματων εν Λακεδαιμονι" and "Περι των εν Δελφοις θησαυρων," have furnished Athenæus and Plutarch with quotations and illustrations of times that had long elapsed.

But Meleager, the Syrian, who flourished under the last of the Seleucidæ*, first collected the numerous fragments of Greece, which were entrusted, before his time, to the memory of men, engraven on marbles, or dispersed as fugitive pieces.

He is said to have been an imitator of the Cynic Menippus, whom Lucian has selected as the most convenient and characteristic vehicle for scurrility and abuse.

I quote from memory——Μελεαγρου
Μυσα Μενιππειαις ηγλαισεν χαρισι.

But, either some other Menippus, or some Meleager, far different from the elegant and affecting author and collector of the first Anthologia, seems to have been intended. It would appear impossible that he who so eloquently pourtrays the softer passions of our nature, whose muse is dedicated to amorous pleasures and incentives, should have sat a severe and stern censor on human frailties, passions, and infirmities; that the same man who was a slave by turns to love and melancholy, should have sneered sarcastically on his fellow creatures, few of whom were as prone to error as himself.

Diogenes Laertius speaks of a Meleager, who not only imitated, but equalled, the biting and barking cynic of Gadara, in wit and acrimony. VI. 99. τα δε βιβλια Μενιππε πολλε καταγελωτος γεμει, ὡ τι ἰσον τοις Μελεαγρε τε κατ' αὐτον γενομενε.

And *Athenæus mentions a cynic by the name of Meleager, but in such a manner that he seems almost to be making a distinction at the same time between him and another of that name.—Μελεαγρος ὁ Κυνικος ἐν τω Συμποσιω ἐτωσι γραφει. From whence it appears that the Cynic had written a satire called Συμποσιον. And the same author mentions the titles of two other satirical performances by the same Meleager, whom he calls the cynic of Gadara, the birth place of the epigrammatist.—Would not Athenæus with more consistency have given to our author the titles of collector and poet, as well as that of cynic, had he intended the last-mentioned appellation to have applied to the same man? At least, his satires are no more; while the amatory poems, epitaphs, and other memorials of affection, tenderness, and sorrow, remain in sufficient number either to contradict his being devoted to Menippus, or to prove that, if he was so, it was not until he had banquetted to satiety at the table of Epicurus.

The venom of Archilochus ceases to operate. All that we know of Menippus is, that his satires were written in prose, with a sprinkling of verse; and even this peculiarity might have been unrecorded, had it not been imitated by Varro, who thus procured to himself the title of the Roman Cynic, and to his writings the name of the poet whom he imitated. The extemporary burlesques written in France against the League were collected together, under the title of "Satyres Menippées." And our countryman, Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, has given us a specimen of the peculiarity at least of a Menippean treatise.

The Menippean satires of Meleager

* An old Greek scholiast seems to settle the dispute concerning the æra in which Meleager lived, ἠκμασεν ἐπι Σελευκε τῦ ἐσχατε. Olymp. 170. 3. about ninety six years before the Christian æra.

* Deipnos. Lib. XI. p. 502.

are

are so entirely buried in oblivion, that confusion has even arisen concerning their author. Burlesques written to expose the eccentricities of individuals are read with avidity, and are irresistible at their first appearance. The love of novelty, and curiosity, the self-complacence and vanity which those persons feel who have escaped the lash, and the free indulgence of all that is malignant in human nature, conspire to adapt personal satire to the taste of the world. But the once dreaded sting becomes blunted by time, and the sallies of raillery lose their poignancy with their application.

Two epigrams of Meleager seem to fix the æra in which he flourished. In one he commemorates the fall of Corinth. In another he endeavours to explain the emblematical figures of a cock supporting a branch of palm and a die, on the tomb of Antipater, the poet and philosopher of Sidon, many of whose remains are interwoven in the Anthologia.

To this beautiful collection Meleager prefixed a poem descriptive of the work, and the authors by whose contributions it was enriched. This preface is entitled the Garland, in which the choicest flowers of every ancient and contemporary poet are wreathed together, and presented to his friend Diocles

ἄνσε μὲν Μελέαγρος, &c.

Implicuit Meleager opus, charoque Diocli
Pignus amicitiæ dædala serta dedit;
Lilia multa Anytæ subnectens, multaque Myrus
Lilia; Lesboæ pauca, sed illa rosas.

Of Philip, Agathias, and Maximus Planudes, whose labours have perpetuated in a great measure a work so judiciously begun by Meleager, I intend to treat in a subsequent number; and shall, conformably with my plan, insert a few translations as they occur to me, and without any regular order or arrangement.

1.—εὔφορτοι νῆες, &c. by Meleager.

Sea-wand'ring barks, that o'er the Ægean sail,
With pendants streaming to the northern gale,
If in your course the Coan strand ye reach,
And see my Phania musing on the beach,
With eye intent upon the placid sea,
And constant heart that only beats for me;
Thus tell my love—"Sweet bride, for thee I haste
To greet thee landing from the watery waste"—
Go heralds of my soul—to Phania's ear,
In all your shrouds the tender accents bear;
Great Jove shall calm with smiles the wave below,
And bid for you the softest breezes blow.

2.—Ἀυσιππης ὁ νεογνος.

On an Infant at the Edge of a Precipice.
By ARCHIAS.

When to the brink of fate her infant strayed,
One step had dash'd him on the rocks beneath;
The mother saw—her beating breast display'd,
And that which nourish'd life, now sav'd from death.

3.—Των ἁλα των γλαυκαν, &c. by Moschus.

O'er the smooth main, when scarce a zephyr blows
To break the dark-blue ocean's deep repose,
I seek the calmness of the breathing shore,
Delighted with the fields and woods no more.
But when, white-foaming, heave the deeps on high,
Swells the wild storm, and mingles sea with sky,
Trembling I fly the black tempestuous strand,
And seek the close recesses of the land.
Sweet are the sounds that murmur thro' the wood,
While roaring storms upheave the dangerous flood;
Then if the winds more fiercely howl, they rouse
But sweeter music in the pine's tall boughs.
Hard is the life the weary fisher finds,
Who trusts his floating mansion to the winds,
Whose daily food the fickle sea maintains,
Unchanging labour, and uncertain gains.
Be mine soft sleep beneath the spreading shade
Of some broad leafy plane inglorious laid,
Lull'd by a fountain's fall, that murm'ring near,
Soothes, nor alarms, the toil-worn traveller's ear.

4.—Σκηνη πας ὁ βιος. *All the world's a stage.*
By Palladas, of Alexandria.

This life a theatre we well may call,
Where every actor must perform with art,
Or laugh it thro', and make a *farce* of all,
Or learn to bear with grace his tragic part.

5.—By PLATO.

Εις ἀπειλην.

When Venus bade the Muses to obey,
Or Cupid, arm'd, should vindicate her sway,
The Muses answered—"Threat your warrior thus—
This little urchin has no wings for us."

From

6.—From Bion.

Ει μοι καλα φελει τα μελυδρια.

If any virtue my rude ſongs can claim,
Enough the Muſe has given to build my fame;
And, if condemn'd inglorioufly to die,
Why longer raiſe my mortal minſtrelſy?
Had Jove or fate to life two ſeaſons ſent,
In toil and eaſe alternate to be ſpent,
Then well one portion labour might employ
In expectation of the following joy;
But if one only age of life is due
To man, and that ſo ſhort and tranſient too;
How long (Ah miſerable race!) in care,
And fruitleſs labour waſte the vital air?
How long with idle toil to wealth aſpire,
And feed a never-ſatisfied deſire?
Sure we forget that, mortal from our birth,
Short is our troubled ſojourn on the earth.

7.—By Lucian.

Τοισι μεν ἐυ πραττεσι.

In Pleaſure's bowers whole lives unheeded fly—
But to the wretch, one night's eternity.

8.—From Theocritus.

Epitaph on Hipponax, *the Satiriſt.*

Beneath this ſtone Hipponax' aſhes lie;
Traveller, if guilt alarm, turn back, and fly!
If conſcious worth your ſoul uninjur'd keep,
Here boldly ſit, and, if you chuſe it, ſleep.

9.—Ἀρεος ἐντεα ταυτα. By Leonidas.

Fair queen of love! thoſe arms you bear
The god of war is uſed to wield—
Oh, ſhake not thou the ſounding ſpear!
Oh, hold not thou the blazing ſhield!

Thy naked power forc'd Mars to yield—
The mighty tamer learn'd to fear;
Unarm'd from gods you've gain'd the field,
'Gainſt man in vain thoſe arms you wear.

10.—From Sappho.

Φρος την ἀμαθον κ' ἀμουσον γυναικα.

To an illiterate and unpoetical Woman.

Unknown, unheeded ſhalt thou die,
And no memorial ſhall proclaim
That once beneath this upper ſky
Thou hadſt a being, and a name.

For never to the Muſe's bowers
Didſt thou with glowing heart repair,
Nor ever intertwine the flowers
That Fancy ſtrews unnumber'd there.

Doom'd o'er that dreary realm alone,
Shunn'd by each gentler ſhade, to go,
Nor friend ſhall ſoothe, nor parent own,
The child of ſloth, the Muſe's foe.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS *reſpecting the* CLOATHS *of* WOMEN *and* CHILDREN'S CATCHING FIRE*.

WHEN we reflect on the many dreadful misfortunes which have of late years happened, in conſequence of the cloaths of women and children accidentally catching fire, it is a matter of ſome ſurpriſe, as well as great concern, to find ſo very little attention paid to the prevention of ſuch misfortunes in future.

The following hints are offered with a ſincere wiſh that they may meet with that ſerious conſideration which the ſubject requires, and be the means of engaging the attention of the public on this ſubject, and of adopting the following meaſures recommended, or ſome more effectual.

There are two principal objects which offer for our conſideration; the firſt is, to prevent the cloaths from catching fire; and the other, to check the progreſs of the flames.

One of the moſt evident methods to prevent the cloaths from catching fire, is to have wire fenders placed before the fire-place, of a ſufficient height to hinder the coals from flying into the room; ſuch fenders are ſo placed in ſome parlours, but more it is believed for protecting the marble hearth and carpet, than for the ſafety of the females and children of the family. Wire ſcreens are ſometimes placed in rooms where birds are let looſe, parallel to the fire-place; ſuch as theſe, if more projecting ones ſhould be objected to, might be uſed in common ſitting rooms. One or too ſtrong metal bars would be ſome protection, if cloſe wire-work ſhould not be liked; theſe of courſe ſhould come ſome way forward, otherwiſe they would not be of much uſe. Certainly the ſafeſt are fenders of cloſe wire-work projecting into the room, ſufficiently open to let the heat through, but not any coals which might fly from the fire. Nurſeries in particular ſhould have this ſort.

The ſecond object which offers for conſideration is to check the progreſs of the flames.

It has been recommended, that perſons whoſe cloaths have caught fire ſhould immediately roll themſelves up in the carpet, but this excellent method of extinguiſhing the flames is frequently quite impracticable, as it is cuſtomary to nail

* The benevolent purpoſe of this paper, which has been printed ſeparately, induces us willingly to comply with the requeſt of giving it a more extenſive circulation by means of our Miſcellany.—Edit.

down

down carpets to the floor, a practice which ſhould never be ſuffered in rooms where there is any danger of accidents of this kind happening; nor ſhould heavy tables or other furniture be ſo placed on the carpet as to hinder it from being eaſily rolled up.

If a woollen cloth were conſtantly kept in nurſeries and ſitting rooms, eſpecially when there are fires, laid looſe upon the table or other piece of furniture, this being always at hand, might be eaſily reſorted to in caſe of accident, and being wrapped tight round the flames, or ſtrongly preſſed againſt them, would, by excluding the air, no doubt, in many inſtances, ſoon extinguiſh the fire. A green baize cloth, being very pliable, and likewiſe a neat cover to furniture, is recommended for this purpoſe; and if ſuch were known in the family by the name of the Stifling Cloth, it probably would as readily be uſed when there was occaſion for it, as fire-engines or buckets now are. Care muſt be taken to procure baize of a cloſe texture. Where the convenience of a baize cloth cannot be eaſily procured, as in cottages, &c. a cloth cloak, or ablanket, will anſwer much the ſame purpoſe.

May we not attribute many of the melancholy events which have happened of late, to the modern practice of fixing fire-grates more forward than formerly, and to the prevailing cuſtom of wearing muſlin dreſſes?

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRER, No. XXV.

Are ideas of ſenſation or ideas of abſtraction the moſt ſimple?—

LOCKE is a perſpicuous, not a preciſe writer: he paſſes for clear, becauſe he is ſimple; but he often makes aſſertions that are unproved, and ſometimes that are unintelligible.

In his Introduction to the Eſſay on Human Underſtanding, he propoſes to inquire how ideas come into the mind. He then ſhifts his term, and endeavours to prove that there are no innate principles. He next claims to have proved that there are no innate ideas.

There are, however, innate ſenſations; for inſtance, that of the blood circulating. Every ſenſation excites a correſponding idea. Such idea is in fact a part of the ſenſation, or perception, that part which takes place at the internal, or cerebral, extremity of the organ of ſenſe; it is therefore abſolutely coeval with the connected ſenſation. Ideas then are no leſs innate than ſenſations.

Mr. Locke proceeds (Book II. c. 1.) to claſs ideas in two ranks. Thoſe which take place in the preſence of the external object by which they are excited, he propoſes to call ideas of ſenſation. Thoſe which take place in the abſence of the external object by which they were originally excited, he propoſes to call ideas of reflection. This term Reflection is ill-choſen. There is no reaſon to believe that the brain throws back, like a looking-glaſs, the images of the objects which it recalls: it rather cauſes the original organic motion to be re-performed, with more or leſs omiſſion, according to the power or * wiſh for recollection. We do not think by reflecting, but by reviewing the impreſſions that are gone by. Reflection, applied to ideology, is an unintelligible word.

The only agreed fact between Locke and his reader being, that ſome ideas occur in the preſence, and ſome in the abſence of the correſponding objects, he ought to have confined himſelf to the preciſe expreſſion of this fact; and to have divided ideas into ideas of ſenſation, and ideas of reminiſcence, into thoſe excited by the preſence, and thoſe excited without the preſence, of external objects.

Of all ideas of reminiſcence it may be obſerved, that they conſiſt of ſomething leſs than the original impreſſion. The affection of the internal extremity of the organ is revived with nearly equal diſtinctneſs; but that of the external extremity with far feebler detectability. The affection of the internal extremity is ſo like the original one, that when the body is in a ſtate of repoſe, as in dream, and inattentive to external impreſſions, an idea of reminiſcence is often miſtaken for an idea of ſenſation. But the affection of the external extremity is ſo unlike the original one, that, as Diderot obſerves, unleſs in the caſe of violent emotions, it is not detected at all. There is a difference not only in the extent, but in the duration. All ideas of reminiſcence are more ſpeedily completed than the correſponding ideas of ſenſation: a landſcape,

* Diderot, in his Letter on the Blind, makes an obſervation which perſonal experience confirms. "Il m'eſt cependant arrivé à moi-méme, dans les agitations d'une paſſion violente, d'éprouver un friſſonnement dans toute une main, de ſentir l'impreſſion des corps que j'avais touché, il y a longtemps, s'y reveiller auſſi vivement que s'ils euſſent encore été preſens à mon attouchement, et de m'appercevoir très diſtinctement que les limites de la ſenſation coincidaient avec celles de ces corps abſens."

a ſymphony,

a ſymp ony, which employed a quarter of an hour, is recalled with the glance, or liſten, of a few ſeconds. Here, again, is an oblivion, an omiſſion, of the leſs prominent and ſtimulant portions of the original repreſentation; thoſe only are revived which, from their peculiarity, made moſt impreſſion. All ideas of reminiſcence then differ from the correſponding ideas of ſenſation, by the withdrawing, or abſtraction, of ſome part of the original idea; both of ſpace and of time they occupy leſs; nor are they miniatures merely, but outlines, which preſerve only the more characteriſtic marks of the ſenſations they imitate. All ideas of reminiſcence therefore are ideas of abſtraction; of which ſome omit leſs and ſome more of the original ideas of ſenſation. Of courſe we may ſubſtitute to Locke's term *reflection*, the term *abſtraction*, without the riſk of being unintelligible; and divide ideas into ideas of ſenſation and ideas of abſtraction.

In the ſecond chapter of his ſecond book Locke advances theſe propoſitions:

"The better to underſtand the nature, manner, and extent of our knowledge, one thing is carefully to be obſerved, concerning the ideas we have; and that is, that ſome of them are ſimple, and ſome complex.

"Though the qualities that affect our ſenſes are, in the things themſelves, ſo united and blended that there is no ſeparation, no diſtance between them; yet it is plain, the ideas they produce in the mind, enter by the ſenſes, ſimple and unmixed.

"And there is nothing can be plainer to a man than the clear and diſtinct perceptions he has of thoſe ſimple ideas; which, being each in itſelf uncompounded, contains in it nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not diſtinguiſhable into different ideas.

"Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and furniſhed to the mind, only by thoſe two ways above-mentioned, ſenſation and reflection. When the underſtanding is once ſtored with theſe ſimple ideas, it has the power to repeat, compare, and unite them; even to an almoſt infinite variety; and ſo can make at pleaſure new complex ideas. But it is not in the power of the moſt exalted wit, or enlarged underſtanding, by any quickneſs or variety of thoughts, to invent or frame one new ſimple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways afore-mentioned; nor can any force of the underſtanding deſtroy thoſe that are there."

Granting that ſome ideas are more complex than others, ſurely the ideas of ſenſation are the moſt ſo. This bit of wax, to borrow the illuſtration of Locke, affects my hand at once with a warm, a ſoft, an adheſive, and a ſhapen ſenſation. I can recall its warmth, without its ſoftneſs or adheſiveneſs: its ſoftneſs, without its warmth or adheſiveneſs; its adheſiveneſs, without its warmth or its ſoftneſs; and its form without, or with, any, or all its other properties. In the idea of ſenſation, ſuppoſing I have employed the touch only, I neceſſarily include all theſe tokens or properties; in the idea of reminiſcence, I neceſſarily omit the locality, and can omit the warmth, the ſoftneſs, the adheſiveneſs, or the form. I revive, according to the point of view in which I wiſh to conſider the wax, one or two or three or all the phenomena, with which a ſingle ſenſation neceſſarily brought me acquainted. The more omiſſions are made, the ſimpler the idea of reminiſcence becomes. I can even revive the idea of the warmth without the idea of the wax; and have in this caſe probably attained the ſimpleſt idea to which human intellect can pare away and ſtrip its perceptions —the idea of ſenſation without a ſubſtratum.

Yet theſe different properties of the wax, complex as they are, form but a ſmall part of the idea of ſenſation; theſe were all detected by the touch. But the eye had obſerved, beſides, its whiteneſs; the noſe, its odour; the palate, its fulſomeneſs; the ear, its dulneſs. And each of theſe characters alſo can be ſeparated in idea, and contemplated apart. In the ſucceſſive omiſſion of more and more parts of the originally compound idea of ſenſation conſiſts the whole proceſs and progreſs of abſtraction.

If a number of ſimple abſtract ideas are re-united by the mind in cluſters analogous to thoſe impreſſed by ſenſation; the ideas ſo compounded approach, in proportion to their complexity, to ideas of ſenſation. Thus the poet employs a red and white abſtracted from the roſe and the lily to paint the complexion of his miſtreſs; when he has added to the colouring, the flower ſoft ſkin, the form of Hebe, the movement of a Grace, and the voice of feeling, he has, by means of ideas, each in ſome degree abſtract, re-compounded an idea more vivid perhaps than any ſingle idea of ſenſation, but approaching by its very compoſition and complexity

complexity far nearer to an idea of ſenſation, than any ſimpler ſketch would have appeared to do. So that, whether we examine our ideas analytically or ſynthetically, we are led to conclude, in direct oppoſition to Locke, that abſtract or general ideas are the more ſimple; and ſenſible or particular ideas the more complex.

So mere a remark hardly deſerves the name of an inference; yet it is not unimportant, for a vaſt portion of the Eſſay on Human Underſtanding, which paſſes for a claſſical work in ideology, will be found to repoſe on the erroneous aſſumption that ideas of ſenſation are ſimple and unmixed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the deſcription of the city of Carliſle, given in your Magazine for April 1801, I beg leave to add the following particulars.

Every ſtranger who viſited this city, was ſenſible, from its ſituation, of its being capable of much improvement, and many regretted the circumſtances that operated to retard it; and though hints had been given by men of taſte reſpecting its enlargement, it was not till the year 1803 that any ſerious efforts were made to put theſe hints into execution. At that period the corporation, co-operating with the inhabitants, procured an act of parliament, "for the purpoſe of lighting and paving the ſtreets, and opening a paſſage through the citadel." Whatever the bill provided was immediately carried into effect. The appearance of the town was much improved by ſpacious pavements on each ſide of the ſtreets. It is likewiſe well lighted; and the paſſage through the citadel, on the ſouth extremity of the city, connects two extenſive ſtreets, which run in a line with each other. But theſe are not the only improvements which have been effected at Carliſle. The beautiful Gothic buildings which appertain to the cathedral, and even the cathedral itſelf, was thought capable of receiving embelliſhment. The chapter-houſe, which had lain in ruins ſince the civil wars in Charles I.'s time, was repaired, and its rich and elegant windows of Gothic tracery, cleared from the wooden ſhutters which had long obſcured them. The abbey cloſe or yard, on the ſouth ſide of the cathedral, was cleared of a great quantity of rubbiſh that had accumulated from neglect, and reduced to a level; while a ſpacious gravel-walk was conducted in an eaſy line along the ſide of the cathedral, and leading by the houſes in the abbey-cloſe appropriated for the reſidence of the dean, prebendaries, and other ſuperior officers of this church, and along an avenue of venerable lime-trees. It was farther propoſed to take down a fragment of the cloiſters, and unite the two ſeparate greens into one, which might be embelliſhed by a broad gravel-walk ſweeping round it.

Within the cathedral many improvements were ſuggeſted, particularly the embelliſhment of the tranſept and nave, which at preſent ill accord with the extreme beauty of the choir and the eaſtern part of the building. Nor ought it to be omitted to be ſtated here, that orders were given by the chapter to Mr. Avery, of London, to build a magnificent organ, which is to be in the Gothic ſtyle, to accord with the ornaments of the elegant choir in which it is to be placed.

The caſtle of Carliſle is alſo undergoing conſiderable repairs, being thought by Government an object worthy of its care; though we cannot help deprecating the taſte which, to forward theſe repairs, has ſhut up one of the moſt public frequented walks within the precincts of the city—the Caſtle-hill, and doomed to deſtruction the venerable aſh-trees whoſe ſpreading branches ſhaded it. Theſe trees were conſecrated in the eyes of every lover of beauty and every friend of antiquity, being planted by the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scotland after her diſaſtrous defeat at Langſide, when, taking refuge in the dominions of her ſiſter-queen, ſhe was detained a priſoner here under the care of Lord Scroope, then warden of the weſtern marches. Part of the keep of the caſtle is converted into a magazine, the chapel has been unroofed and heightened, a new armoury has been built in the area of the caſtle, and the whole will, when finiſhed, conſtitute a grand military depôt, furniſhed with ten thouſand ſtand of arms, and military ſtores to the amount of three hundred thouſand pounds.

But while theſe improvements have been effected, much to the ſatisfaction of every inhabitant, it is a ſubject of regret that many obſtacles are ſuffered to counteract the laudable ſpirit lately manifeſted.—The town, in every part, exhibits marks of opulence and wealth, chiefly ariſing from ſpeculations in manufactures and commerce. Print-fields, cotton-mills, and bleach-grounds, ſtrike the eye of the ſtranger at every avenue, while the ſound of the ſhuttle ſalutes his ear on his approach. While, therefore, additional im-

 provements

provements present themselves, it is a pity that public spirit should sleep or relax in its exertions. The remains of the old city-wall, now a dreadful and a dangerous ruin, ought to be removed, to give the means of a regular extension of the city.—New bridges ought to be built, as well for the ease and convenience of travellers, as for the ornament of the city and country around. The public buildings ought to accord more with the refined character of the present age. Of all the liberal arts, architecture demands the most care to bring it to perfection. An immense building, from the stability of its materials, survives the age in which it was reared, and becomes, by the justness of its proportions, or the reverse, a monument to posterity of the taste or the barbarity of the builders. Unhappily we cannot compliment the taste which has constructed St. Cuthbert's church, in this city. The present hall of justice is mean, and totally inadequate to the purposes allotted to it. The bridges over the beautiful rivers Eden and Cauda, leading to the city, are constructed in the very worst style of architecture. Let us hope that the good taste of the present age will require these bridges and the hall of justice to be removed, and replaced by others reared in a style more suitable to the taste of the age and the improved state of the arts. To these might be added what the extension of the city requires—an additional church or chapel of ease to St. Mary's parish, a public library, and a theatre, and a set of schools for the higher branches of the mathematics and natural philosophy.

Carlisle.

P. S.—Errata in Mr. Pitt's Journal of the Weather in the Monthly Magazine for February last, page 6.

In the table of the thermometer for December, col. 2, for 47° read 7°.

In the description of the aurora borealis on the 22d of November, page 8, line 21, for "columns of dense light appeared before this arch," read "below this arch;" and a few lines farther, viz. line 26, for "particular flashings," read "perpendicular flashings."

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* ISLAND *of* MADAGASCAR. *By* CITIZEN LESCALLIER, MEMBER *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *&c. &c.*

THIS island presents to the eye of the traveller beautiful and extensive fields, abundant subsistence, immense forests of trees fit for ship-building, a great variety of very valuable natural productions, a numerous, brave, and industrious population, amongst whom might be readily formed not only artisans and cultivators, but likewise soldiers and sailors.

Unfortunately, however, Europeans have seldom hitherto visited these distant countries but to oppress their inhabitants, to require of them forced services, to excite amongst them quarrels, with the view of purchasing as slaves the prisoners mutually taken in their wars; in one word, to leave behind them traces of their cupidity in every country they have entered.

The French Government has made, or attempted to make, without much judgment, and at distant intervals, some settlements amongst these people; but the promoters of those enterprizes have always been too much occupied with the interest of the Europeans, and still more especially with their own aggrandisement, to pay a proper attention to the prosperity and welfare of the inhabitants. Even some of those delegated by the Ministry, have committed the greatest enormities in this island.

When thus outraging every dictate of humanity, is it astonishing that they have sometimes experienced the most marked resentment on the part of these islanders, who, nevertheless, naturally possess the most gentle and friendly dispositions?

Having been delegated, on the part of the French Government, to visit our Oriental settlements, and to concur in regulating their concerns, as well as those of our different factories in India, I conceived it to be of importance to proceed to Madagascar, in order to establish a proper administration for the colonists of that island. With this view, I repaired thither, in the month of August, 1792, on board the Fidele frigate. The road where we cast anchor is called Foul-Point.

As my unexpected arrival, in a ship of war, appeared to create considerable alarm in the minds of the king and chiefs of the country, I lost no time, in order to quiet their apprehensions, to inform them of the real object of my mission. On the same evening, the king's principal minister, Ramma-Efa, paid me a visit; during which I perfectly succeeded in dispelling the fears that had been entertained respecting the hostile intentions of the French Government. It was agreed, at this interview, that I

should

should wait on the king the following day; and Rama-Efa retired in appearance highly satisfied.

Although our conversation was wholly carried on through the medium of an interpreter, I soon perceived that Rama-Efa possessed much energy of character, and was a man of intelligence. His eye and countenance bespoke great animation; he was of the middle size, but rather corpulent; and although he had lost a hand, he yet threw the javelin with surprising dexterity; he was black, and had crisp hair, like the majority of the natives. It was evident to me, that Rama-Efa possessed much influence in the affairs of the island.

Opposite the port or anchorage of Foul-Point is situated a village of considerable magnitude, named Mahaveli by the inhabitants. Here the French possess a piece of ground, surrounded with palisades, of about the extent of two hectares, where they have a principal house, intended as a habitation for the chief of the company established by the Administration of the Isle of France, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary supply of cattle and rice for the use of that colony.

Next day, 22d August, as had been agreed on, I paid a visit to Racavola, king or principal chief of this province, which is that of Bettsmessar. I was attended by almost all the French who were then in the place, to the number of twenty, the captain and some of the other officers of the frigate, and an interpreter.

The king's-house is situated at the western extremity of the village of Mahaveli, and is composed of one principal story, to which we ascend by means of a kind of ladder. The roof is covered with leaves, and has altogether a very mean appearance. It is surrounded by different huts, appropriated to the accommodation of his attendants and his women.

On my arrival, the king ordered the national colours of France to be planted on the roof of his dwelling, and saluted us with a discharge of thirteen guns. I was introduced to him by Rama-Efa, and found him seated on a raised floor, beneath an alcove, surrounded by his Ministers and the principal chiefs. His Majesty was dressed in a scarlet habit, embroidered with silver, and ornamented with golden epaulettes. This garment had been presented, several years before, to his father Hiavi, by the Administrators of the Isle of France, in the name of the French Monarch.

On my introduction, Zacavola arose; we saluted each other, and shook hands. The king caused a chair to be placed for me near his own; and I sat down, without uncovering my head, in order to support with dignity the character of the nation which I represented.

I informed the king, by means of an interpreter, that I was charged, by the National Assembly of France, to visit the different French possessions, and, in particular, the island of Madagascar, to assure the kings and chiefs of its different provinces and districts, of the pacific and friendly intentions of France, and of her anxious desire to augment and consolidate the relations of amity and commerce, for the mutual advantage of both countries.

"By the flag which you display (added I), it cannot be doubted that you are friendly to the French nation, and regard yourself as being under its protection."

Zacavola replied, that the kings, his ancestors, had always been uniformly attached to the French nation, and gave me every assurance of his ardent wish to cultivate its friendship.

I shall not here detail the conferences which took place during this and another subsequent interview, whereat were discussed the respective interests of the two nations, and of which the result was, the adoption of a regulation that I proposed, for the future government and tranquillity of the country.

An oath was afterwards taken, on both sides, in order to ratify the compact that had been entered into. The ceremony employed on this occasion deserves to be related.

Having, on my part, taken to witness the Supreme Being, who is alike worshipped by the Madagascans and by Europeans, of the sincerity and good intentions of the French nation towards them, I demanded, in my turn, that they should bind themselves by a similar oath, strictly to observe all the articles of this convention, and to maintain, on their side, a just and impartial conduct towards the French.

Then Rama Efa, who acted, on this occasion, as the organ of the king and principal chiefs, after renewing his assurances of satisfaction, said, that he was ready to take the oath required; but in order that it might be authentic, and perfectly conformable to their customs, it was necessary to take it below, on the ground. We were, at this time, it is to be observed, in the upper story of the state-house.

As ſoon as we had deſcended into the court or incloſure of the French eſtabliſhment, our interpreter, holding a ſtaff in his hand, with which he ſtruck the ground at every word he uttered, and, at the termination of every ſentence, proclaimed aloud, with much circumlocution, after the manner of the country, that the repreſentative of the French now preſent, that all thoſe who took any ſhare in the French Government, that all the French now here aſſembled, had ſworn to maintain an inviolable friendſhip to his Majeſty Zacavola, to the chiefs, and all the Madagaſcans of the province Bettſmiſſar; and that they had pledged themſelves that no Frenchman ſhould commit any injury or act of injuſtice; upon the expreſs condition, however, that the Madagaſcans ſhould comport themſelves in a ſimilar manner.

Afterwards Rama-Eſa, ſeated on the ground, with the other chiefs, repeated the oath, with the ſame ceremony, in the name of Zacavola, and the other chiefs of the province of Bettſmiſſar, by which they ſwore reſpect and affection to the French nation, promiſing to treat with impartiality and due attention every Frenchman who might ſettle or carry on trade with the country. He recapitulated, at the ſame time, many inſtances of oppreſſion and injuſtice exerciſed againſt them by the French at different periods; but he affirmed, that the Madagaſcans had been fully ſatisfied with ſeizing the delinquents, and delivering them into the hands of the French, to be ſent to the Iſle of France, and that they had never ſhed the blood of a ſingle French citizen.

The concluſion of this ſingular oath was nearly in the following words:—"We here ſolemnly ſwear and promiſe, on the earth, and in the preſence of Zanhaar, our God, to inflict puniſhment on all who ſhall be guilty of injuring any Frenchman, to diſpenſe prompt and impartial juſtice to all French citizens, and to ſee that ſuch debts be diſcharged as are due to them by the natives of Madagaſcar; and we imprecate, if failing to fulfil this our oath, that divine vengeance may overtake us, that our bones may remain unburied, and be gnawed by dogs, and we engage to reſign our Zanhaar for a dog, in caſe of our infringing the oath now taken."

I interdicted, on this ſolemn and marked occaſion, the barbarous form of the oath formerly enjoined, and which was termed the *oath of blood*. It conſiſted in drawing blood from the breaſt of each party, and of mixing it up with a portion of gunpowder, ginger, gold, and lead; each of the contracting parties took a draught of this diſguſting beverage, uttering, at the ſame time, horrid exclamations and dreadful imprecations.

It ſeems very ſingular, that the ſame ceremony ſhould not only be practiſed by ſeveral diſtant African nations, but likewiſe exiſt, as I myſelf have witneſſed, among the negroes of the Dutch colony of Surinam, who have fled in numerous bodies to the frontiers of Guiana, towards the borders of the Maroni.

I ſhall now preſent the reader with ſuch general obſervations as I was enabled to make during my very ſhort ſtay in the iſland.

The land in the environs of Foul-Point, towards the ſouth and weſt, is a ſpecies of ſavanna, interſperſed with clumps of trees, and interſected by ſome rivulets, which here and there form marſhes, in conſequence of their courſe being obſtructed by ſand-banks, which the ſea has thrown up all along the coaſt.—The ſoil is a coarſe grey vegetable ſand. In this part of the iſland we obſerved ſeveral very pleaſant and diverſified ſituations; but the high mountains are at a great diſtance from this part of the coaſt.

On the north ſide, for about the extent of a league, there is a ſpecies of downs, formed principally of a vegetable ſand, in which we remarked ſome paſture-ground, and a few clumps of wood. Throughout the whole length of theſe downs there is a kind of canal formed by the waters of two rivers, called Ouibé and Tartas, which are impeded in their courſe towards the ſea by the ſand-banks accumulated on the ſhore. Sometimes the momentum of theſe waters is ſo conſiderable as to force an outlet; at other times their exit is prevented by the ſand which the ſea depoſits, until, at length, ſurmounting the impediment by which they were confined, they open themſelves a freſh paſſage.

The free courſe of the water being thus interrupted, a conſiderable portion of the adjoining lands is inundated and rendered marſhy. It ſhould ſeem eaſy to remedy this inconvenience, either by deepening the mouth of the river occaſionally, or by means of ſluices.

I have ſince obſerved, that in Indoſtan like cauſes produce ſimilar diſadvantages in moſt of the rivers which diſembogue themſelves into the ſea along the coaſt of Coromandel, in the ſame geographical ſituation. With the view of obviating

ſuch

such evils, the inhabitants of the latter country annually form, during the rainy season, new outlets for these rivers. A shallow channel is sufficient for this purpose, since the force of the water soon enlarges it in all its dimensions. The adoption of similar measures would prove extremely useful to the eastern coast of Madagascar, and render the country much more salubrious.

Embarking in an Indian boat on the canal formed by the united streams of the rivers Tartas and Onibé, I ascended the former of these rivers for about a league; after which, having landed, I traversed an extensive plain planted with rice, and intersected every where with small dykes of earth to confine the water, and facilitate the irrigation of the rice-grounds. In these fields a number of men were at work, some of whom were busily occupied in transplanting rice.

This excursion enabled me to detect two errors committed by the authors who have written respecting Madagascar, among whom I comprehend the Abbé Raynal.—One of these errors is, that women are the only labourers in this island; and the other, that the rice-fields undergo no kind of preparation whatever, except that of pulling up the rushes growing in the marshes; after which the seed is scattered carelessly on the ground, and cattle driven over them, in order that, by their treading, the grain may be forced into the soil. All the rest, says Raynal, is absolutely left to chance. We observe, on the contrary, that here the culture of rice is conducted with some method; that the ground is so disposed as to confine the water, and to distribute it through the whole plantation; and that the grain is sown in nurseries, and afterwards transplanted. These various processes require much more attention than the rude method which is said to be practised by the illustrious author of The Philosophical and Political History of the Two Indies.

Another of his errors respecting this island is, that of a pretended race of dwarfs termed Quimosses. Such a people no where exists in Madagascar as a distinct and separate race; although here, as elsewhere, individuals may be met with who are accidentally dwarfish and ill-formed. After the strictest investigation, I hesitate not to affirm, that the same observation is justly applicable to the Albinos, whom several travellers have considered as a distinct tribe of white Negroes, inhabiting the interior part of Africa. On the contrary, these men can only be considered as a kind of *lusus naturæ*, produced by partial accidents, not only in this but in other countries inhabited by Blacks. In fact, the Albinos are born of black parents, and their white colour must be produced by the same causes which occasion the children of other individuals to be marked at their birth by black and white spots.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* NOTES *to* HEYNE'S VIRGIL.

(*Continued from page* 108, *No.* 126.)

The Georgics.

Tempore non alio catulorum oblita leæna
Sævior erravit campis. III. 245.

I DO not comprehend Heyne's explanation of *erravit*, by *est, esse solet*. Surely the circumstance of the lioness's *wandering* or *roaming* over the plain, forgetful of her young, is important to the picture!

Armaque, Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque pharetram. III. 345.

Though it may in general be a proper expedient for elevating poetical language above prose, when a *genus* is meant, to express it by the name of some of its principal *species*; yet in doing this, care should be taken that this individual has no incongruity with the scene described. In the present instance, where the poet has given a striking picture of the mode of life followed by the African Nomades, a people perfectly in a state of nature, after saying, that the Lybian shepherd, in his wanderings, carried with him his whole property, he enumerates, among other articles, his *Spartan* dog and *Cretan* quiver. Now if by this the poet only means (as the critics agree) a *dog* and *quiver* in general, it is obviously incongruous to name those kinds of each which the shepherd could not possess, unless by means of a commercial intercourse totally foreign to the way of life described. The ideas excited by the names of these countries destroy the unity and simplicity of the scene, and introduce *fiction* into a passage whose great excellence is *truth* and *nature*. I wonder, therefore, that Heyne should say, with respect to it, "*Licet poetis ejusmodi ornamenta captare.*" If all the poets who ever wrote had agreed in such a licence, it would not the less be contradictory to true taste. But would a *Thomson* have admitted it?

Hic

Hic noctem ludo ducunt, &c. III. 379.

By *noctem*, says Heyne, Virgil means the whole year; in support of which he refers to some lines in the beginning of the description, in which winter is said to reign *perpetually* in these climates. But though this poetical exaggeration, and some other circumstances, shew that the writer had but a confused notion of the remote northern climates, and only meant to form a striking picture from a few remarkable circumstances that he had heard, yet I think he could not have really confounded their winter-life with their whole year; since it was manifestly impossible that they should possess flocks and herds, and provide for their sustenance, if they passed all their time in sports and jollity under ground. *Nox* must mean the great night occasioned by the absence of the sun, if Virgil was acquainted with that circumstance; or else, the long nights of winter.

Sæpe etiam cursu timidos agitabis onagros. III. 409.

If Virgil named the *onager*, meaning by it the *wild ass* of the southern climates, an animal unknown in Italy, merely that his language might be "*doctior*," I will not scruple to call it very absurd: it is so much so, that I can scarcely help suspecting that he had some other meaning in the word.

Seu dorso nemoris. III. 436.

Dorsum, Heyne says, belongs properly to *mountains*, and is only transferred to *woods* as being planted on them. But the image under which it is applied to a mountain, that of a *ridge* or *spine*, has no relation to the grove. It must be another use of the word, like that by which we say the *back* for the *hind-part* of any thing.

.... aut præceps Neptuno immersérit Eurus. IV. 29.

This is the way, cries Heyne, of making small things great! I think, however, if Lucan or Statius had put *Neptunus* for a *puddle*, it would have been called ridiculous bombast. So huge a disproportion between the *thing* and the *name*, only makes littleness more conspicuous by the contrast. Sterne's French *friseur* talks of immerging a periwig in the ocean!

Spiramenta linunt. IV. 39.

Spiramenta are certainly *not* the same with the *angustos aditus* of l. 35, as Heyne thinks, but the *chinks* left in the wicker or cork of the beehive.

Spiculaque exacuunt rostris. IV. 74.

I cannot conceive the propriety of first supposing *spicula rostris* to mean *spicula rostrorum*, and then dropping the proper meaning of *rostrum*, and interpreting the whole to signify merely, "they whet their stings." Why may not the plain sense be admitted, "they whet their stings with their beaks"?

Ætatem increpitans seram zephyrosque morantes. IV. 138.

Heyne takes *increpitans* to signify, that the old gardener having reared his early flowers in spite of the rigour of the season, *seemed*, as it were, to chide the delay of spring, by his diligence. I should rather suppose that it meant simply, "chiding the delay of fine weather," through his impatience to begin other work; without any reference to his plucking the flowers, as connected with that chiding.—It is to be observed, that the common editions read in the preceding line *acanthi*, not *hyacinthi*, and as this is an evergreen, it does not at all imply that he was able to anticipate the warm weather.

Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos,
Eduramque piram, & spinos jam pruna ferentes,
Jamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras. IV. 144.

Heyne, upon mature consideration, rejects Martin's idea of this passage, viz. that Virgil meant to describe the skill of the Corycian in transplanting *full grown* trees; but, I think, without good reason. For though the epithets *seras* and *eduram* be allowed to be equivocal, I see not how the meaning of *jam* twice repeated (*now* bearing and *now* supplying, &c.) can be set aside.

Bis gravidos cogunt fetus, duo tempora messis. IV. 231.

Nothing, I think, can be more forced than Heyne's explanation of "*cogunt gravidos fetus*"—"they *compel* or *drive* the bees from their cells full of honey, that they may take it away." *Cogo* could never be used in this sense without another word to direct its meaning. It must therefore, I think, be employed in its sense of *gathering* or *collecting*; or else of *thickening* or *compressing*; and relates to the *honey*, either as acted upon by the bee-keeper or the bees themselves.

(*To be continued.*)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* COUNTRY *on the* COAST *of* SOUTH-AMERICA, *from* PORTO-BELLO *to* CARRACCAS *on the* EAST, *and from* PANAMA *to* GUAYAQUIL *and* LIMA *on the* WEST. *By a* GENTLEMAN *who has visited it.*

PORTO-BELLO has an excellent harbour, is situated at a narrow part of the isthmus of Darien, is eighty miles by land from Panama (on the opposite side of the isthmus), and one hundred and eighty west-south-west from Carthagena. There is no communication from thence by land to Carthagena, as the whole western and southern parts of Darien (within the gulph) are in possession of the Indians, who bear a mortal hatred to the Spanish name, and the Spaniards a great fear of them. Ten leagues westward of Porto-Bello is a small town called Chagres, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is navigable for large canoes forty-five miles up, to a place called Cruz, from whence the distance to Panama is but seven leagues. The usual communication from Porto-Bello to Panama is by this river. Westward of Chagres one hundred and fifty miles, empties the river St. Juan de Nicaragua, which rises and takes its name from a large lake in the province of Leon. The lake of Nicaragua extends within a few miles of the Pacific Ocean.

From about the time of the autumnal equinox, till February or March, the whole country in the vicinity of the isthmus of Panama is deluged by almost incessant rain; during which time the winds are very variable on the Atlantic side, but mostly prevail from the westward. The remaining part of the year the winds are more regular, and prevail from the eastward; the atmosphere is then drier, and the inhabitants more healthy. It is very seldom, however, even in the driest seasons, they are more than a day or two without excessive rains; so that the miserable inhabitants seldom feel the regenerating influence of the sun, his piercing rays being incapable of penetrating through the thick vapours which obscure him from their sight. The country is mountainous, and covered with a thick impenetrable wood. This narrow strip of land, which binds together North and South America, being situated between two immense oceans, is destined to be perpetually covered with thick vapours, raised by the intense heat of the sun from the two oceans, which being naturally precipitated by the winds to the same point, and impeded in their progress by the mountains and contrary current of air, here concentrate, are condensed, and fall in torrents of rain, like the waters of an immense river down a precipice.

The vast quantity of stagnant water with which the earth is perpetually covered, emitting incessant vapours, which impregnate the air with their noxious qualities, may be the principal cause why it is extremely unhealthy.

The inhabitants of this country are mostly natives, the climate being so inimical to European constitutions, that few of the latter venture a long residence.—They are a diminutive, emaciated set of wretches, and have more the appearance of walking phantoms than of human animated beings.

The prevailing diseases in this country are: First, the leprosy, which all the inhabitants are more or less afflicted with, and strangers, soon after their arrival, are attacked by it, particularly at Porto-Bello. I imputed the cause of this loathsome disease to the water, which descends from the mountains by a natural aqueduct into the town, and from thence to the sea, and of which the inhabitants drink freely, seldom mixing with it any kind of spirits.—It is extremely cool and pleasant, and of a clear bluish cast.

Secondly. A disorder, called by the Spaniards *dolor-acostado*, or pain in the side, which, when settling on the right side, affects the liver, and when in the left, forms a hard lump, which attaches itself to the side, and generally terminates in death. This is occasioned (say the Spanish physicians) by a concentration and stagnation of the blood in the part affected. The extreme pain it gives the patient as the disorder increases, occasions a violent fever. For this complaint they give strong purgatives, bleed profusely, and rub the part affected with warm tallow, as likewise the extremities of the body, which produces violent perspiration. They sometimes make an incision in the side for the matter collected to discharge itself.

Thirdly. Pulmonary complaints are frequent.

Fourthly. Bilious fevers, which are the prevailing disease in that country, and generally come to a crisis the seventh or ninth day. If they do not terminate in death, the patient is left extremely weak and debilitated, and remains a long time in a convalescent state; indeed, seldom recovers perfect health without change of climate. The remedies prescribed for this disorder are strong purgatives, profuse

fuse letting of blood, injections, and bark, when the fever subsides. They recommend a thin broth, made by the boiling of a fowl in water, barley-water, &c. for constant drinks; and will not suffer the patient to eat any thing while the fever is upon him, but allow him to drink as much water as he pleases. The part most affected by this disorder is the head.

It possibly may not be uninteresting to mention, that a proposition was made to the Court of Spain, to open a canal from the bay of Panama, to communicate with the river Chagres at Cruz, and so with the Atlantic Ocean. It was rejected, on the supposition that it would deprive the Pacific of so much water as to leave their harbours on that side dry; and, on this, have a tendency to overflow the West India islands, and the sea-coast of the continent, as it was contended that the waters of the Pacific at that part of the continent were much higher than on the opposite side in the Atlantic Ocean. This is probably an absurd idea; and the more probable cause of rejecting the proposition, arose from those contracted principles of policy which distinguish the Spanish Cabinet, and which tend to deprive other nations from profiting by an intercourse with her American possessions, which a canal would much facilitate, and expose her possessions in the Pacific to an easy conquest. It is not foreign to the subject to relate, that the ebb and flow of the tides at Panama is from fourteen to twenty feet, and that at Porto-Bello they are but three or four feet.

Should a canal ever be opened at the place mentioned, it will probably cause a complete revolution in commerce, and make Panama and Porto-Bello two great emporiums for the interchange of the productions of the eastern and western world.

There are many considerable settlements on the lake and river of Nicaragua, and between the river and Panama, on the gold mines of Veragua, from which are taken about twenty quintals of gold annually. The provinces of Veragua and Costa-Rica (between Panama and the lake) are not numerously peopled, neither is that of Leon; but by means of this lake vast quantities of goods from Porto-Bello would find their way into the district of Mexico, and from thence the whole country within the jurisdiction of Guatimala would receive supplies, as likewise from Panama, which is situated at the head of a deep and spacious bay, about two hundred leagues south-east from the city of Guatimala. Panama is a walled town, and contains about thirty thousand inhabitants. In a southern and western direction from thence, about six hundred miles, is the city of Guayaquil, situated upon a river which rises from the Andes in the province of Quito, and unites its waters with those of the Pacific Ocean at Guayaquil bay. This river is navigable, and goods are conveyed up it thence to the city of Quito. Between Panama and Guayaquil are several intermediate ports, which would receive more or less goods from thence, from whence they would likewise find their way to Quito. Payta is a very considerable town on the Pacific, about one hundred miles from Guayaquil. The province of Quito is very populous, and said to be the richest of Peru. Lima is about eight hundred miles from Guayaquil, well known as the most opulent and luxurious city of South America. It is the great emporium from whence every part of Peru receives supplies, as likewise the greater part of Chili, and monopolizes almost the whole trade of South America on the Pacific side, when Spain is at peace, and has a free intercourse with that country.

Sta. Martha is about ten leagues from Carthagena, and the river St. Magdalena unites with the Atlantic between those two places. The river St. Magdalena rises in the Andes, in the province of Grenada, and those two places are the receptacles of the productions of that province, and supply it with merchandize.—From St. Martha to Caraccas there is a safe communication by land or water, and the expences attending the transportation of goods by either mode of conveyance are trifling; so that I calculate my plan to include the supply of the principal part of that country also.

The trade of that part of Spanish America which my plan comprises, is very limited and confined. The European merchants enjoy all the advantages to be derived from their external commerce, the unjust and impolitic laws of their country having given them the power to impose their own prices on the American subject for the manufactures of Europe, and to receive the produce of their country on such terms as they think proper. Their internal commerce is principally an illicit traffic, which every class of people, from the viceroys to the meanest subjects, are more or less concerned in, and is reduced to such system by habit and custom, that each has

has his price for his perfidy in proportion to the value of the trade he facilitates.

There are manufactured in Peru ſome coarſe woollen cloths and linen, as likewiſe hats, leather, &c. the only manufactures they are allowed to enjoy, though poſſeſſing a country capable of producing, with little labour, every raw material the manufacturer requires.

During the late war the inhabitants of South America received their goods by a trade with the Weſt India Iſlands, by the Engliſh and American whaling-veſſels on the coaſts of Peru and Chili, by a commerce from this country to the River of Plate, and round Cape Horn to Chili and Peru, which, with the exception of ſome few ſpecial permiſſions, granted generally to the Spaniards, and the property covered by our citizens, was a clandeſtine trade againſt the laws of Spain.

From the Engliſh iſlands they received their principal ſupplies, being allowed a trade thence by act of parliament, under certain reſtrictions, and protected from Britiſh capture by licenſes from the different governments.

From Jamaica nearly the whole country from the Gulph of Mexico to Carraccas received almoſt wholly their goods, a grea proportion of which went to Porto-Bello, on account of its vicinity to the Pacific Ocean, to Nicaragua, Carthagena, and St. Martha. From an intimate acquaintance with the trade from Jamaica the two years previous to the cloſe of the late war, I am certain that at leaſt two millions in goods were ſhipped from thence yearly. Porto-Bello once commanded an immenſe trade. Before the navigation round Cape Horn was thought ſafe or practicable, the richly laden galleons of Spain, after having touched at Carthagena, and diſpoſed of ſuch parts of their cargoes as that market demanded, at a certain ſeaſon of the year, when it was ſuppoſed leaſt unhealthy, proceeded to Porto-Bello with the remainder of their cargoes, when a fair was held of forty day's continuance for the diſpoſal of their effects. An Engliſh ſhip, by a contract with the Spaniſh Government, was allowed an annual trade to Porto-Bello about the year 1720; was laden in England with a very rich cargo, touched at Jamaica, put her proviſions, water, &c. on board of tenders which accompanied her from thence, and proceeded to the fair at the time of the galleons. This privilege was given by the Britiſh Government to the South Sea Company.

The Spaniſh merchants from every part of America met at the time of the fair at Porto-Bello, with their gold and ſilver, and other rich productions of the country, to exchange them for the manufactures of Europe; and buſineſs was there tranſacted, in the ſpace of a few days, to the amount of millions. Independent of the immenſe cargoes of the galleons and the Britiſh annual ſhip, great quantities of goods were ſmuggled into Porto-Bello at that time by the company's ſhips allowed to trade thither with negroes under the Aſſiento contract.

From the important diſcoveries made in navigation about this time, and the ſpirit of enterprize and commercial enthuſiaſm which pervaded Europe, hazardous and bold enterprizes were undertaken as the thirſt for gold increaſed, and voyages round Cape Horn were effected and became frequent. From this time the trade of Porto-Bello decreaſed, and is now very inconſiderable, except by an illicit traffic.

Spaniſh America was formerly ſupplied with the manufactures and productions of China and the Eaſt Indies by a trading company at the Philippine Iſlands. An annual galleon was ſent from thence to Acapulco, Panama, and Lima. But the productions of thoſe countries being afforded in Europe and the United States, of late years, much cheaper than they can ſhip them from the Philippines, the trade from thence is almoſt entirely done away, and there is only a trifling commerce from Manilla to Acapulco.

A free opening for Frediſh* commerce to Porto-Bello would ſupply the inhabitants from the river Nicaragua to the Carraccas on the Atlantic, from Guatimala to Chili on the Pacific Ocean, and the interior country within thoſe limits, at a much cheaper rate than they could be ſupplied from any other quarter, except poſſibly that the Britiſh from Trinidad would be able to ſupply them cheaper in the vicinity of Carraccas. But few of their goods would enter the interior, however; as the riſque of ſeizure, and expences attending the ſmuggling-trade, would deter the Spaniards from any conſiderable intercourſe with that iſland, when they could be ſupplied from one of their own ports in the neighbourhood at much lower rates, and incur no hazard by tranſportation from one place to another.

The ſpontaneous productions of South America, and of which, upon this plan,

* This barbarous word has lately been introduced in the United States as ſynonymous to American!

we should receive the greatest part for our merchandize sent thither, are gold, silver, platina (which is taken from the gold-mines of Chaco only), pearls, precious stones, copper, drugs of various kinds, lignum-vitæ, ebony, mahogany, fustic, braziletto, Nicaragua wood, logwood, and generally every kind of dye-woods, which are in great abundance on the coasts of Porto-Bello, but have never been made an article of export from thence, as they have never had a trade to encourage the procuring of them.

The only place where pearls are taken in any quantity is at the Isles del Rey, in the Bay of Panama. The annual value of the fishery is about 150,000 sequins; and the pearls are said to be the best known. But the luxury in dress of the Spanish ladies so enhances the price of them there for ornaments to their persons, that they would not become an article of value for export.

The agricultural productions of that country are cotton, cacao, and indigo.—Hides and tallow would become considerable articles of export from thence, and so would tortoise-shell.

The country in the vicinity of Porto-Bello, though extremely fertile, remains in the same uncultivated state in which nature formed it; hardly presenting a single trace of the art or industry of man. In the neighbourhood of Panama the attention of the agriculturist is paid only to the breeding of cattle.

In the provinces of Leon and Costa-Rica considerable quantities of indigo and cacao are produced; but of the latter article we should receive the greater part from Guayaquil, where it is produced in abundance. We should receive from Guatimala, by the way of Panama, the greatest quantity of indigo, and perhaps some cochineal; but there is no attention paid to the culture or gathering of that article in the southern part of America.

The province of Carthagena produces great quantities of cotton, and thence eastward there are considerable quantities raised.

In the vicinity of Santa-Fè, in Grenada, wheat and other kinds of grain are raised in abundance. But the expence of conveyance so enhances the prices, that by the time they arrive at Carthagena, Porto-Bello, or Panama (whether from thence or from Chili, where they are also produced), that we could supply those places with flour much cheaper than they can now obtain it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, in my concluding Paper on the Situation of Emigrants to America, asserted, that however moderate the terms may seem to be on which the proprietors of American back-lands offer them for sale in Europe, yet they are in reality exorbitant; and that if a proprietor were to give away nine-tenths of his land to actual settlers, he would still make a very profitable speculation; and having also promised to prove it to a demonstration, by giving your readers an insight into the arcana of American land-jobbing, I sit down to perform it. I have only to premise, that my sole intention in so doing is, to paint in just and unexaggerated terms the madness of quitting cultivation and society for immense and impenetrable forests, and the company of wild beasts, and still more savage Indians. In these, as in my former Papers, I totally disavow all prejudices for or against any country. I shall lay open the schemes of speculators and land-jobbers, a species of men just as much *beloved* and *respected* among the Americans, as monopolists and forestallers are among us. Of such a species of men, therefore, and not of Americans in general, I now speak.

I have already quoted M. Volney to prove that the American panegyrists have blazoned their description beyond not only reality, but even credibility; which can only be ascribed to their well-known antipathy to the mother-country, above which they wished to exalt her infant colonies in moral and political economy.—By the most exaggerated accounts they hoped to drain her of her agriculturists, mechanics, and other members most useful to a young country, and to make the colonies what they represented them to be, not what they really were. All sensible Americans despise the authors of such accounts; in proof of which I beg leave to lay before your readers the words of one of the most enlightened and patriotic citizens of the United States, delivered on one of the most solemn occasions they have ever experienced since their independence.* They are as follow:—"While

* An Oration on the Death of the late General George Washington; delivered at the Old South Meeting-house in Boston, before his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at their request, on Saturday the 8th of February, 1800; by Fisher Ames, Esq. Member of Congress.

Great

Great Britain wielded a force not inferior to that of the Roman empire under Trajan, ſuddenly-aſtoniſhed Europe beheld a feeble people, till then unknown, ſtand forth and defy this giant to the combat. It was ſo unequal, all expected it would be ſhort. The events of that war were ſo many miracles, that attracted, as much perhaps as any war ever did, the wonder of mankind. Our final ſucceſs exalted their admiration to its higheſt point:—they allowed to Waſhington all that is due to tranſcendant virtue, and to the Americans more than is due to human nature. They conſidered us as a race of Waſhingtons, and admitted that Nature in America was fruitful only in prodigies. Their books and their travellers, exaggerating and diſtorting all their repreſentations, aſſiſted to eſtabliſh the opinion, that this is a new world, with a new order of men and things adapted to it; that here we practiſe induſtry amidſt the abundance that requires none; that we have morals ſo refined that we do not need laws; and though we have them, yet we ought to conſider their execution as an inſult and a wrong; that we have virtue without weakneſſes, ſentiment without paſſions, and liberty without factions. Theſe illuſions, in ſpite of their abſurdity, and, perhaps, becauſe they are abſurd enough to have dominion over the imagination only, have been received by many of the malcontents againſt the governments of Europe, and induced them to emigrate.—Such illuſions are too ſoothing to vanity to be entirely checked in their currency among Americans. They have been pernicious, as they cheriſh falſe ideas of the rights of men and the duties of rulers.—They have led the citizens to look for liberty where it is not, and to conſider the government, which is its caſtle, as its priſon."

This opinion of the Americans themſelves, is ſo extremely worthy of the notice of Europeans, as to appear to me to need no apology for giving it to your readers. My intention in doing it, ſo far as reſpects myſelf, is to account for the difference they will find betwixt my account and thoſe of preceding writers on American affairs. They have given the reveries of a fanciful, if not wicked, imagination: I ſhall confine myſelf to plain matters of fact.

To proceed:—The lands of the weſtern continent are repreſented under three ſtriking heads:

1. As fertile to luxuriance.
2. As exceſſively cheap.
3. As offering advantages not to be paralleled on the eaſtern continent.

Theſe heads will embrace the whole extent of the nature of American lands and land-jobbing, and each will be conſidered in its place.

1. The American lands are fertile to luxuriance.—This is a fact, ſo far as reſpects the uncultivated lands, which can be no ſubject of wonder to any perſon who has the leaſt knowledge of natural philoſophy. In ſpite of the quaint expreſſions of European writers, who affect to call America the younger ſiſter of the three other grand diviſions of the habitable part of the globe, it ſtrikes many that it will be no difficult matter to prove them to have been twins;* and if we conſider the face of the country when it was firſt diſcovered by us, which was almoſt totally covered by foreſt-trees (the aborigines only inhabiting ſpots which nature had left bare, and never deſtroying the foreſts, which ſheltered their game, and were denominated their hunting-grounds), we muſt be, at once, convinced, that the annual fall of the leaves, and the decay of vegetation upon the ground, heaped up for ſo many ages, and quickly rotted by the immenſe falls of ſnow and conſequent ſummer-heats of the climate, muſt have rendered the greateſt part of the ſuperficies of the level grounds or vallies one continued heap of ſtrong natural manure. This is ſo much the caſe, that every production found there is exceſſively rank, and the ground muſt be abſolutely impoveriſhed by tobacco, hemp, or other weeds, as rank as the ſoil itſelf, before it will be fit for any kind of grain. For this reaſon we find that tobacco, which was formerly ſo much cultivated on the Atlantic ſhores, is now to be ſeen there no more. By a continual ſucceſſion of crops of tobacco, the lands are grown too poor to bear any more, and is ſtill rich enough for crops of grain; but even for thoſe the old lands begin to require artificial manure, and muſt, in proceſs of time, be managed with as much care and attention as the old lands in Europe. The culture of tobacco thus gradually recedes from the ſhores of the Atlantic, nearer to, and beyond, the Allegany mountains, to-

* This may be the ſubject of another Paper. It is really aſtoniſhing that Americans, as well as Europeans, ſhould have been ſo long inſenſible to a ſubject which would afford the greateſt inſight into natural philoſophy, and might prove the touchſtone of the Moſaic account of the creation.

wards the shores of the Ohio and Mississippi, where the soil is really so rank, that there is a species of wild clover which grows between three and four feet in height, on a stem equal in circumference to that of a little finger. That the principal part of the soil of the United States is composed from this decayed vegetation, is evident from this—that all spots on which pine-trees grow, and on which there can be no fall of the leaf, will really bear nothing else; and there are many spots like these (particularly in Georgia) which are for miles in extent, and are denominated by the Americans pine-barrens.

This luxuriance, however, instead of being a blessing to, is really the bane of, the first settlers; as the breaking up of such a putrid heap of decayed vegetables, which, from its thick cover of forest-trees, could never before have been exposed to a free current of air, must be very unwholesome,* if not, in a great measure, the cause of that dreadful epidemic called yellow-fever, which never fails to make its appearance in some part or other every spring and fall, at the coming-in and going-out of warm weather. This luxuriance, or rather rankness, also choaks all the crops of regular husbandry, until, as has been already said, it be reduced by a culture of tobacco, and other strong weeds, and is one of the principal disadvantages a new settler will have to overcome, particularly Europeans, who know nothing of such culture, which, in the hands of those used to it, turns out very precarious, owing to the unfavourableness of the weather for curing it. Another very great disadvantage is the forest-trees over his head, though styled in American advertisements *magnificent*.—They are the most insuperable bar to agriculture until destroyed, which must be done by infinite labour and immense expence, either by cutting down one by one, and burning them, or else by another mode practised by the Americans, and called *ringing*, that is, cutting the bark off the whole circumference of the tree as near the ground as possible, by which means the sap loses its conductor, the upper part of the tree perishes, and it is blown down by the wind. The stumps yet remain in the ground to be riven and dug up, and they are so close to each other as to prevent the use of the plough, and necessitate the cultivator to turn up the ground by hand, which is an incredibly laborious and tedious process for himself, as well as extravagantly expensive, if he is able to get and to pay for assistance, as may be collected from what has been already said relative to the high rate of wages in America. The latter method, however, should seem preferable; because if a settler was to ring the trees on such a quantity of ground as he might wish to cultivate, and, after removing the tops, was to leave the ground, thus uncovered, exposed for a season or two to a free current of air, much of its rankness and unwholesomeness might evaporate and be dispersed.

Such is the nature of these uncultivated lands; and the situation of an emigrant landing on the Atlantic shores is precisely this: he has two or three hundred miles to go through a country, for the greatest part a wilderness, without a conveyance, a road, or a guide: he must be at a considerable expence to procure the deputy-surveyor of the district in which his purchased land lies, to go with him to point out its boundaries, which are only imaginary lines run by the compass: he is to convey his family, and build a shelter for them, as he can: he is to get implements of husbandry, cattle, and provisions (the latter of which he cannot possibly raise for himself during the first year), as he can: he is to destroy these *magnificent* forests and break up this *luxurious* soil with his own hands, or at an immense expence, if he can: and when all these Herculean labours are performed, what is his reward? A life scarcely superior to that of an American savage for himself and his posterity for ages to come.

As, in my second Paper on the situation of emigrants to America, I have enumerated most of the principal obstacles to settling backwards, and pointed out the hardships to be encountered, I shall pass on to what the American adventurers call the *diversions* of hunting and fishing. The former is always a matter of necessity to procure victuals, and rather considered a hardship than an amusement: to traverse these pathless wilds at the hazard of losing himself (which is frequently the case if a settler ventures out without a pocket-compass) is a task fitted only for the most hardy

* I was struck with its wild appearance (says M. Volney, speaking of the new settlement of Gallipolis), and the sallow complexions, thin visages, sickly looks, and uneasy air, of all its inhabitants. They were not desirous of conversing with me. Their houses, though whitewashed, were nothing but huts made of trunks of trees, plastered with clay, and covered with shingles, and consequently damp and badly sheltered from the weather.

hardy and deſperate hunter, and not for the man of pleaſure. It is, beſides, a loſs of time, which ought to be applied to matters of neceſſity. As to the latter, although there are as fine rivers and creeks as any in the world to be met with in the United States, it muſt be abſurd to ſuppoſe they run through every tract of land. It is true that the draughtſman never fails to lay down a plenty of ſtreams upon the plan of every tract of land ſent to Europe for ſale, when nature, perhaps, has denied it even a mill-ſtream: but more of this under the ſecond head.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILST, in this learned metropolis, a corn-cutter is juſtly ſtyled a *chiropediſt*—a tooth-drawer an *odontologiſt*,—when every apothecary deals in *Therapeutics* and *Galenicals*—and the green-grocer adverti ſes his various *botanicals*—nay, when the *Panorama* attracts all the eyes in the kingdom—when Mr. Walker boaſts his *Eidophuſicon*—and every map-ſeller his *eidouranion*—one ſingle word is ſtill deprived of his native etymology.—*Phyſiognomy*, though in every body's mouth, is yet moſt ſhamefully robbed of its original meaning, and the perverſions of it are numerous and notorious. From the inſignificant, if not jargon term, *phiz*, for face, is the above high-ſounding term derived, if any true inference is to be made from its general uſe. Mrs. Tallow, the chandler's wife, with a very red broad face and ſaucer-eyes, is reckoned by her neighbour, the carcaſe-butcher, to have a fine *phizzionimy*; Dr. G. when pocketing two fine furniture-volumes, is conſidered by erudite *Bibliopolis* to have a very learned *phizzionimy*. Nay, the writer of this article of *ſerious* complaint, becauſe he never laughs at the *jokes* of ſome modern dramatic-writers, is ſaid to exhibit a very dull *phizzionimy* at the repreſentation of certain comedies. Your complainant, Mr. Editor, further ſets forth, that the knowledge of the inſide-man, ſuppoſed to be gueſſed at by his face, geſtures, attitude, &c. is expreſſed in the Greek language by the legitimate term *phyſiognomy*, or the law of nature, made and provided, as the phraſe is, in that caſe. Now, that the *phiz* alone is but an indifferent index whereby the mind is to be ſcrutinized, will clearly appear from very obvious inſtances. When I meet a great man in the ſtreet who wiſhes to avoid my eye, I do not take the hint from his *phiz* (which is unmoved), but from the erectneſs of his figure and the accelerated motion of his walk. When, in the caſe of diſtreſs, I apply to a rich man for the loan of a trifle, I do not gueſs by his *phiz* (which is all compaſſion and woe) what my hopes are; but when I ſee him buttoning his coat cloſe, and ſhutting the pockets of his breeches very carefully, yet leiſurely, I ſhrewdly conjecture that at preſent he is out of caſh; and in theſe caſes I am ſeldom, if ever, miſtaken. Moreover, at a diſtance, before you can poſſibly diſcover any feature in a perſon's *phiz*, do we not conceive in our own minds, from the attitude of eaſe, ſtiffneſs, &c. of his arms, body, and legs, what moral character the man poſſeſſes, and even, in many caſes, of what profeſſion the ſtranger is? Now, Mr. Editor, though I am not ſo fond of admitting hard, long, and foreign words into our language, as was a late erudite lexicographer, yet, when they have been adopted, I wiſh their uſe and extent of meaning may be fully aſcertained and acknowledged; and have ſo far a regard for the Greek language, as to vindicate it from the injuries of vernacular jargon.

PHILOLOGOS.

CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. CCVII.—MR. ANTHONY COLLINS.

THE following article belongs to the former Number.

Mr. Collins was of King's College.—Being deſigned for the bar, he afterwards entered of the Temple; but poſſeſſing a ſpeculative and philoſophical turn of mind, and determined on purſuing Free Inquiry to its utmoſt limits, he ſoon left the Temple for literary retirement,

Inter ſylvas Academi quærere verum. HOR.

His Diſcourſe on Free-Thinking ſhews, that he conſidered the very eſſence of religion and morals to conſiſt in free-thinking, or independent, unſhackled inquiry after truth, as the proper ſecurity againſt impoſture, and the only foundation for principle and happineſs, "the only crime of man lying (theſe are Collins's words), with reſpect to opinions, in *not thinking freely*."

This Diſcourſe is written with great acuteneſs; and, at the ſame time, plays off much banter againſt the clergy, and was ſuppoſed to be levelled at Chriſtianity itſelf. This occaſioned Mr. Whiſton to enter the liſts againſt him, mounted on his old

old hobby of the Apoſtolical Conſtitutions. "Spiritual wickedneſs (we uſe Whiſton's words), eccleſiaſtical tyranny, and anti-chriſtian tyranny, with Conſtantine and Athanaſius," he leaves to ſhift for themſelves, but ſtill thinks himſelf capable of reſcuing his *primitive diſcipline*, and leaves the field after making a violent thruſt at the clergy. "Woe unto the ſhepherds of Iſrael—the ſhepherds feed not the ſheep, but themſelves—with force and inſult have ye ruled over them; and they were ſcattered, becauſe there was no ſhepherd; and they became meat to all the beaſts of the field."

Dr. Bentley, alſo, cracked a lance with Collins, and a pretty ſharp one. Though the main argument, ſo far as the reaſons for free-inquiry are concerned, is not affected either by the gravity of Whiſton or the tartneſs of Bentley.

Another work of Mr. Collins's is intitled "A Philoſophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty." This diſcuſſes the ſubject of philoſophical liberty and neceſſity. Mr. Hobbes was the firſt writer in this country who treated of this doctrine. It has been ſince diſcuſſed by Dr. Hartley, in his Chapter on the Mechaniſm of the Human Mind, and by Dr. Jonathan Edwards, of New England, in his Treatiſe on Free Will. But Collins's remarks exceed them all for perſpicuity and preciſion, and therefore wear the moſt popular air. Two Tranſlations of this performance have been made into French, and Dr. Prieſtley republiſhed it in England in the year 1790.

There are various other treatiſes of Collins's. His *chef d'œuvre* is A Diſcourſe on the Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion. In this work he muſters all his ſhrewdneſs and all his reading. In the former part he vindicates Mr. Whiſton for his liberty of writing; in the ſecond he attacks him for his notions concerning the corruptions of the Scripture-text, and for the means which he propoſes to reſtore it.

Dr. Prieſtley remarks of this Diſcourſe: "His writings on the ſubject of prophecy have certainly occaſioned more real difficulty to the friends of Revelation than all the other writings of unbelievers at home and abroad."

Collins was highly reſpected for his worth, and ſometimes dreaded for his talents. He was the friend and correſpondent of Locke, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. He lived and died like a good man.

NO. CCVIII.—DR. JEREMY TAYLOR.

This article, alſo, is out of place; for Jeremy Taylor was an Arminian, patronized at firſt by Archbiſhop Laud, and afterwards made a biſhop in Ireland.—He was once very near going over to Popery; and if the account of ſome of his biographers is true, was *very* eaſily converted back again. He, however, deſerved a biſhopric—for he wrote learnedly in defence of epiſcopacy—and feelingly, for he had encountered ſome difficulties in its ſupport. He wrote much and ſometimes myſtically; he poſſeſſed the underſtanding of a philoſopher and the imagination of a poet. As a writer, he has been much admired by the advocates of oppoſite ſyſtems; by the friends of free-inquiry for his Liberty of Prophecying; by the friends of the eſtabliſhment, for his Divine Right of Epiſcopacy; and by the devout of different communities, for his Life of the Holy Jeſus. At the ſame time he has written ſo freely and unguardedly on the darkneſs of the Scriptures, and the difficulty of underſtanding them; on the myſteriouſneſs of its doctrines, the variety of its readings, and the contrariety of its ſenſes, as though they could be made clear neither by the analogy of faith nor by the analogy of reaſon. Indeed he has furniſhed ſceptics with ſome plauſible arguments againſt them; and with this view, no doubt, Collins makes a ſort of triumphant quotation from this ungenerous prelate.

Tam magnam rem tam negligenter! TER.

A volume of extracts from this writer and a few others has lately been publiſhed by a gentleman of this univerſity, Mr. Baſil Montague. By the bye, Biſhop Taylor was the ſon of a barber at Cambridge.

NO. CCIX.—JEWS.

The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans; and *Alma Mater* has no dealings with the Jews, at leaſt in her character of an *Academia*, diſtributing *lucem et pocula ſacra*. Chriſt would, probably, have blamed them both; and they manage theſe matters better in ſome foreign univerſities, on the broad foundation of Mr. Locke's Treatiſe on Toleration.

But, ever proud of bearing teſtimony to the very ſemblance of liberality, we muſt acknowledge, though our venerable mother does not admit Jews into her boſom, that ſhe indulges them occaſionally with her ſmiles, and has condeſcended to receive favourably a Hebrew Grammar, and a Book on Fluxions, from the hands of a late Mr. Iſrael Lyons, a Jew, formerly

merly of Cambridge. This gentleman taught, at the time, Hebrew to the gownsmen, though not of the gown himself. There is, at present, also, in the the town an academy for the Jews; and we should be happy to see the time, when they might be permitted not only to view the beef but to sup the broth.

NO. CCX.—LINES ON THE DEATH OF DR. PRIESTLEY. IN THE MANNER OF THE ANTHOLOGIA. BY A CANTAB.

Thinking, as we do, that national institutions should be accessible to people of all parties, the writer makes no apology for these lines:

Κειται θνητος εων Πριεσλληιος εν θιμενοισιν,
Αλλ' ετι και φημη ζα, κλυτα πολλα τυχων.
Κειται εν αλλοδαποις φιλης απο πατριδος αιης,
Ζωει εν ευγενεων στηθεσιν 'Αγγλικαων.
Γραπτης ηεις εν και τεκνοις Οξονιοιο,
Ζων· εσχατον δ' αμφοιν και κλεος ειχε θαιων.
Οξυγραφος σιγα, σιγα πελυσκαρθμος Δρισης·
Σιγασιν πολλοι τ' αντιερίζομενων.
Ου πεφι νυν ιερων ιερευς ιερω πολεμιζει,
Φιλοσοφος νεικει εκ ετι φιλοσοφω.
Αλλ' ημεις ζωντες σοφιην Αρετην τε σεβωμεν.
Εξ αρετης τιμη· και κλεος εςι νοος.

CCXI.—CALVINISTS.

It has been shewn, that the doctrinal articles of the Church of England are Calvinistic. And thus, says Hume; "the first reformers in England, as in other European countries, had embraced the most rigid tenets of predestination and absolute decrees, and had composed upon that system all the articles of their religious faith."

Calvinists are of two sorts, supralapsarians, and sublapsarians; and Bishop Burnet acknowledges, "that the first reformers were sublapsarians."

"The supralapsarians suppose, that in the decree of election and preterition, God did not consider mankind as fallen or unfallen, but chose some and rejected others, considered merely as beings that should infallibly exist. The sublapsarians suppose, that the elect were chosen, and the reprobate passed by, not merely as creatures, but complexly, as sinners."

The above paragraph is extracted from Mr. Toplady's Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England, a work written, though not in the spirit of moderation, with a complete knowledge of the subject. But enough of Calvinism; proceed we to the Calvinists of Cambridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BELIEVING that whatever has a tendency to promote public utility, may find a place in your valuable Miscellany, I venture to send you the results of a few experiments made on pit-coal, with a view to ascertain whether a gas may be obtained from it in quantity and quality sufficient to supersede the use of oil in lighting rooms, &c.

I distilled, in a retort, 50 ounces of pit-coal in a red heat, which gave 6 ounces of a liquid matter covered with oil, more or less fluid as the heat was increased or diminished. About 26 ounces of cinder remained in the retort; the rest came over in the form of air, as it was collected in the pneumatic apparatus. I mixed part of it with atmospherical air, and fired it with the electric spark with a tolerable explosion, which proves it to be hydrogene.—Whether any of the other gases were mixed with it, I did not then determine. In the receiver I found a fluid of an acid taste, with a great quantity of oil, and, at the bottom, a substance, resembling tar.

The apparatus I make use of for producing light is a refiner's crucible, the top of which (after filling with coal) I close with a metal cover, luted with clay or other luting, so as to prevent the escape of the gas; a metal pipe is soldered into the cover, bent so as to come under the shelf in the pneumatic trough, over which I place a jar with a stop-cock and a small tube; the jar being previously filled with water, the crucible I place on the common or other fire as is most convenient; and as the heat increases in it, the gas is forced rapidly through the water into the jar, and regularly displaces it. I then open the cock and put fire to the gas, which makes its escape through the small tube, and immediately a most beautiful flame ensues, perfectly free from smoke or smell of any kind. A larger light, but not so vivid or clear, will be produced without passing the gas through water, but attended with a smoke somewhat greater than that of a lamp charged with common oil.

I have great hopes that some active mechanic or chemist will, in the end, hit on a plan to produce light for large factories, and other purposes, at a much less expence, by the above or similar means, than is at present produced from oil.

JOHN NORTHERN.

Leeds, March 8, 1805.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine, for November last, page 382, your intelligent Correſpondent O. E. I. expreſſes a wiſh, that your valuable and widely circulated Miſcellany may become the receptacle of communications on the method obſerved of reading the Latin and Greek poets in ſome of our moſt reſpectable ſeminaries, and by ſome of our celebrated claſſical ſcholars. In this wiſh, I am perſuaded, every ſtudent in the languages of Athens and Rome, will naturally participate with your Correſpondent, from a deſire of ſeeing ſo intereſting a ſubject brought forward and diſcuſſed with ability; and I hope, that the gentlemen whom O. E. I. has named, and upon whom he has called, will feel themſelves diſpoſed to comply with his requeſt, and communicate to the public to what extent in their practice, the method is obſerved of reading the Latin and Greek poets, ſo as to preſerve the charms of due quantity in the feet, and conſequent melody in the general effect. I am ſure, Sir, however, that many of your readers would be glad to peruſe ſuch communications, which might, perhaps, ſet at reſt for ever the controverſies which have ariſen on the method to be adopted in reading the Latin and Greek claſſics.

In this paper, I wiſh to excite the attention of your readers to the nature of accent, if you ſhall think the preſent letter deſerving of a place in the Monthly Magazine.

In ſome late Numbers a few obſervations have been made by different Correſpondents on certain parts of Mr. Lindley Murray's Engliſh Grammar and Exerciſes. Both theſe performances are undoubtedly excellent; but, like every other work, they are neceſſarily imperfect; *nihil eſt ab omni parte beatum*, is a truth which cannot be denied. In his definition of the word accent, Mr. Murray does not appear to have been more happy, than in ſome other parts of his works which have been noticed in the Monthly Magazine. "Accent," ſays Mr. M. "is the laying of a peculiar ſtreſs of the voice, on a certain letter or ſyllable of a word, that it may be better heard than the reſt, or diſtinguiſhed from them: as, in the word *preſume*, the ſtreſs of the voice muſt be on the letter *u*, and ſecond ſyllable *ſume*, which take the accent."*

This definition does not ſeem to be juſt, unleſs the word accent be now uſed in a different ſignification from what it formerly denoted. Accent is ſaid to be derived from *accino*, becauſe the letter or ſyllable on which it is placed requires a certain modulation of the voice. The correſponding Greek word προσῳδία is alſo derived from ᾠδή, a ſong; and it has been well obſerved by one of the ancients, that muſic differs from ordinary diſcourſe, only in the number of its tones (*Dionys. Halicarnas.* περὶ συνθεσ.) If I were therefore to define accent, I would call it *the raiſing or depreſſing of the tone of the voice in pronouncing a certain letter or ſyllable.*

In the human voice we may obſerve three particulars; firſt a variety of tones which naturally riſe above, or fall below each other; ſecondly a power of ſhortening or lengthening any of thoſe tones; and, thirdly, ſpirit or emphaſis, which, by a greater profuſion of breath, gives an aſpiration to a ſingle letter, or marks with peculiar earneſtneſs ſome particular ſentence in a word, or ſome particular word in a ſentence.

If theſe obſervations are juſt, it neceſſarily follows that Mr. Murray has miſtaken ſpirit or emphaſis for accent; and that this has been really the caſe, ſeems evident from the ſimilarity which exiſts in his definition of the two words. "By emphaſis," ſays he, "is meant a ſtronger and fuller ſound of voice, by which we diſtinguiſh ſome word or words on which we deſign to lay particular ſtreſs, and to ſhew how they affect the reſt of the ſentence."*

In Dr. Carey's Latin Proſody made Eaſy, which is a very uſeful work, and executed with ability, is the following paſſage:—"By Dr. Bentley, the great champion of accent, we are taught (*de Metr. Terent.*) that *Malúm*, &c. are to be accented on the final ſyllable; and accordingly, in the firſt ſcene of the Andria, we find no leſs than fifty-five words ſo accented by him, as *Aderát*, *Igitúr*, &c."†

In this paſſage Dr. Carey has confounded the *ictus accentuum* of Dr. Bentley, which regard metre only, with the general accent of the Roman language. That theſe *ictus accentuum*, as they have been improperly called by Dawes and Bentley, referred to the general diviſions of the verſe, and to the manner in which it ought to be ſcanned, appears from their uniform poſition. If we conſult Dr. Bentley's Terence, we ſhall find them placed, without exception, on the latter ſyllable of the former foot of each

* Eighth Edition, page 190.

* Page 198. † Page 107.

dipodia.

dipodia, in all *iambic* verſes; and on the firſt ſyllable of every dipodia, in *trochaics*. It is probable, that the name may have miſled Dr. Carey, and been the occaſion of his ſuppoſing that Dr. Bentley intended the accentual, inſtead of the metrical ἄρσις, though it is a wonder that he ſhould continue to entertain the ſame idea, after he was aware of the extreme difference in their poſition.

I truſt, Sir, to the candour and liberality of Mr. Murray and Dr. Carey for the freedom which I have uſed, and remain

Your's, &c.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenſtonedale, March 1, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

No. II.

Here ancient ART her dedal fancies play'd
In the quaint mazes of the criſped roof;
In mellow glooms the ſpeaking pane array'd,
And rang'd the cluſter'd column, maſſy proof.

WARTON.

THE mind of man, perhaps, never feels ſenſations more powerful, more poignant, more numerous, or more difficult to explain, than thoſe which ſeize it in the contemplation of a Gothic church. The ſacredneſs of the place, connected with its antiquity, inſpires an awe peculiarly ſolemn; we view it as the product of an age more pious than our own; an age whoſe very devotion was romantic: and while we feel the ſuperſtition it infuſes, we feel likewiſe a deſire to know who were the people, and what the crafty principles of mechaniſm, that gave riſe to buildings at once ſo magnificent and picturesque.

Although it is the intention of the Antiquary to treat the arts of elegance, and particularly architecture, in a general and ſyſtematic form, yet will ſome inſtances be found where the mixture of ſtyle, the peculiarity of ſtructure, or the extraordinary beauty, of an ancient fabric, juſtly entitle it to a diſtinct attention. Such, for inſtance, is the Abbey of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, one of the moſt celebrated piles of ancient art our country can boaſt. Its tombs have been frequently contemplated; and the poet and the philoſopher have walked within its cloiſtered pale, as it were converſing with the dead of many ages. But the Antiquary has a different taſk; in tracing its architectural hiſtory, he has few opportunities to addreſs the fancy; the gloom and the perſpectives of the pile, with all the feelings they induce, muſt be left to others; he muſt confine himſelf to naked facts, and preſent the reſult of his enquiries, without enthuſiaſm, in a ſober form. Should the preſent paper, however, afford but few portraits of ancient life, it will at leaſt contain the progreſſive hiſtory of a fabric which all have admired for its beauty and its age.

The hiſtory of the Abbey in the earlier periods of its exiſtence is very indiſtinct. The conjecture Mr. Widmore made, that neither Lucius nor Sebert are to be credited as founders, ſeems highly probable, as well as that it was erected toward the middle of the eighth century by ſome pious perſon whoſe name has not been tranſmitted to us; and was at the firſt but a ſmall building.

That the iſland on which it was ſituated was called Thorney, is affirmed by Sulcardus, the oldeſt writer concerning the church: of whoſe work a faint manuſcript is yet preſerved in the Cotton Collection at the Muſeum. And there is alſo an authority for the name of older date—a charter of King Offa, in 785.

As to the firſt building, here, or even as it was afterward repaired by St. Dunſtan, we cannot expect to find the ſlighteſt veſtige. Nor is there any account to be depended on concerning it; if we except that Offa is known to have been a benefactor; that at that time one Ordbright was the abbot; and that previous to that time it had been for many years forſaken by the monks and lay in ruins: a circumſtance which cannot be accounted for without referring to the general devaſtations of the Danes.

The reſtoration of the monaſtery by Edgar is better aſcertained.

In the time of Abbot Eadwine, who was choſen in 1049, the church was built in a more ſplendid ſtyle by the Confeſſor; and many of our Antiquaries, inſtead of endeavouring to develope the hiſtory of the edifice, have puzzled their brains to diſcover the inducement which could lead Edward not only to rebuild it ſo magnificently, but to endow it with ſuch large revenues. Leaving them, if they chooſe, to agree with the monks, that it was *miraculous*, I ſhall proceed to the inveſtigation of more authentic hiſtory.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in his Letter to the Dean of Weſtminſter, aſſerts that "the Confeſſor *repaired* this abbey of King Edgar's;" but Sulcardus, who was employed to write his hiſtory by Vitalis, abbot here from 1076 to 1085, ſpeaks differently. The apoſtolic letter of the Romiſh Church, which acquits Edward from the penance of pilgrimage to Rome, and which Sulcadus has

has preſerved, permits him to lay out the money which might have been expended on the journey, either in the conſtruction of a new church, or the repairs and enlargement of the old one. The words of the letter are "Deinde precipimus tibi ſub nomine ſanctæ obedientiæ et pœnitentiæ ut expenſas quas ad iter iſtud paraveras pauperibus eroges et cenobium monachorum, in honore ſancti Petri, apoſtolorum principis, aut novum conſtruas aut vetuſtum emendas." But in the deed of Edward, which is given by the ſame writer, it is expreſsly ſtated that he had not only cauſed the *old church to be deſtroyed*, but a NEW ONE FROM THE VERY FOUNDATIONS, *to be built and dedicated in its room.* "Itaque decimari precepi omnem ſubſtantiam meam, tam in auro et argento quam in pecudibus, et omni genere poſſeſſionum, et deſtruens veterem, NOVAM A FUNDAMENTIS BASILICAM *conſtruxi, conſtructam dedicari feci* 5 kal. Jan." Sulcardus tells us it was finiſhed in a few years, that it was ſupported by many pillars and arches, and that the faſhion of it was in the ſhape of a croſs; a hint which ſufficiently explains the remark of Matthew Paris that it was built "*novo compoſitionis genere*," and ſerved as a pattern much followed in the erection of other churches.* In illuſtration of this paſſage it will be remembered that the Saxon as well as the Norman churches uſually had the tower in the centre; and that the tranſepts were an addition of the latter.

A conjecture has more than once been hazarded that the abbey of the Confeſſor ſtood upon a plot of ground different from the preſent ſtructure; but its traces at this day are too few and too confuſed to ſettle the point with accuracy. Certain it is that the moſt ancient remains, (though none of them can be referred with any probability beyond the age of the Confeſſor) are to be found in the neighbourhood of what is called the Little Cloiſter, particularly in the apartments of Dr. Iliffe and Mr. Dakins; where the capitals and wavy mouldings of the Confeſſor's period may be plainly ſeen.

An undercroft, cloſe by, in which the ſtandard-money of the kingdom is depoſited, is perhaps, the moſt perfect relict; although the difficulty of acceſs renders it but little known: and others might, no doubt, be found concealed behind modern buildings and convenient improvements. Nothing of this kind, however, can be diſcovered in the Chapter-houſe, which was erected in 1250*; though in the cellar beneath one part of it, belonging to Mr. Hughes, are the remains of what was probably part of the work of Abbot Laurence, in the reign of Henry II. after the great injury which the Confeſſor's building had received by fire. The pillars in the centre are round and maſſive; without capitals; but have a ſort of fillet immediately under the ſpringing of the arches, which are between the ſemicircular and pointed; and extend far beyond the limits of the building over them.

What more of the buildings of the monaſtery beſide the church itſelf, owed their erection to Edward the Confeſſor, it is at this diſtance of time difficult to ſay†; though it ſeems very certain there were cloiſters‡. Geoffrey de Mandeville, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Haſtings, mentions his having buried his firſt wife Athelais within them, as well as his intention of lying there himſelf.

Henry IIId's firſt building was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, begun on Whitſun-eve, 1220; on the ſite of which

* Camden has given another deſcription of the church, tranſlated from a manuſcript of the very period. "The principal area or nave of the church ſtood on lofty arches of hewn ſtone, jointed together in the niceſt manner, and the vault was covered with a ſtrong double arched roof of ſtone on both ſides. The croſs which embraced the choir, and by its tranſept ſupported a high tower in the middle, riſes firſt with a low ſtrong arch, and then ſwells out with ſeveral winding ſtaircaſes to the ſingle wall up to the wooden roof, which is carefully covered with lead." Mr. Gough's edition of Camden. vol. ii. p. 7.

* "A. D. 1250. Edificavit dominus Rex capitulum incomparabile." MATT. WESTM. A ſingle ſpecimen of the ancient paintings that adorned it, remains uncovered on the wainſcot.

† The Confeſſor's church is ſuppoſed to be introduced with the figure of the King in the Bayeux Tapeſtry, engraved by Dr. Ducarel in the Anglo Norman Antiquities. But nothing appears that can afford a good idea of what it might have been; we can only ſee that it was a lofty ſtructure in the beſt ſtyle of Saxon building.

‡ Mr. Widmore ſuppoſes that the tomb, moved from the old ſtructure to the preſent cloiſter, and marked for Abbot Laurentius, 1176, belongs to Vitalis; that marked for Vitalis 1082, to Abbot Hurney 1222; that called Giſlebertus Criſpinus's 1114, to Gervaſe de Blois; and the remarkable large ſtone known by the name of Long Megg, marked for Gervaſe de Blois, to have been laid over the twenty-ſix monks who died of the plague in 1349 and were buried in one grave.

the chapel of Henry VII. was afterward erected. Matthew of Weſtminſter ſpeaks expreſsly of Henry as the *founder*; *Rege Henrico III exiſtente adhuc perſuaſore, fundatore, et primi lapidis in fundamento operis poſitore.* Henry, however, was then but thirteen years of age; and there are inſtruments ſtill remaining, in the archives belonging to the Dean and Chapter, in ſome of which ſpiritual, and in others temporal benefits are granted to ſuch as ſhall contribute toward the building; ſo that by *founder* we are merely to underſtand that Henry was the patron and principal benefactor of the work. The day after the foundation of this building, Henry repeated the ceremony of his coronation, which at his acceſſion, in 1216, could not be performed here, as the place was then in the poſſeſſion of his enemies.

In 1245, twenty-five years after the firſt chapel, Henry took down the greater part of the church, to renew it, as ſome aſſert, *upon the old foundations*. Matthew Paris ſays that he ordered the eaſt-end, tower, and tranſept to be taken down, and rebuilt in a more elegant form, at his own expenſe. And that he proſecuted theſe intentions with uncommon zeal, is evident from various records in the Exchequer. In 1246 he ordered to this uſe 259l. due from the widow of one David of Oxford, a Jew. In 1254, the King's treaſurer and the barons of the Exchequer were ordered to apply to it the annual ſum of 3000 marks. In 1258, a thouſand marks a year were ordered in the ſame way from the profits of the Abbacy, while it lay vacant after the death of Abbot Crokeſley; and in 1270 it was certified that there had been applied to the ſame work, 3754l. paid by Lady Alice Lacy for eleven years' cuſtody of her ſon's eſtate. The whole expence of the building is no where to be found but Mr. Widmore gathered from the archives, that ſo early as 1261 the charges had arrived at ſomewhat more than 29,600l.

The work, as far as it was proſecuted in the reign of Henry III, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the parts erected at a ſubſequent period. It conſiſts of the Confeſſor's chapel, the ſide aiſles and chapels,* the choir (ſomewhat lower than Sir Iſaac Newton's monument, and the tranſepts. The four pillars, weſtward of the preſent choir, which have braſs fillets, appear to

* Sir Chriſtopher Wren was of opinion that in Henry IIId's building, the model was not at firſt well digeſted, "but that the *chapels* withinſide the aiſles were an afterthought."

finiſh Henry's work; the concluſion of which is alſo marked by a ſtriped chalky ſtone which forms the roof. In the remainder of the church the baſes of the pillars on which the body reſts, are not only higher, but there is an alteration of form in the upper windows, and the lace-work about the arches is omitted.

In his will, 1272, Henry committed the completion of his plans to his ſon; bequeathing five hundred marks to finiſh the ſhrine of Edward the Confeſſor.*

In the three reigns immediately ſucceeding, the work ſeems to have been nearly at a ſtand; till a little before the end of Edward IIId's reign, Cardinal Langham gave ſix hundred marks; when ſomething more was done in the pulling down and altering the weſtern part, which ſtill remained of the Confeſſor's building. Under Richard II, the work was proſecuted with conſiderable ſpirit; and it is to his munificence we ſtand indebted for the beautiful porch which finiſhes the north tranſept. In his will he made a handſome proviſion toward the completion of the building†; but almoſt all its clauſes were neglected; and as far as the progreſs of the abbey is concerned, we muſt paſs his ſucceſſor's reign in ſilence. Henry V, however, revived the matter, and not only gave conſiderable ſums in perſon, but granted an annual penſion for this pious purpoſe, of a thouſand marks a year. Under his ſon, Henry VI, the work of building was neglected. Nor did it receive encouragement in the early part of the reign of Edward IV. But in 1470, when his Queen had taken ſanctuary there, and received reſpect from the Abbot and his monks, the King made ſome trifling donations, and the Queen built a ſmall chapel to St. Eraſmus, pulled down by Henry VII.

King Henry VII, appears to have been too much engaged with his beautiful chapel, to beſtow any favours on the body of the church. In his life-time, he is ſaid to have given nothing to it; and though he left five hundred marks to it in

* "Et fabricam eccleſiæ beati Edwardi Weſtmonſterii lego et committo præfato Edwardo primogenito meo perficiendum; ad feretrum vero ipſius Edwardi beati perficiendum lego quingentas marcas argenti." &c, Nichols's Royal Wills. p. 16.

† "Item volumus et ordinamus quod de omnibus jocalibus noſtris reſiduis, videlicet cereliis nowetris, & aliis jocalibus quibuſcunque, perficiatur nova fabrica navis eccleſie Sancti Petri Weſtm. per nos incepta." &c.—Royal Wills. p. 195.

his will, Mr. Widmore says he could never discover from the Church archives that the money was brought to accompt. Be that as it may, the key-stone of the last arch is still marked by the port-cullis of Henry VII; the rents of several estates, it appears, and some annual contributions from the monks, were constantly applied; the last abbots took the direction of the work upon themselves; and the building appears to have been ended about the year 1500, although the two towers which were afterward carried on, were not finished at the dissolution of the abbey.

Such was the rise, and such the progress of the abbey of St Peter Westminster. And its history is surely a strong instance in proof of the truth of Sir Roger de Coverly's remark, that "church-work is *slow* work." If we are to consider it as exhibiting a picture of our national style of architecture at any one period, it must be that of Henry III, since the remainder of the building appears to have been accommodated in a great measure to the style that was at first adopted.

But, perhaps, the patience of my reader is exhausted, and I will close my paper with a single observation which has in part arisen from my present researches. Would the Society of Antiquaries, instead of engraving some of the least beautiful of our cathedrals, select the best and most beautiful varieties of architecture which occur in the respective periods, and assist those who are inclined to persevere in these researches with correct data, the history of our national architecture would receive a stronger light than their present exertions are calculated to throw upon it: and I direct my remark to that Society, because there are no individuals, I believe, who enjoy both fortune and spirit adequate to the undertaking. J.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PARTICULARS *of the* LIFE, *and* CRITICISM *on the* WORKS *of* COUNT VITTORIO ALFIERI.

THE following account of the life and works of the celebrated Alfieri is from the pen of M. de Fallette Barrol, a member of the Academy of Turin, and one of the most distinguished *literati* of Italy, whose refined taste, whose personal acquaintance with the illustrious poet, and whose profound knowledge of the Italian language, lend greatly to enhance the value of the observations which it contains.

Vittorio Alfieri, who has given a new species of celebrity to a name before ancient and illustrious in his native land, was born at Asti, and educated at Turin. He manifested, at an early age, three powerful inclinations; the love of glory, the love of independence, and the love of travelling. He commenced his studies in France, and the first essays of his pen were in the language of that country. This he, however, renounced, when he resolved to devote himself to the cultivation of Italian poetry; and he broke off all intercourse with the French language and nation, when the excesses of the Revolution had corrupted the one, and disgraced the other.

At the age of twenty he began to study Latin, of which he had before scarcely acquired the rudiments; and at fifty commenced the study of Greek, with which he had no previous acquaintance. Convinced, like Democritus, Socrates, and many other great men, among whom may be reckoned Voltaire, that a person can never be too old to learn, he devoted himself to the study of Greek with such ardor and perseverance, that he soon produced a poetical translation of the Alcestis of Euripides, and the Philoctetes of Sophocles. He was at one time ambitious of composing Latin verses, and meanwhile exercised himself in translating the Eneid into Italian verse. In his early youth he had written Notes on Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, and had afterwards executed an epitome of a work, which stands in great need of one, namely, Helvetius *de l'Esprit*. At the time when his genius was still wavering, and undecided in the choice of a career, he employed himself in writing, in the French language, dialogues, allegories, and letters, in the style of Addison's Spectator; and his first essays in Italian poetry were epigrams and tales. A violent passion, from which he endeavoured to disengage himself, suddenly metamorphosed him into an author and a tragic poet. The same passion furnished, if not the subject, at least the idea, of a *Cleopatra*, which he thought unworthy to be printed, and which can only be regarded as a first essay. It deserves to be noticed, that Corneille, influenced

influenced by a diſpoſition more amiable and more gay, produced his *Melite*, on a ſimilar occaſion.

Alfieri's paſſion for an Engliſh lady, his adventures with her, and two viſits to England, were not capable of inſpiring him with the leaſt deſire to learn the language of that country; though, for the laſt thirty years, faſhion has rendered the ſtudy of it almoſt indiſpenſable. He, however, had ſeveral traits of diſpoſition in common with the natives of that country, whoſe faſhions he affected to follow, and whom he reſembled in his propenſities, particularly in his love of ſingularity. Like moſt of the Engliſh, he was paſſionately fond of horſes; in his youth he delighted in their company, and, like the heroes of Homer, contemplated them with affection, and treated them with the utmoſt tenderneſs.

One of his firſt theatrical productions was a parody of ſome bad pieces by the learned Bartoli, which abounded with harſh verſes and confuſed ideas. Theſe defects, however, did not prevent Alfieri from introducing a great number of them into his firſt tragedies; which he, in a great meaſure, corrected in the ſubſequent editions. Into this extreme he had been led by his enthuſiaſtic admiration of Dante, and the fear of appearing to imitate Metaſtaſio. He likewiſe wrote ſeveral comedies, and compoſed ſome ſatires, but neither the one nor the other have yet been made public; and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that, if they ſhould make their appearance, there will be found leſs comic vivacity in the ſatires, than ſatirical ſhrewdneſs in the comedies, which in ſtyle ſeem to reſemble thoſe of Ariſtophanes. He compoſed, alſo, a great number of ſonnets, ſome of which are truly admirable. Though he ſucceſsfully cultivated various kinds of poetry, I may, nevertheleſs, venture to aſſert, that his talents as a poet and a dramatic author were created only by his determination to be ſuch, and by that love of glory, which, when he had once entered on that difficult but brilliant career, urged him forward, in ſpite of every obſtacle. I am inclined to believe, that his ſtrong and penetrating genius, though adapted to various objects, had, nevertheleſs, a ſecret impulſe, and a particular tendency, which he miſtook. This impulſe, which might have been checked by accidental cauſes, would, in my opinion, have directed him into the footſteps of Tacitus and Machiavel; and he appears to me to have been calculated to reproduce, under a new form, a compound of thoſe two celebrated writers. His ſtudy of hiſtory had furniſhed him with extenſive knowledge in that department of learning, and as to the ſtyle ſuitable to it, his Italian tranſlation of Salluſt, which has not yet been printed, is a ſufficient proof that he could command all the energy and brevity of that excellent original.

The character of Vittorio Alfieri poſſeſſed force and elevation; incapable of envy, meanneſs, and malignity, ſuperior to artifice and deceit, the dignity of his mind was ſtamped on his exterior. His diſpoſition was never inclined to the ſpleen, as ſome have aſſerted. Full of ambition, not of pride, he was neither vain nor timid; his conſtitutional melancholy ſometimes yielded to gaiety, and, though naturally very paſſionate, he had learned to acquire great coolneſs and ſelf-command. With an inclination to ſarcaſm and irony, he manifeſted his abhorrence of calumny and ſlander. Formed to exerciſe the greateſt aſcendancy over thoſe who frequented his houſe, he always obtained, without appearing deſirous of acquiring, that influence. His indifference to many things, his averſion to utter trivolities, or to bear a part in frivolous converſation, the habit of obſervation and reflection, perhaps, likewiſe, the weakneſs of wiſhing to attract, excluſively, the attention of the company, frequently made him appear cold, reſerved, and even ſomewhat diſdainful; but he ſcarcely ever broke this contemplative ſilence, except by ſentences replete with ſagacity, unexpected ſallies, or ſometimes eloquent harangues. Suſceptible of a ſolid and conſtant attachment, his concentrated affections were confined to a ſmall number of objects; but the extraordinary merits of thoſe who enjoyed his confidence and his friendſhip, will ever remain a teſtimony honourable to his ſentiments. From theſe he was ſnatched at the age of 56 years, when his brilliant genius ſeemed to have attained to complete maturity.

The variety of diſpoſitions has produced very different judgments concerning the tragedies of Alfieri; and his critics have not been a little biaſſed by political opinions. Alfieri's merits can, however, only be appreciated by thoſe who have read him in his native language. The French tranſlation which has been publiſhed of his works is not only too languid, and too tame, but has mutilated the original too much, to afford a juſt idea of his performances. Italy, the only competent tribunal, can ſcarcely pronounce any

any other than a vague and indefinite opinion on the new productions of the only art which is ſtill in its infancy in that ancient and illuſtrious cradle of all the arts. Unity of action, ſimplicity of means, rapidity in the progreſs, well-ſupported intereſt, ſuch, in my opinion, are the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of Alfieri's tragedies; but they are likewiſe admired for the art, the ſkill, and probability of the plot; for the animation, good-ſenſe, and energy of the dialogue; for characters well drawn, and ſtrongly marked; for ſituations truly tragical, and all thoſe details which announce a profound knowledge of the human heart. The glory of being the creator of the Italian ſtage cannot be denied him. His principal defects are, that his ſtyle is too generally ſtrained; that the ordinary tone of his dialogues is too ſententious, and is rendered too monotonous, by the frequent recurrence of the ſame ideas and the ſame maxims.—This defect occurs more frequently than would be ſuppoſed, in ſententious and epigrammatic writers; witneſs, in other departments, Seneca and la Rochefoucault. It muſt, however, be admitted, that there is abundant variety in the plans, as well as in the choice of his ſubjects; but it is not the leſs true, that Alfieri, ſetting limits to the natural fecundity of his imagination, took delight in voluntarily confining his thoughts within a certain circle; with the view that a ſmall number of ideas with which his mind was deeply impreſſed, ſhould furniſh the elements of a very great number of combinations. It was probably for this reaſon, and that he might not be tempted to imitate any other writer, that he confined the range of his reading and converſation in the ſame proportion. Perhaps this excluſive method, which he adopted in every thing, and which tends to inſulate the ſoul, by confining it to the ſolitary employment of its own powers, was productive, in ſome reſpects, of diſadvantages that counterbalanced the energy and originality which it certainly imparted: for if it contributed, in ſome meaſure, to ſtamp his productions with a more original character, it muſt, at the ſame time, have deprived him of the inexhauſtible reſources of a free and judicious imitation. He, probably, did not perceive, that it is by inſtinct, and almoſt without knowing it, that a writer is truly original, and by no means from choice and reflection; that circumſtances have a great influence over this quality, and that, at the period in which we live, the attempts at originality are not always crowned with the deſired ſucceſs.

I muſt confeſs, that Alfieri's ſtyle appears, in general, to be too barren of images; that it is ſometimes deficient in dignity, often in harmony, and ſtill oftener in eaſe. In a word, I do not find in the Italian poet that truly poetic talent, produced by a happy uniſon of the heart and the imagination, which is required in the dramatic art, by a language naturally poetic—a language, whoſe every accent the Muſes themſelves have taken the pains to modulate. I know that the tragic auſterity of Vittorio Alfieri was produced by a ſalutary apprehenſion, and that he dreaded the dangerous rocks of lyrical poetry and of the melo-drama; but I likewiſe know, that an underſtanding ſo juſt, ſo enlightened as his, had leſs to fear from an indulgence of this kind, than from the contrary exceſs. Perſuaded that Melpomene's dagger ſhould inceſſantly gliſten in the eyes of the ſpectators, that ſhe ſhould appear only with diſhevelled hair, in the ſimple coſtume of ancient times, he ſcarcely ever permits her to diſplay thoſe rich habits and ornaments with which ſhe ſometimes appears on other theatres, without loſing any of her magic power or dignity. It may be ſaid, that he endeavoured to ſtrip the ſtage of thoſe local colours which belong to manners and to hiſtory, and which, when judiciouſly employed, tend to increaſe the effect, to keep up the attention, and to render the emotions more lively, by affording the ſpectator a few moments of repoſe. It is extraordinary, that a man whoſe ſoul poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare of ardor and ſenſibility, and had experienced all the violence of the paſſions, ſhould ſcarcely have condeſcended to introduce love into his tragedies; or when he does, that he ſhould only employ it with a kind of reſerve and ſeverity, which neceſſarily excludes the moſt impaſſioned movements, and the moſt tender ſcenes; as we remark, for example, in Philip, in Antigone, and in Agamemnon. It muſt, nevertheleſs, be admitted (and it is no ordinary merit), that, in theſe pieces, love, though inſpiring a ſecondary and ſubordinate intereſt, is not always introduced as an acceſſary, or by way of epiſode, but is intimately connected with the action, and identified with the plot, which, ſo far from being weakened, receives from it additional ſtrength. Some traits, diſperſed in various parts of his works, prove, that the man who knew ſo well how to expreſs the other paſſions, was

not

not deficient in the talent neceſſary for delineating the moſt powerful of them all. He probably regarded it as a hackneyed agent; for in the only one of his plays in which he has thought proper to make it act the principal part, and which is entitled *Myrrha*, it appears in ſuch a ſtrange character, that all the art of the writer is not capable of diveſting it of an air at once ludicrous and diſguſting. He appears to me to have ſucceeded much better in delineating conjugal love, in the tragedy of Saul; the mild tints which he there employs, produce a happy contraſt with the alternately brilliant and gloomy colours which prevail in that truly original compoſition, the principal object of which was, if I am not miſtaken, to repreſent one of the moſt ancient diſputes that occurred between the prieſthood and the ſovereignty. Conjugal love will, in my opinion, appear with all the tenderneſs and affection of which it is ſuſceptible, in *Alceſte*, whenever it ſhall be ſubmitted to the public. The *Death of Abel*, a melo-tragedy, which is expected with equal impatience, will probably afford paſſages equally proper for developing whatever the ſubject contains of the pathetic and the affecting. If the celebrity of his tragedies has ſo greatly contributed to the glory of Vittorio Alfieri, his firſt ſucceſs was, undoubtedly, in part, owing to the reputation he had previouſly acquired by his other productions; but their moral and political influence, which this two-fold celebrity tended to create, did not fail to extend the fame of the author and of his works. Conſidering the latter in this new point of view, it will probably appear that they have enjoyed an extraordinary privilege. For while tragedies in general, both ancient and modern, inſtead of exerciſing an influence on the public mind, have themſelves been ſubjected to the empire of manners, religion, and prevailing inſtitutions; Alfieri, on the contrary, by endeavouring to ſhake off all ſubjection to that empire, by reproducing ancient events only to exhibit new views and new ideas, has excited, in ardent minds and exalted underſtandings, a kind of fermentation, the traces of which will long be perceived. Not but that, prior to this period, certain ideas had long been in circulation, and certain opinions, gradually extending on every ſide, had produced in the minds of men that effervescence which precedes and announces a convulſion. But by clothing theſe ſpeculative dogmas in more impoſing forms, by exhibiting them in more brilliant colours, the Italian Sophocles has not a little contributed to propagate and diffuſe them. Though an enemy of evil, he committed it without intending or foreſeeing it; though an enthuſiaſt for a chimerical good, he was unable to attain the object which he ſometimes propoſed in his ſublime effuſions. It is aſtoniſhing, that an underſtanding ſo juſt and ſo profound can be combined with expectations ſo exaggerated; that ſuch knowledge of mankind can be united with certain political opinions, refuted by hiſtory and recent experience. The ideas of Alfieri were rather directed to what ought to be, than what is. The melancholy events of which he was an eye-witneſs did not change his principles, as it has been reported; they only excited his indignation againſt thoſe who had abuſed them; they diſcouraged him with regard to the poſſibility of their application. He continued to entertain the ſame opinion with reſpect to things, but he hoped leſs from men. If political circumſtances have powerfully contributed to the enthuſiaſm excited by his works, it is, nevertheleſs, certain, that the eminent beauties which they contain, and which will daily acquire new luſtre the more they are ſtudied, will enſure his fame, and will procure him, at the tribunal of impartial poſterity, that indulgence which they might, on other accounts, be inclined to withhold.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of* MADAME VIOT.

MARY Anne Henrietta Payan de l'Etang, married, for the third time, to M. Viot, the preſent Commiſſary of exterior relations at Barcelona, devoted her whole life to the cultivation of literature, for her pleaſure, or rather her conſolation. Being removed while very young from the boſom of her family and native land, and tormented inceſſantly with the neceſſity of loving, without ever being able completely to ſatisfy that paſſion, ſhe applied herſelf to the ſtudy of literature and the arts, as the means of filling the void in her heart, and of confirming her virtuous reſolutions.

The ſubject of this memoir was born at Dreſden, in the year 1746, of parents whoſe circumſtances were not the moſt eaſy. When only four years old, ſhe was ſent to France, and at the age of twelve married M. de Ribere d'Antemont, a native of the Venaiſſin, who left her a widow at ſixteen. Her moral as well as phyſical faculties were developed at an uncommonly early age. From her tendereſt infancy ſhe

ſhe compoſed verſes which ſcarcely coſt her any trouble, but that of committing them to paper; ſhe followed, inſtinctively, the rules of verſification; and as her very active imagination had been early excited, her expreſſions flowed from her pen with the utmoſt eaſe and freedom.

In 1769, ſhe printed her firſt and only Collection of Poems, more with the view of affording gratification to her friends, among whom alone it was diſtributed, than of obtaining public applauſe. Her modeſty and love of retirement are ſtrikingly diſplayed in the following lines, addreſſed by her to M. de St Juſt: on the flattering anſwer of Voltaire, thanking her for the preſent of her book, ſhe ſays:

Je ſuis ſi bien dans mon obſcurité!
Le grand jour nuiroit trop aux petits riens que j'aime.
Le demi-jour ſuffit à la felicité.

Madame d'Antremont, whoſe company was now courted on account of her poetical talents, compared herſelf to a frail bark, ſurrounded with rocks. She was not handſome, but her figure was good; or, to uſe her own expreſſion, nature had conſtructed the edifice well, but had neglected the front. She was fearful of inſpiring and ſtill more of being inſpired with the tender paſſion. To place herſelf out of the way of danger, ſhe reſolved to devote her whole attention to the acquiſition of profound knowledge of every kind. The ſtudy of German, the richeſt of modern languages, of Latin, Italian, and Engliſh, together with muſic, to which ſhe was extremely attached, occupied all her moments. By reading great writers in their native idioms, her imagination, occaſionally gay, but always inclined to melancholy, appropriated a portion of their beauties, which were naturally transfuſed into her writings, or, as ſhe called them, her bagatelles.

Theſe bagatelles, however, always manifeſted a mind of an energetic character, but at the ſame time elegant and delicate. Her thoughts are always original, and ſhe every where maintains that independence of reaſon, which ſhe derived from the Eſſays of Montaigne. A congeniality of ſentiment, a kind of polar attraction, united her mind with that of this celebrated writer; it was from him that ſhe acquired ſuch a ſuperior knowledge of mankind.

In the interval between her firſt and ſecond marriage, Madame d'Antremont experienced a loſs, which plunged her into the utmoſt affliction. After ſurmounting great obſtacles, ſhe was on the point of being united to a rich relative who adored her; when he was taken ill and died. By forming a new attachment ſhe hoped to mitigate her ſorrow, and accordingly gave her hand to M. Bourdic, town-major of Nîmes, a gentleman as much diſtinguiſhed for the amiable qualities of his heart, as for thoſe of a highly cultivated and extenſive underſtanding. Her heart, however, ſtill continued to mourn the loſs of her former unfortunate lover.

She ſought conſolation in the charms of muſic and poetry. As ſhe attached no importance to her productions, ſhe was not a little ſurprized to ſee ſome of her pieces inſerted, without her knowledge, in the *Almanach des Muſes* and other publications of the day. It is generally admitted that many of theſe, if her name were not affixed to them, might paſs for the performances of Voltaire himſelf.

Notwithſtanding her great attainments and qualifications, Madame de Bourdic was totally free from pedantry and oſtentation. She conſidered the agreeable arts as the particular province of the female mind, and left to the women of Italy the higher departments of literature and the abſtract ſciences.

On this ſubject ſhe uſed to mention, as an example, the Inſtitute of Bologna, which has always had females of very great learning among its members. At that place Mademoiſelle Agneſi, author of a *Treatiſe on the Differential Calculus*, was profeſſor of mathematics, Colotilda Tambroni held lectures on the Greek language, and Laura Baſſi, who died in 1778, taught natural philoſophy with as much *eclat* as Fourcroy derives from his chemical lectures at Paris. Madame du Boccage in her *Letters on Italy*, ſpeaks of a public lecture of Laura Baſſi, at which ſhe was preſent; and adds, ſhe afterwards made, with great preciſion and politeneſs, ſome experiments on irritability.

Madame Viot never paſſed the literary boundary which ſhe had preſcribed for herſelf but twice: the firſt time, in her *Ode on Silence*, and the ſecond in her *Eulogy of Montaigne*. The former is replete with the moſt ſublime ideas, and would do honour to the greateſt lyric poets, both on account of the thoughts and the ſtyle. The latter was compoſed on occaſion of her reception into the academy of Nîmes, and is, in every reſpect, worthy of the great man whom ſhe celebrates.

In her writings as well as in her converſation Madame Viot indulged in many pleaſing ſallies. She poſſeſſed, in particular, extraordinary preſence of mind, which enabled

enabled her to reply with great humour to many ill-natured things which were thrown out againſt her. It has already been obſerved that ſhe was not handſome; and yet ſhe had a habit of continually fixing her eyes on the glaſſes in any apartment where ſhe happened to be. A lady of her acquaintance, ſhocked at this inconſiſtency, once reſolved to reproach her with it in the company of ſeveral other perſons. "There," ſaid ſhe, "is Madame Bourdie, for ever contemplating her own image."—"Yes, it is true," replied ſhe; "I wiſh to know by experience whether it is poſſible to habituate one's ſelf to uglineſs."

A few days afterwards the ſame lady having compoſed a ballad, carried it to Madame Viot, requeſting her to ſing, and play it on the piano forte. "But," exclaimed Madame Bourdie, "you know I have no voice." "You have voice enough to ſing my verſes," replied her viſitor; "I intreat you not to refuſe me the pleaſure I requeſt of you." *Madame*, rejoined Bourdie, ſharply, *je ſifflerai* votre romance, ſi vous inſiſtez; mais pour la chanter, cela m'eſt impoſſible.*

In converſation, ſhe ſometimes uttered ſevere things, but without any admixture of ill nature. La Harpe one day acknowledged to her that, after due conſideration, he had ſaid his *confiteor*. "Yes," replied ſhe; "but you have ſkipped the *credo*."

She never compoſed more than one epigram, and that was on Mirabeau. She recited it only once, and with ſuch rapidity that it was impoſſible to retain it. She conſtantly refuſed to repeat it, but thoſe who were preſent declare that it exceeded every thing of her compoſition, in energy of idea and expreſſion.

The brilliancy of her underſtanding was ſurpaſſed only by her ſenſibility and ſolicitude to oblige thoſe whom ſhe loved. It was to the friendſhip of Madame Viot that Madame du Boccage was indebted for the penſion granted her by the government at the latter end of her life, and for which the latter had an opportunity of teſtifying her gratitude. About a year and a half before her death, Madame du Boccage being taken very ill, made her will, and ſent for Madame Viot. "Madame," ſaid ſhe, on her arrival, "I am under great obligations to you; you have loved, you have celebrated, you have ſerved me. I have obtained a penſion for which I am indebted you. During my viſit to Rome, Pope Benedict XIV. preſented me with a miniature, which is a charming copy of the Aldobrandini wedding. It was, he told me, a reward for my talents; an expreſſion which I may be allowed to repeat, ſince he believed that I poſſeſſed ſome, and you have expreſſed as much. Be my heireſs; but enjoy before my death what you have ſo well deſerved."

By a ſingular fatality, theſe two friends died almoſt on the ſame day. One expired with philoſophical ſerenity and compoſure; but Madame Viot was carried off by an inflammation of the bowels, attended with the moſt dreadful ſymptoms. She died on the 7th of Auguſt, 1802.

* *Siffler* ſignifies either to *whiſtle* or to *hiſs*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

ON HEARING OF THE LOSS OF THE ABERGAVENNY EAST INDIAMAN, WRECKED OFF PORTLAND, JANUARY, 1805.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

They have but fallen before us;
For one day *we* muſt fall.
Why doſt thou build the hall? Son of the winged days!
Thou looketſt from thy towers to-day,
Yet a few years, and the blaſt of the deſert comes;
It howls in thy empty court,
And whiſtles round thy half-worn ſhield.

OSSIAN.

THOU know'ſt, my God! with what a ſadden'd heart
I heard the dreadful tale. Witneſs the thoughts
That harrow'd up my ſoul, and bade her pauſe
To view the awful judgments of thy hand,
When, wafted from the deep, the tidings came!
And oh! for thoſe whoſe horror-ſtricken ears
Drank in ſome worſhipp'd name, decreed by Fate
To ſwell her mournful liſt—whoſe frenzied eyes,
Wiſhing to doubt, yet forc'd to yield belief,
Gaz'd on the page that doom'd each hope to die,
Each ſunny hope, that o'er th' enamour'd ſoul
Curl'd like the mantling tendrils of the vine.
Methinks I hear the uproar of the waves;
The war of winds!—Hark to that yelling guſt
That ſweeps the main! and view yon frowning ſky
Gend'ring the death-fraught ſtorm! e'en *now* 'tis ripe!

See how it rages in the lightning's glance,
In ev'ry flash! Now on the mountain-wave,
Magnificently wild, onward it rides,
Intent on ill, and spreading wide its wing—
Its dusky wing—quenches the glorious fires
Of Intellect and Valour; blasts the flush
Of expectation, crushes ev'ry hope
That warmly nestled in the breast of Love.
For Fancy whispers that some gallant youth,
Forbade by Fortune's frown to taste of joy,
Or with the noon of Beauty's fav'ring smile
To bless his bloom of years, breath'd the deep pray'r,
Sigh'd out the last adieu, then sorrowing went
To seek the Eastern world, and gain by toil
The myrtle wreath of Love. Ah! hapless youth!
Never, no never, shall its fragrant buds
Blush on thy manly brow! the day has risen
Whose night will see thee low!—farewell to hope,
Farewell to earthly bliss! In other realms
Look for thy charmer's smile; on brighter shores
Seek for a wreath of joy, a fadeless wreath,
That Time can never tarnish, or rude Fate
Snatch from thy eager grasp. Remorseless winds!
Ye wild insatiate waves! how rich your prey!
If Fancy lies not, if her gloomy hand
Sketches the forms of truth:—would that she lied!
For Nature shudders, and the eye of Thought
Weeps at her tale. But if her tints are true,
If Love's warm wish and wildly-throbbing pulse
Sleep in the greedy deep—if Valour's Genius
Broods o'er the wave, and, in funereal strain,
Mourns for his sons beneath—oh! then, my God!
Comfort the widow'd heart, and let thy hand
Wipe from th' uplifted eye the orphan's tear!

BETSY.

O! SAD the the simple ditty
Which tells poor BETSY's woe,
Be her's your sigh of pity,
'Tis all you can bestow.
No flow'r so sweetly blooming
Once grac'd her native plain,
Till early care consuming,
She never smil'd again.

A soldier's flatt'ring story
Seduc'd young William's heart;
She saw the dupe of Glory
To western climes depart.
Three tedious twelve months over,
Consumed in tears away,
Return'd her hapless lover,
To pale Disease a prey.

His feeble arms embrac'd her,
A faint smile lit his eye,
A think what grief o'ercast her,
She saw he came to die,
Three weeks, beside his pillow,
She watch'd his parting breath,
The fourth the church-yard willow
Wav'd o'er his bed of Death.

No heart-relieving shower
Reveal'd poor BETSY's pain,
Slow wasting, like a flower
Which droops for want of rain:
But now her woes are over,
Her nuptial couch is spread
Beside her hapless lover,
Yet cold their bridal bed.

One stone their fate recording,
Oft draws fond Friendship near,
Who mutely spells the wording,
And wipes the honest tear.
There oft the village maiden,
At dawn and evening hours,
Repairs, their turf o'ershading
With wreaths of sweetest flowers.

S. W.

TO A LADY.

WITH A (VISITING) CARD-CASE.

WHEN social Pleasure bids you roam,
And quit a while your tranquil home,
To seek the dear congenial mind,
By Converse, Sense, and Taste refin'd,
With brilliant wit and mirthful glee,
Such as I erst have seen in thee;
The book you leave, the work throw by,
Nor heed the low'ring wint'ry sky,
And, strongly lur'd by Friendship's voice,
Horatio's dwelling make your choice,
Or seek the dear frequented place
O'er which your C—l—s sheds each grace:
With quick'ning step you reach the door,
A thousand thoughts revolving o'er,
Which, mark'd by Mem'ry, rise to view,
Since last you said, My friends, adieu!
No card for them you wish to leave,
The "*Not within*" you scarce believe,
Till pain'd you view each vacant seat,
Then slowly from the gate retreat.
But if 'tis Fashion takes the sway,
And bids you morning visits pay,
A drudging, dull, insipid round,
Where neither Love nor Friendship's found,
Your footman founds the tonish rap,
Unlike Affection's well-known tap,—
You catch with joy "My Lady's out,"
Though sure she's sick from last night's rout;
The gilded card, well-pleased, you give—
The modish fair-one knows you live.
Let Fancy still the theme pursue,
It whispers, as this CASE you view,
That though the card with slight you throw,
Affection's sweetly bright'ning glow
Shall bid your speaking eyes o'erflow;
You heave the sigh and drop the tear,
And fondly wish my cot was near,
That you might Friendship's call obey,
And there a welcom'd visit pay;
My sister run with haste to meet,
With quick delight my mother greet,
My Woodville, too, serenely gay,
With smiling grace her joy display,

And,

And, ſportive, round our darling boy
Would friſk and bound, and ſkip for joy,
Attentive view your ſpark'ling eye,
And with a baſhful air draw nigh;
While you, perhaps, in him might trace
Some known hereditary grace,
His father's action or his uncle's face:
Our dog would bark his friendly ſound,
And puſs for pleaſure purr around;
While I, my friend, your hand would preſs,
And claſp you to my faithful breaſt,
Where Mem'ry every grace can give
That bids you on her tablet live.

ELIZA.

ST. HERBERT's ISLE.

[St. Herbert's Iſle is diſtinguiſhed among the cluſter of iſlets in the lake of Derwent Water, by having long been the ſolitary reſidence of the hermit whoſe name it bears; the friend of St. Cuthbert, and contemporary with Ida]

SPIRIT of HERBERT! would'ſt thou know
Whoſe feet thy ſolitude invade?
(That deſert iſle, thy home below,
Where yet thy ſainted duſt is laid)

Reſt! reſt! I would with awe explore
Where ſtood thy ſolitary ſhed,
With ſingle mat and turfy floor,
That ne'er received the ſtranger's tread.

O! reſt!—I'll muſe that yon grey ſtone
Was hallowed by thy daily pray'r,
When thou didſt ſeek the heavenly throne
With bended knee and boſom bare;

That here, by Evening's pale blue light,
Thou did'ſt the ſolemn chaunt prolong,
Till roſe the ſtarry hoſt of Night
To catch thy unreſponded ſong.

And oft beneath that rime-bleach'd tree,
That ſtoops to Derwent's gloſſy wave,
O! haply that green bank might be
Thy pillow then, as now thy grave.

Oft mid thoſe boughs of ſilvery hue
Some bird its varied pinions laid,
And round that trunk an inſect crew
Their little life's ſhort voyage made.

But ſummer morn or wint'ry hour
No human pilgrim hailed thine iſle,
There never bloomed one vernal flower
In ſiſter woman's foſtering ſmile.

That dateleſs bark, in old decay,
May tell that many an age has run
Since here, beſide no kindred clay,
Abides thy ſhade, a lonely *one*.

The nations once in vernal bud
Have dropt like leaves far-ſtrown and ſear,
And deep in Time's o'erwhelming flood
Lie empires lapſed, and worlds that were.

But here no change the cycles bring,
The Spirit of each parted year
Glides by unhail'd of living thing—
For Silence guards thy ſepulchre.

Not here the roſy foot of Mirth,
Nor Labour's plodding ſole is traced,
Unfurrowed lies the holy earth,
A dark and never-bloom[a]g waſte.

But oft as with exploring eye
The Stranger hails this ſacred ſod,
So oft be breathes, in whiſper'd ſigh,
A requiem to the Man of God!

E. B.

ODE TO FORTUNE.

A REMONSTRANCE.

SAVE Poverty and pale Diſeaſe,
Say what has life that cannot pleaſe,
If we would join a little ſenſe
To health and cleanly competence?
There are ('tis ſcarce within belief)
Coxcombs and dainty prigs in grief,
Who, though amidſt the joys they live
Which Nature and which Art can give,
Dead to enjoyment, ſtill remain
Dupes to imaginary pain;
By grief their depth of genius meaſure,
Mere blockheads in purſuit of pleaſure!
Dame Fortune, this is all your doing,
Leading theſe happy men to ruin:
'Tis ſaid you're blind, and ſo beſtow
Your favours on theſe men of woe.
You muſt be deaf as well as blind,
To ſuch vile grumblers to be kind,
Or, ſtunn'd by the perpetual cry
Of children riſing ſix feet high,
You'd learn, in future, to diſpenſe
Your ſmiles on men of worth and ſenſe.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A PUN.

A GENTLEMAN meeting an old friend, whom he had not ſeen for a long time, congratulated him on lately coming to the poſſeſſion of a large *landed* eſtate. "There was ſuch a report," replied the other, "but you may depend upon it that it was quite *groundleſs*."

A SIMILE.

There is a bird in the Weſt Indies, who, without having a note of his own, can imitate the notes of any other bird which he has ever heard. There are many ſuch *black* birds in both our univerſities; ſome call them ſcholars and great geniuſes, and others give them the more

familiar appellation of pedants, by which latter name they are more generally known.

JOKE *in a* SPANISH COMEDY

During the abſence of his phyſician, the ſervants of an invalid gentleman are introduced as preſcribing to their maſter. They find that the diſeaſe of the patient ariſes from eating too much of a *hare*, and ingeniouſly order him to take a meſs of *greyhound* broth.

BON MOT *of* VOLTAIRE.

A man of learning was complaining to Voltaire, that few foreigners reliſhed the beauties of Shakeſpeare. Sir, replied the wit, bad tranſlations torment and vex them, and prevent their underſtanding your great dramatiſt. A blind man, Sir, cannot conceive the beauty of a roſe, who only pricks his fingers with the thorns.

BON MOT *againſt* VOLTAIRE.

When on the ſubject of Voltaire's abſurd tranſlation, and abuſe of many paſſages in Shakeſpeare, the inconſiſtency of the Frenchman's conduct was arraigned in converſation, a man of wit obſerved, that Voltaire acted as ſome highwaymen do, rob firſt, and then find ſafety in murdering their prey.

AID *to* CONFESSION.

A Portugueſe cobler uſed to beat his wife moſt unmercifully a few days before his attendance on his confeſſor. A neighbour remonſtrated on his cruelty, and inquired into the cauſe of it. Why, ſays the cobler, I am a great ſinner, but have a very ſhort memory, ſo that I ſhould forget many of my ſins did I not beat my wife regularly before confeſſion; and then I am ſure that ſhe will put me in mind of every one of them.

RETORT UNCOURTEOUS.

A *bas-blue* lady, who was extremely ugly, became editor of the works of a man of genius, deceaſed, with whom ſhe had long been acquainted. On entering this office ſhe deſired a man of wit to write a preface to the book, and exculpate her from any improper connection with the deceaſed writer, as ſhe had heard that ſuch reports prevailed. "Madam," ſays the wag, indignant at her vanity, "inſtead of ſuch a preface, affix your viſage before the work."

REPARTEE *of* LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Some one obſerving to Lord Cheſterfield that the French were a more polite people than the Engliſh, he heſitated very much: the obſerver continued to corroborate his opinion by adding, My lord, the Engliſh confeſs it themſelves. Nay, then, returned the Peer, that confeſſion proves the Engliſh ſuperior in politeneſs.

AN EQUIVOCAL DEFENCE.

An author, as too often happens, was very irritable in his diſpoſition, and very unfortunate in his productions. His tragedy and comedy had both been rejected by the managers of both theatres. I cannot account for this, ſaid the unfortunate bard to his friend; for no one can ſay that my tragedy was a *fad* performance, or that my comedy was a thing to laugh at.

A SCHOLAR *better than her* MASTER.

A pedagogue, who not being contented with the character of a learned, aſpired to that of a facetious perſon, aſked a lady of vivacity what gender *mater* (mother) was. If you mean mine, replied the youth, ſhe is, undoubtedly, of the *feminine* gender; if you aſk me about your own, I ſhould ſay, without heſitation, *common*.

A FATAL DISORDER.

What did Mr. —— die of? aſked a ſimple neighbour. Of a complication of diſorders, replied his friend. How do you deſcribe this complication, my good Sir? He died, rejoined the other, of two phyſicians, an apothecary, and a ſurgeon.

A DOCTRINE WELL-DEFENDED.

A preacher had held forth diffuſely and ingeniouſly upon the doctrine that the Creator of the univerſe had made all things beautiful. A little crooked lawyer met him at the church door, and exclaimed, Well, Doctor, what do you think of my figure; does it correſpond with your tenets of this morning? My friend, replied the preacher, with much gravity, you are handſome, for an hunch-backed man.

BON MOT.

A lady of eaſy virtue declared, before ſome friends, that ſhe continued her profeſſion in order to amaſs money ſufficient to enable her to enter ſome religious houſe. Madam, replied a man of wit, your conduct reminds me of the practice of watermen, who purſue their way to the place of their deſtination with their backs turned towards it.

A PUN *uttered by* MARSHAL TURENNE.

Great men have not unfrequently condeſcended to play on words: Cicero, Shakeſpeare, Julius Cæſar, &c. The French General, deſcribing a cowardly officer, obſerved, that of the faculties of the human mind Capt. —— poſſeſſed but one, and that was *apprehenſion*.

A TURKISH

A TURKISH HYPERBOLE.

Perſons in warm countries certainly poſſeſs powers of imagination ſuperior to perſons in colder climates. The following deſcription of a ſmall room will appear very poetic to an Engliſh reader. "I am now," ſays a Turkiſh ſpy (writing to his employers), "in an apartment ſo little, that the leaſt ſuſpicion cannot enter it."

Original Letters from Sir Andrew Fountaine, and Mr. Carte, the Hiſtorian, to Mr. Thomas Hearne.

"SIR,

"I received, laſt week, your Life of King Alfred, for which I return you many thanks: I have read it with great pleaſure. As for the coin of King Alfred you mention, it may, for ought I know, be of the Great Alfred; though Mr. Walker, in his Life, not only from the cypher, but, as he ſays, *aliis conjecturis motus*, believes it to be of the Northumbrian King. I drew it from his book, and quote him for it; but, till I ſee the coin itſelf, ſhall never believe there is ſuch a one in being, at leaſt I am ſure there never was any ſo large among the Saxon money as Mr. Walker has drawn that and ſome others. The beſt way I can find of judging to what Kings ſeveral coins belong, is from their make and workmanſhip, when the names are the ſame; ſo that if you take this from my Northumbrian Alfred, I ſhall take ſome others from your Great one. Pray, give my humble ſervice to Dr. Hudſon and Mr. Thwaites.

"I am, Sir,

"Your affectionate humble ſervant,

"ANDREW FOUNTAINE."

"*Prince's Court, Weſtminſter,*
"*Oct.* 26, 1728.

"SIR,

"As I know nobody can reſolve me in an enquiry or two that I have to make, I hope you will excuſe the trouble of this application to you.

"The Marquis d'Aubaiſe, a gentleman of a noble family near Niſmes, in Languedoc, and a very valuable and learned man, is drawing up an account of the learned men of that province. Among the reſt, he finds that P. Bernard André, of Tholouſe, was Poet Laureat to Henry VII. and that he died in England. He aſks me particularly after memoirs of his life, and the time of his death, and deſires to know what works he publiſhed or left in M. S. and the particular editions of the former. I find, by a penſion granted to him in 2. Henry VII. that he had lived and read lectures in the univerſity of Oxford, for ſome years, with great ſucceſs; and therefore, probably, ſomething may be found of him in the old accounts and books of the univerſity. As I am perſuaded nothing there eſcapes your ſearch, I would beg the favour of you to acquaint me with what you know of this author, as well as of his works, of which, indeed, I know nothing, except it be the two M. S. hiſtorical poems on the actions of Henry VII. in the Cotton library.

"Having, upon this occaſion, taken the liberty of writing to you, pardon me I mention likewiſe the requeſt of an old Engliſh friend of mine, Mr. Robertſhaw, rector of Amerſham, Bucks. There is a manor annexed to the rectory of the church, and courts uſed to be held there; but Mr. Drake and Dr. Brydges, his predeceſſors, had no court-rolls, and could hold no court. He thinks that one Phillips, who enjoyed it in Oliver's time, kept moſt of them in his hands after he was deprived for ſimony; but he is aſſured, by ſome old pariſhioners, that Mr. Smith (who was predeceſſor to Mr. Drake) held ſome courts; and as his brother, Dr. Smith, of Magdalen college, had all his papers, and (I think) the Doctor left all his to you, he would fain hope that you may have found ſome court-rolls of the ſaid manor among them. It would be an infinite pleaſure to him, if you could aſſure him that any of theſe rolls are ſtill in being.

"I am told you are publiſhing the Red Book of the Exchequer; if you do it by ſubſcription, I ſhould take it as a favour if you will admit me one of your ſubſcribers, and let me know when I may pay in the money.

"My fate has kept me abroad for many years, and out of the way of having the honour of your acquaintance, but nobody has more value for your perſonal merit, or is more truly your moſt humble

"Obedient ſervant,

"THOMAS CARTE."

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS DOBBS's (KING's NORTON), *for the Manufacture of a new Metal, which he denominates Albion Metal.*

THIS metal is intended by the patentee to ſuperſede the uſe of lead in ciſterns, cider-vats, and all other veſſels where it is ſuppoſed to be detrimental to the health. It is compounded of lead and tin; that is to ſay, it is lead lined with tin, ſo that the tin may be always on that ſide which is expoſed to the action of the fluids. The Albion metal is thus made: a bar of lead, or any of its alloys, is to be placed againſt a bar of tin, of equal or unequal thickneſs, and the two metals thus ſituated are to be paſſed through the rollers of a rolling machine, by the action of which they will ſo unite and cohere, as to be capable of being manufactured into any forms. If it be neceſſary to line the lead on both ſides, then the plate or bar of lead is to be placed between two plates or bars of tin, and then paſſed through the rolling preſs. Mr. Dobbs recommends as uſeful, if not neceſſary, that both the lead and the iron rollers ſhould be made pretty hot before the operation is performed.

MR. ROBERT RAINES's (HULL), *for a Method of converting the Fins, Tail, &c. of the Whale Fiſh into Glue.*

The firſt part of this operation conſiſts in cutting the parts to be made uſe of into pieces of about fourteen pounds each: theſe are to be put into boiling water, and kept hot for twelve hours, to extract the greaſe, and other matter which would hinder the converſion of the ſubſtance into glue. They are then to be kept in cold water a conſiderable time, taking care that the water is changed four times; after which, to a ton of fiſhy ſubſtance, in a ſort of bag, add 120 gallons of water, and boil them together twelve hours, when the bag is to be taken out, and with the remainder twenty pounds of alum are to be mixed, while it is ſtill in the copper. Having now ſtood twelve hours, it is to be drawn off into coolers, and laid out on nets to dry, after the manner of common glue.

MR. THOMAS PORTHOUSE's (DURHAM), *for a Machine for hackling Flax and Hemp, and at the ſame Time carding Tow.*

This machine conſiſts, firſt, of a part which Mr. Porthouſe calls jaws, for fixing or holding one end of the handful or parcel of the flax or hemp in a firm manner, whilſt the oppoſite end of the flax, &c. undergoes the ſubſequent operation of hackling. The ſecond part is called a turn-table, on the edge of which the jaws are fixed, for introducing into the machine the handfuls of hemp or flax in the raw ſtate, alſo for changing the ſide of the flax during the operation; and when the parcels of flax become ſufficiently dreſſed for turning them out of, or from, the acting part of the machine, for the purpoſe of allowing the handfuls already dreſſed at one end to be taken out of the jaws, and changed and turned to the contrary end, or replacing them by undreſſed handfuls, as the caſe ſhall require. The next part of the inſtrument is called the porcupine, for dreſſing or ſplitting the fibres of the flax or hemp, and delivering it upon ſmall conical cards, for the purpoſe of carding the ſame, in a manner which is afterwards deſcribed. The fourth conſiſts of conical or bevel-faced cards for receiving the tow from the porcupine, and carding the ſame, which is afterwards collected by rollers, nearly in the ſame manner as from the common carding engine. The laſt part is machinery for giving the requiſite velocity to each of the other parts of the machine.

The drawings attached to this ſpecification exhibit the jaws, which are to be made of caſt iron or other metal, open and ready for receiving the handful of flax or hemp: they alſo ſhew how the flax is fixed into the jaws, ready for the ſubſequent operation of hackling or dreſſing, and how three of theſe jaws are fixed upon the edge or outer rim of the turn-table, at equal diſtances from each other. There are other drawings which, with the aid of what is written, deſcribe the whole operation. Several of the turn-tables are placed at convenient diſtances, and ranged in a circular direction round one common center, for the purpoſe of being acted upon by the porcupines.

The body or barrel of the porcupine is made of wood, and is about nine inches long, and ſix inches diameter, ſtuck or filled with ſteel pins, ſimilar to thoſe uſed in the common hand-hackle, and projecting in radii from the body or barrel of the porcupine, of different lengths and fineneſs, to ſuit the flax or hemp as the dreſſing advances in fineneſs during the operation.

ration. Thoſe pins which are intended to ſtrike the raw flax or hemp in the firſt inſtance, are about two inches in length, and ſet in the barrel or body of the porcupine, at about the ſame diſtance as thoſe uſed in the hand-hackles for flax, &c. of the ſame kind, and gradually increaſe in length and fineneſs round the whole circumference of the barrel or body of the porcupine: the longeſt pins are about a quarter of an inch longer than the ſhorteſt, and the fineſt pins are ſet about the ſame fineneſs as thoſe uſed for finiſhing the ſame kind of flax or hemp by hand. And as the tow is collected upon the pins of the porcupine, the pieces or bars of iron or other metal, called droppers, fall down upon the tow; and as the porcupine revolves round its own axis, theſe droppers, by their own weight, fall down, and gradually puſh the tow from the points of the pins, as they advance in their progreſſive motion round their own axes, but are prevented from falling too far by a plate at each end of the porcupine, in which the ends of the droppers ſlide. Here is a figure ſhewing the plate, the grooves, and dropper, taking down and puſhing off the tow, and the dropper reſtored to its place, and leaving the pins at liberty for acting in the hemp.

We cannot follow the patentee through his whole deſcription, for the want of plates, to illuſtrate the ſubject. Thoſe who wiſh for more particular information on the ſubject, may be referred to the ſpecification, in which every thing will be found fully explained.

MR. EDWARD STEERS's (TEMPLE), *for an Engine producing a Force by the Impetus which the Parts of a fluid Body have to an equal Altitude.*

This invention is ſaid to contain a new method of giving activity to a body of water or other liquid contained in it, ſo as to produce a force ariſing from a well-known property of the preſſure of liquids in all directions, which may be conveniently applied to the purpoſe of working machinery. The method conſiſts in ſuddenly producing or increaſing an inequality in the altitude of the parts of the fluid body contained in the engine, by the deſcent and aſcent of a pipe, cylinder, or other veſſel, capable of holding a liquid, by either turning on a hollow projection, joint, or water-way, which connects it with another cylinder or veſſel, or by turning in an orifice of the other cylinder or veſſel, or by having a flexible pipe or ſliding pipe (ſimilar to the joints of a teleſcope) or other water-way, connecting it with the other cylinder or veſſel, ſo that it can be raiſed and lowered.

The weight of the pipe, which is made to aſcend and deſcend, can be balanced, therefore the power neceſſary to raiſe and lower it is no more than what is ſufficient to turn a balance. "Since then," ſays the patentee, "the power neceſſary to produce the force is but little, while the force produced is very great, I am of opinion that the engine may be made to continue its action by its own energy; for I think a part of the force produced may be made to ſupply the producing power, by means of the cog-wheels."

Obſervations.—We ſuſpect Mr. Steers is too ſanguine in his expectations of the productive powers of this invention: we underſtand perfectly the principle and theory on which it is founded, but the weight of the water in the pipe will prevent its being raiſed or lowered ſo eaſily as he expects.

MR. ABRAHAM UNDERDOWN's (SPA-FIELDS), *for a Mode of making Flour without Grain.*

We ſhall preſent our readers with a deſcription of Mr. Underdown's invention in his own words:—"I take turnips, potatoes, parſnips, white-beet, and Jeruſalem artichokes, and grind or grate them fine: I then put the ſubſtance into water, and let it remain there ſeveral hours; I then ſtrain off the water, and add freſh water in quantity ſufficient to cover the ſubſtance; which proceſs I continue to repeat until the water pours off quite clear. Then I ſtrain and preſs the water from the vegetable ſubſtance, which I then dry on a kiln, or other proper convenience. When the ſubſtance is quite dry I grind it in a corn or other proper mill, until it becomes fine flour. Either of the above vegetables alone, or any two or more of them mixed together, and prepared as before ſpecified, will anſwer the purpoſe. The foregoing deſcription is for the making coarſe or common flour: when I make fine or beſt flour, I pare or peel the rind off the vegetables before I grind or grate them."

Obſervations.—The patentee would have done well to have pointed out the important uſes to which this patent flour, made without corn, is applicable.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

CHEMISTRY.

ONE of the moſt inſtructive and important parts of geology, ſays Mr. Hatchet in his "*Obſervations on the Change of ſome of the proximate Principles of Vegetables into Bitumen*," is the ſtudy of the ſpontaneous alterations by which bodies, formerly appertaining to the organized kingdoms of nature, have, after the loſs of the vital principle, become gradually converted into foſſil ſubſtances. In ſome caſes, this converſion is ſo complete as to deſtroy all traces of previous organic arrangement; but in others the original texture and form have been more or leſs preſerved, though the ſubſtances themſelves are decidedly mineral. Some of theſe extraneous foſſils retain part of their original principles, whilſt others can only be regarded as caſts or impreſſions. Mr. Hatchet ſelects from the animal kingdom, as examples, among others, the foſſil ivory, which retains its cartilage; the bones in the Gibraltar rock, conſiſting of little more than the earthy part or phoſphate of lime. The vegetable kingdom has likewiſe produced many ſtriking inſtances; and animal petrifactions are commonly of a calcareous nature, but vegetable petrifactions are generally ſiliceous.

Mr. Hatchet's main object, in this paper, is to adduce ſome proofs, that the bituminous ſubſtances are derived from the organized kingdoms of nature, and eſpecially from vegetable bodies. The chemical characters of the pure or unmixed bitumens, ſuch as naptha, mineral tar, &c. are, in certain reſpects, ſo different from thoſe reſins and other inſpiſſated juices of recent vegetables, that, had the former never occurred but in a ſeparate and unmixed ſtate, no poſitive inference could have been drawn from their properties, in proof of their vegetable origin.

Inſtances are produced to ſhew that foſſil animal ſubſtances form a ſeries, commencing with ſuch as are ſcarcely different from thoſe which are recent, and terminating in productions which have totally loſt all traces of organization.

Similar inſtances are afforded by the vegetable kingdom: the three examples cited in this paper are, 1. The ſubmarine foreſt at Sutton, on the coaſt of Lincolnſhire, the timber of which has not ſuffered any very apparent change in its vegetable characters: 2. The ſtrata of bituminous wood, called Bovey coal, found at Bovey, in Devon; which exhibits a ſeries of gradations, from the moſt perfect ligneous texture, to a ſubſtance nearly approaching the characters of pit-coal, and, on that account, diſtinguiſhed by the name of ſtone-coal: 3. The varieties of pit-coal, ſo abundant in many parts of this country, in which almoſt every appearance of vegetable has been deſtroyed.

Theſe examples appear to form the extremities and centre of the ſeries, but as the proceſs of carbonization, and formation of bitumen, has not taken place in the firſt inſtance, and as theſe effects have proceeded to the ultimate degree in the laſt, it ſeems moſt proper to ſeek for information, and for poſitive evidence, in the ſecond example, which appears to be the mean point, exhibiting effects of natural operations, by which bitumen and coal, have been imperfectly and partially formed, without the abſolute obliteration of the original vegetable characters.

A conſiderable part of this paper is taken up in deſcribing a remarkable *ſchiſtus* found by Sir Joſeph Banks, in the courſe of a tour through Iceland, near one of the great ſpouting ſprings. The ſingularity of this ſubſtance is, that a great part of it conſiſts of leaves of alder interpoſed between the different *lamellæ*, in an apparently half-charred ſtate, retaining diſtinctly the form of leaves, and the arrangement of the fibres.

In analyſing 250 grains of this ſchiſtus the products were as follow:

	Grains
Water	42.50
Oily bitumen	7.50
Mixed gas	23.75
Charcoal	54.25
Silica	98.00
Oxide of iron	6.00
Alumina	15
	247.00

But the water and vegetable matter being extraneous, the real compoſition of the ſchiſtus is ſilica, alumina, and oxide of iron, and therefore it belongs to the family of argillaceous ſchiſtus; but the proportion of ſilica is more conſiderable than has been found in thoſe hitherto ſubjected to chemical analyſis. From this Mr. Hatchet was led to examine and analyſe the Bovey coal, found in ſtrata, compoſed of wood, or trunks of trees, which have completely

loſt

loſt their cylindrical form, and are perfectly flattened, as if they had been ſubjected to an immenſe degree of preſſure. It is commonly of a chocolate-brown; its quality and texture are various in different ſtrata; from ſome of theſe, it is obtained in the form of flat pieces, three or four feet in length, reſembling boards, and is called board coal. Others have an oblique, wavy, and undulating texture, and have a ſtrong reſemblance to the roots of trees, from which, they have, probably, been formed. From 200 grains of the latter were obtained:

Water	60
Oily Bitumens	21
Charcoal	90
Mixed gaſſes	29
	200

The charcoal reſembled that which is made of recent vegetables, and by incineration, about four grains of yellowiſh aſhes were left, which conſiſted of alumina, iron, and ſilica; but neither in the Bovey coal, nor in the leaves of the Iceland ſchiſtus was there the ſmalleſt trace of alkali.

After a minute and accurate deſcription and analyſis of the bitumen from Bovey coal, it is inferred by Mr. Hatchet that it is a peculiar and hitherto unknown ſubſtance, which is partly in the ſtate of vegetable reſin, and partly in that of the bitumen called aſphaltum, the reſin being in the largeſt proportion, as 100 grains of it afforded:

Reſin	55
Aſphaltum	41
Earthy reſiduum	3
	99

Thus we have an inſtance of a ſubſtance being found under circumſtances which conſtitute a foſſil, although the characters of it appertain partly to the vegetable, and partly to the mineral kingdom.

From other experiments detailed by this ingenious gentleman we learn that the action of alkohol on the bitumens is very ſlight, and that the ſmall portion of extract, which may be thus obtained from them is petroleum; and he alſo infers that bituminous ſubſtances owe their origin to the organized kingdoms of nature, eſpecially to that of vegetables.

Time alone does not reduce animal or vegetable bodies to the ſtate of foſſils. There are examples of whole foreſts which have been ſubmerged prior to any tradition, and which nevertheleſs, completely retain their ligneous characters. Other cauſes and agents muſt therefore have been required to form the varieties of coal, and other bituminous ſubſtances. In ſome inſtances, as in the formation of Bovey-coal, theſe cauſes ſeem to have acted partially and imperfectly, while, in the formation of the greater part of the pit-coals, their operation has been extenſive and complete.

In the pit-coals, the mineral characters predominate, and the principal veſtige of their real origin ſeems to be bitumen, for the preſence of carbon in the ſtate of oxide, cannot alone be conſidered as deciſive. Bitumen, therefore, with the exuviæ and impreſſions ſo commonly found in the accompanying ſtrata, muſt be regarded as proofs in favour of the origin of pit-coal from organized bodies; and conſidering the general facts, which have been long obſerved, together with thoſe lately adduced reſpecting the Bovey-coal, and the ſubſtance found with it, we ſeem to have evidence, that bitumen has been produced by the modification of ſome of the proximate principles of vegetables, and eſpecially reſin; and Mr. Hatchet gives to the Bovey-coal the name of *Retinaſphaltum*, (from ῥητίνη, reſin; and ἄσφαλτος, bitumen) a word by which a full definition of its nature is conveyed.

In the month of June laſt, a paper was laid before this Society by SMITHSON TENNANT, Eſq. containing an account "*Of two Metals, found in the black Powder remaining after the Solution of Platina.*" Prior to his deſcription of the analyſis of this black powder, he ſays it was obtained from very pure platina, that had been previouſly freed from the ſand and other impurities generally mixed with it, ſo that it muſt have been obtained from the grains of platina. It had the appearance of plumbago, but its ſpecific gravity was greater being about 10.7. This powder readily unites with lead; but with ten times its own weight, the compound when melted, has not much fluidity.

In the analyſis of the black powder, Mr. Tennant made uſe of an alkaline ſolution, and an acid ſolution: the former contained the oxide of a volatile metal and a ſmall proportion of the other metal. If this ſolution be kept ſome weeks, the latter metal ſeparates ſpontaneouſly from it, in the form it, in the form of thin flakes of a dark colour.

The acid ſolution alſo contains both metals, but principally that which Mr. Tennant calls by the name of the *Iridium*,

from the ſtriking variety of colours which it gives while diſſolving in marine acid. The other metal he calls *oſmium*, from its ſmell, which is one of its moſt diſtinguiſhing characters, and which ariſes from the extrication of a very volatile metallic oxide: this may be expelled from the alkali by any acid, and obtained in ſolution with water by diſtillation. The oxide of oſmium may be obtained in a ſmall quantity, but in a more concentrated ſtate, by diſtilling with nitre the original black powder, procured from the platina. In its concentrated ſtate, this oxide ſtains the ſkin of a dark colour, which cannot be effaced, and its moſt ſtriking teſt is an infuſion of galls, which produces a purple colour, that ſoon turns to a vivid blue. By this mean, the preſence of both metals may be obſerved, when the two are mixed together. The ſolution of the *iridium*, is not altered by being mixed with the oxide of oſmium, but on adding an infuſion of galls, the red colour of the firſt is inſtantaneouſly taken away, and ſoon after the purple and blue colour of the latter appears.

The oxide of oſmium becomes of a dark colour with alcohol: the ſame effect is produced by either. It appears to part with its oxygen to all the metals excepting gold and platina. When diſſolved in water and ſhaken with mercury, it ſoon loſes its ſmell; and the metal combining with the mercury, forms a perfect amalgam.

The next paper read to the Society, was by Dr. WOLLASTON, entitled, "*On a new Metal found in crude Platina.*"

Dr. Wollaſton, aware that M. Deſcotils had aſcribed the red colour of certain precipitates and ſalts of platina, to the preſence of a new metal, and being appriſed of the diſcoveries made by Mr. Tennant, which we have juſt deſcribed, nevertheleſs, conceived that the more ſoluble parts of this mineral might be deſerving of further examination; the reſult of which, is the diſcovery of another metal, which he diſtinguiſhes by the name of *rhodium*, on account of the roſe-colour of a dilute ſolution of the ſalts containing it. The experiments made by this gentleman are minutely deſcribed, and may be readily repeated by practical chemiſts; and from theſe he concludes that the metallic ſubſtance which was about a year and a half ago offered for ſale, by the name of *palladium*, is contained in the ore of platina; and he thinks it is not unlikely, that this may have been a conſtituent part of ſome of the compounds obtained by Mr. Chenevix, which may have miſled him into the ſuppoſition that he had formed palladium. For Dr. Wollaſton has made many attempts to unite pure platina with mercury, but without ſucceſs. Beſides upon comparing the ſpecific gravity of palladium (11.8) with that of mercury or of platina, he was always ſtrongly inclined to doubt the poſſibility of its being compoſed of theſe metals, becauſe in no inſtance is the ſpecific gravity of a compound leſs than that of its lighteſt ingredient. For this and other reaſons, Dr. Wollaſton conſiders the palladium as a ſimple metal.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

"An Act for eſtabliſhing and maintaining a permanent additional Force for the Defence of the Realm, and to provide for augmenting his Majeſty's regular Forces, and for the gradual Reduction of the Militia of England. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 56." (Paſſed June 29, 1804.

(Continued from p. 265 of the laſt Number.)

TO prevent the evils attendant upon parochial ballots, it is, by this Act, directed, that a permanent additional force, for the defence of the realm, ſhall be raiſed by the different counties, according to the population of each; and the numbers ſpecifically appointed in the Act, are to be procured by bounties, to be paid by the reſpective pariſhes, and not by the oppreſſive courſe of a ballot, as under Mr. Addington's Act.

The following are the clauſes moſt generally intereſting in this Act:—

From and after the 13th of July, the militia ſhall be gradually reduced, in each of the counties in England, to the original quotas.

No man ſhall be ballotted, or be enrolled to ſerve, in the militia, in which the number ſhall exceed or amount to ſuch original quota, until the militia ſhall be reduced.

But

But if the number shall be less than the original quota, then a number sufficient to complete such quota shall first be raised and enrolled in the militia.

It shall not be lawful for any church-warden or overseer, or any other person, to make, raise, or levy any rate, or any subscription, or sum of money, or to give, advance, or promise any sum of money, for the purpose of inducing any person to enlist as a volunteer, in the additional force; and if they pay or promise any bounty, other than such as shall be allowed and paid by, or under his Majesty's regulations in that behalf, they are to forfeit twenty pounds. But any overseer of the poor rates may advance, for the subsistence of any man during his march to the place of rendezvous, not exceeding two shillings per day, which shall be repaid to such overseer by the officer appointed for receiving such men.

Such bounty as his Majesty shall direct, not exceeding three-fourth parts of the bounty, that shall be allowed by his Majesty, for recruiting the infantry for general service, shall be paid in respect of every man raised under this Act, out of any duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes; and such bounty shall be in lieu of all allowances to which any man might be entitled under the former Act.

In every case in which the number of men required shall not be provided, or shall not be approved, the parish shall become subject to the payment of the sum of twenty pounds,* by way of fine.

Every man shall be attested in like manner, and by such persons, as any man may be attested for the regular forces.

None of the said men, to be raised by this act, shall be compelled to serve out of the United Kingdom, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, unless they voluntarily enlist for general service.

No part of the force to be raised under this Act, except such only as shall have enlisted for general service, shall remain embodied for more than six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

The penalty of twenty pounds for each private man certified to be deficient, shall be assessed on the parishes which shall have made default.

But no penalties assessed on any parish, according to this act, shall be paid out of the poor's rates; but by a separate, distinct, and special rate, and shall be levied as any rate for the relief of the poor. But every person serving in any volunteer or yeomanry corps, and every person serving, or who shall during the present war have served, either personally or by substitute, in the militia or any additional force, whose assessment to the poor shall not exceed, in annual value, twenty pounds, shall be wholly exempt from such rate; and every such person whose assessment shall be made on any such property, exceeding in annual value as aforesaid such sum of twenty pounds, shall, by reason of such service, be exempt as to such property to the amount of such sum of twenty pounds, and be rated only to the amount by which such property shall exceed such annual sum of twenty pounds.

* This is a fine of 20l. for every man wanting.

"An Act to exempt from Duties on Export all Linens of the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 57." (Passed June 29, 1804.)

As the interests of the empire require that every practicable encouragement should be given to the linen manufactures thereof, this statute directs that no duty whatever shall be payable on the export of any linen of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, but that the same may be exported free to any place whatsoever.

"An Act to indemnify Solicitors, Attornies, and others, who have neglected to enter Certificates within the Time limited by an Act of 37 Geo. 3, (cap. 90) and to amend so much of the said Act as relates to the entering such Certificates, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 59." (Passed June 29, 1804.)

The amendment contained in this Act is, that, instead of before the end of Michaelmas Term, the attornies may enter their certificates at any time before the commencement of Hilary Term then next following.

"An Act to prevent the counterfeiting of Silver Coin issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, called Dollars, and Silver Coin which may be issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, called Tokens; and to prevent the bringing into the United Kingdom, or uttering any counterfeit Dollars or Tokens, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 71." (Passed July 10, 1804.)

The coining or counterfeiting of the above, or assisting therein, is made felony, and transportation for seven years, as also the bringing into the kingdom any such counterfeit dollars or tokens.

And if any person shall utter or tender in payment, or give in exchange, or pay or put off to any person, any such false or counter-

counterfeit dollar or token, knowing the same to be false or counterfeited, every person so offending shall suffer six months imprisonment, and find sureties for his good behaviour for six months more, after such imprisonment; convicted of a second offence, the imprisonment is to be for two years, and the sureties for the good behaviour for two years more: and if convicted a third time, felony and transportation for seven years.

Persons having in their possession, without lawful excuse to be proved by themselves, a greater number than five of such counterfeit dollars or tokens, are, on conviction (before one Justice, who is to cause the same to be destroyed), to forfeit not more than 5l. nor less than 40s. for each, half to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish.

One Justice may, on suspicion declared on oath, issue a warrant to search suspected places for counterfeit dollars, and implements of coining, &c.

"An Act to enable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of Great Britain to issue Exchequer Bills on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been, or shall be granted by Parliament, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1804, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 73." (Passed July 10, 1804.)

These Exchequer Bills are, in like manner as former ones, to bear an interest not exceeding 3½d. *per cent. per annum.*

"An Act for enabling Subjects of foreign States to enlist as Soldiers in his Majesty's Service, and for enabling his Majesty to grant Commissions to Subjects of foreign States, to serve as Officers or Engineers, under certain Restrictions, and to indemnify all Persons who may have advised his Majesty to enlist any such Soldiers, or grant any such Commissions as aforesaid, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 75." (Passed July 14 1804.)

This Act, the object of which is obvious, is to remain in force only during the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

"An Act to render valid certain Marriages solemnized in certain Churches and public Chapels, in which Banns had not usually been published before or at the Time of passing an Act, made in the twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, 'An Act for the better preventing of clandestine Marriages, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 77." (Passed July 14, 1804.)

As divers churches and chapels have been erected within England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, which have been duly consecrated, and divers marriages have been solemnized therein since the passing of the Marriage Acts of 26 Geo. 2, cap. 33, and 21 Geo. 3, cap. 53; but, by reason that in such churches and chapels banns of matrimony had not usually been published before or at the time of passing the first, such marriages have been or may be deemed to be void, it is enacted, that all marriages already solemnized, or to be solemnized before the twenty-fifth day of March, 1805, shall be valid, and the ministers who have solemnized such marriages indemnified, and the registers of such marriages are to be received as evidence.

But the registers of all marriages solemnized in any public chapels, which are hereby enacted to be valid, shall, within fourteen days next after the said twenty-fifth day of March, 1805, be removed to the parish church of the parish; or if an extra-parochial place, then to the parish church next adjoining.

"An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom; and for preventing Accumulation of Arrears in the payments out of the Civil List Revenues, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 80." (Passed July 20, 1804.)

The yearly revenue of 900,000l. granted to his Majesty out of the consolidated fund, having, from various causes, become inadequate to the purposes for which the grants were made, this Act grants to his Majesty, during his life, over and besides the said sum, the further revenue of 60,000l. out of the consolidated fund.

And for preventing accumulation of arrears on the civil list, without the knowledge of Parliament, it is enacted, that whenever any of the classes shall have become in arrear more than two quarters, the Lords of the Treasury shall cause an account of such arrear, and the classes on which the same shall have arisen, to be laid before the House of Commons, within one month after the same shall have arisen, if Parliament shall be then sitting, or if Parliament shall not then be sitting, within fourteen days after the next sitting.

"An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the Use and Purposes therein mentioned, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 81." (Passed July 20, 1804.)

These Exchequer Bills are to bear an interest of 3½d. *per cent. per diem*, in like manner as other Bills.

"A

" An Act to obviate certain Inconveniencies which have been experienced in the Accountant General's Office in the Court of Chancery, in the Execution of an Act made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for granting a Contribution on the Profits ariſing from Property, Profeſſions, Trades, and Offices, 44 Geo 3, cap. 82." (Paſſed July 20, 1804.)

As this Act relates to the management of the buſineſs in the Accountant General's office, in regard to the property tax, its clauſes are not of ſufficient general intereſt to be noticed in this Magazine.

" An Act for regulating the Appointment of Commiſſioners to act in the Execution of an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for granting to his Majeſty a Contribution on the Profits ariſing from Property, Profeſſions, Trades, and Offices, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 83." (Paſſed July 20, 1804.

This Act relates to the commiſſioners perſonally, in reſpect to the courſe of their proceedings, and is, therefore, to the public in general, of very little intereſt.

" An Act to permit certain Perſons in the Office of Ordnance, and the Quarter Maſter General, to ſend and receive Letters free from the Duty of Poſtage, and to enable the Board of Ordnance, the Adjutant General, the Quarter Maſter General, and Barrack Maſter General, to authorize Perſons in their Offices to ſend Letters free from the ſaid Duty, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 84." (Paſſed July 20, 1804.)

This Act relates alſo to official regulations, the policy of which is obvious, and ſufficiently explained by the title.

" An Act to amend an Act paſſed in the Thirty ninth and Fortieth Years of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, 'An Act for ſettling Diſputes that may ariſe between Maſters and Workmen engaged in the Cotton Manufacture in that Part of Great Britain called England,' 44 Geo 3, cap. 87." (Paſſed July 20, 1804.)

This Act relates chiefly to the mode of adjuſting differences between the maſters and workmen, by enabling the reſpective parties to refer the points in diſpute to the equitable determination of a Juſtice of the Peace, or ſome indifferent arbitrators, and it is merely intereſting to thoſe who are engaged in the buſineſs.

" An Act for explaining and Amending ſeveral Acts relating to Hackney-coaches employed as Stage-Coaches, and for indemnifying the Owners of Hackney-coaches who have omitted to take out Licences, purſuant to an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 88." (Paſſed July 20, 1804.)

The commiſſioners for hackney coaches are, by this Act, authorized to grant licences to ſuch hackney coaches as they ſhall deem fit to ply as ſtage-coaches to and from the villages near the metropolis, and they are not to be ſubject to any other duty, or to take out any other licence under the general Stage-Coach Act.*

* This Act became neceſſary from the numerous informations which had been laid againſt the ſhort ſtages, by common informers, for not being licenſed, and paying duty as long ſtage-coaches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted* FREE of EXPENCE.

BIOGRAPHY.

ORIGINAL Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, King of Pruſſia, his Family, his Court, his Miniſters, his Academies, and his Literary Friends; by M. Thiebault. 2 vols. 8vo.

COMMERCE.

The Merchant's Aſſiſtant; containing every Information on the Commerce of London with the principal Places in Europe; calculating Exchanges, Arbitrations of Exchanges, Operations in the Price, Import, and Export, of Bullion; Diviſion of all Foreign Weights, and of the Meaſures of Corn, &c. compared with the Engliſh Standard; by Chriſtopher Duboſt. 7s boards.

DRAMA.

The School for Reform; or, How to rule a Huſband; a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written by Thomas Morton 2s 6d.

To Marry, or Not to Marry; a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written by Mrs. Inchbald.

The Honeſt Soldier; a Comedy; written by the late J. H. Colls. 3s.

Too

Too many Cooks; a Musical Farce, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written by James Kenny. 1s. 6d.

The Natural Son; a Tragedy; written by James Mason. 3s.

The English Fleet in 1342; an historical Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written by Thomas Dibdin. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

An Attempt to adapt Sacred History to the Capacities of Children; by R. Burgh, M.A. 1s.

HISTORY.

The Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History of Hindostan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1803. 8vo. 13s. boards.

The History of the Peloponnesian War, translated from the Greek of Thucydides; to which are added, Three Preliminary Discourses, by William Smith, D.D. Dean of Chester; Fourth Edition; to which is now first prefixed, the Life and Character of the Translator, and his Portrait, elegantly engraved, taken from an Original Painting, and with Two Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. Baynes.

LAW.

The Trial at Large of Colonel Robert Pasfingham and John Edwards, for a Conspiracy against George Townshend Forrester, Esq.; before Lord Ellenborough, February 1805; by Robert Johnson, Esq. 1s.

MEDICAL.

A Report of the Progress of Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal; by John Schoolbred. 2s.

An Examination of that Part of the Evidence relative to Cow Pox, which was delivered to a Committee of the House of Commons by two of the Surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital; with Remarks on inoculated Small Pox; by W. R. Rogers; with a coloured Engraving. 2s.

A practical Treatise on the Efficacy and Safety of Stizolobium, or Cowheige (the Dolichos Pruriens of Linnæus), internally administered in Diseases occasioned by Worms; the ninth edition, considerably enlarged; by William Chamberlaine. 3s.

MILITARY.

A Chart of comparative Rank between the Army, Navy, Marines, Ordnance, Artillery, Engineers, Militia, Medical Staff, Governors, and the East India Company's Military, Fiscal, and Commercial, Appointments; the whole coloured; distinguishing Commissions from the King. 15s.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial on the Conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Rollo Gillespie, of the 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, held at Colchester in June and July 1804. 3s.

MISCELLANIES.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Third and concluding Part of the Fifth Volume. 4to. 7s. 6d. boards.

A Letter from Philodiddle to the Public on the Management of the Opera. 1s.

Remarks on the late Address of William Baker, Esq. M.P. to the Freeholders of the County of Hertford. 6d.

The London Register, Historical, Political, and Literary. 8vo. vol. I. (to be continued Quarterly) 8s. 6d. boards.

Censura Literaria; containing Titles and Abstracts of scarce Books, original Disquisitions, and Articles of Literary Biography; partly in Imitation of the Plan of Oldy's British Librarian. No. I. (to be continued occasionally) 2s. 6d.

Patriotic Fund; The Second Report of the Committee, containing Minutes of their Proceedings from 1st of March, 1804, to to March 1, 1805. 2s.

The First Part of the Strictures on the Practice and Conduct of Attornies, and other Public Characters, &c. &c.; by Robert Holloway, Gent. 3s.

Observations on Charity Schools, Female Friendly Societies, and other Subjects connected with the Ladies' Committee (to which Committee the Work is with Permission dedicated); by Catherine Cappe. 4s. 6d.

Observations on Lord Castlereagh's Speech, 19th July, 1804; and on the State of the East India Company's Affairs. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Rev. George Burder, occasioned by his Sermon on Lawful Amusements, preached January 10, 1805. 1s.

A Dissertation on the best Means of Civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India, and of diffusing the Christian Religion throughout the Eastern World; by the Rev. William Cockburn. 4s.

This Dissertation gained the Prize given to the University of Cambridge by the Rev. Claud Buchannan, Vice President of the College at Calcutta.

An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation by Luther; the Work which obtained the Prize on this Question, proposed by the National Institute of France, "What has been the Influence of the Reformation by Luther on the Political Situation of the States of Europe, and on the Progress of Knowledge;" by C. Villers; translated by B. Lambert. 8vo. 9s. boards.

NAVAL.

The Transport's Monitor; being a Practical Treatise on the Duties of Masters of Transports, Victuallers, &c.; by Henry Abbott, Agent. 6s. 6d. boards.

NOVELS.

The Sports of the Genii; by Mrs. John Hunter; embellished with Fourteen Engravings. 4to.

Confessions of the Nun of St. Omers, a Tale; by Charlotte Dacre, better known by the Name of Rosa Matilda. 3 vols. 13. 6d. sewed.

Donalda; or, the Witches of Glencheil; a Romance. 2 vols. 10s.

PHILOSOPHY.

PHILOSOPHY.

Volume the Fifth, including the Nineteenth Part, of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

POLITICAL.

Thoughts on the Object of the Foreign Subsidy; by John Wheatley, Esq. 1s 6d.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Great Britain, during the latter Part of the Year 1788 and the Beginning of 1789. 3s.

Parallele de la Conduit du Gouvermens Britannique et Espagnol. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thoughts on the alarming State of the Circulation, and of the Means of redressing Pecuniary Grievances in Ireland; by the Earl of Lauderdale. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Hints to the Manufacturers of Great Britain on the Consequences of the Irish Union, and the System since pursued of borrowing in England for the Service of Ireland. 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

An Epistle to James Barry, Esq.; containing Strictures on some of the Works of that celebrated Artist; by Francis Burroughs, Esq. 3s. 6d.

A Poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East; which obtained Mr. Buchannan's Prize; by Charles Grant, M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge. 3s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Letter to John Clayton, the Elder, occasioned by his counter and impartial Statement; by Obadiah Christian, one of the People called Quakers. 6d.

An Address to Lord Teignmouth, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, occasioned by his Address to the Clergy of the Church of England; by a Clergyman. 1s.

Letters occasioned by a Pamphlet recently published by Rowland Hill, A.M. intitled "A Warning to Professors;" containing Observations on the Nature and Tendency of Public Amusements, &c.; by D. W. Harvey, Esq. 2s.

A connected and Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church; in Sermons preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, at the Lecture of the late Right Rev. William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester; by Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

A Fast Sermon preached at Bath, February 20, 1805, by the Rev. Edward Poulett. 1s

War inconsistent with Christianity; a Fast Sermon, preached May 25, 1804, and February 20, 1805, being the Twelfth Year of the present War; by the Rev. R. Warner; the Fourth Edition, with large Additions. 2s.

A second Serious Exhortation to attend Public Worship on the Lord's Day. 12mo. 38 Pages.

A View of the Objection of Mr. Gibbon, that our Lord foretold his Second Coming, which has not proved to be agreeable to Experience; chiefly intended as a Specimen of the true Method of ascertaining the genuine Meaning of the New Testament; by N. Nesbet, M.A. 1s. 6d.

The fatal Use of the Sword considered, in a Sermon preached at Birmingham on the last Fast Day; by the Rev. Spencer Madan. 1s.

A View of Religion; by Hannah Adams; a new Edition, with Additions; to which is prefixed, an Essay on Truth; by Andrew Fuller. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Pastoral Cautions; an Address to the late Mr. Thomas Hopkins, when ordained Pastor of the Church in Eagle-street, Red Lion-square; now published and enlarged; by Abraham Booth. 1s.

The Divine Visitations considered, in a Sermon preached on the last Fast Day. 1s.

Sermons, chiefly designed to recommend the practical Morality of the Gospel, and intended for the Use of Family Devotion; by a Layman. 8vo. 5s. boards. Baynes.

The Rev. Adam Clarke's new and considerably enlarged Edition of Claude Fleury's History of the Ancient Israelites, with an Account of their Manners, Customs, &c.; with a Life and fine Portrait of Claude Fleury. 12mo. 4s. 6d. extra-boards. Baynes.

Archbishop Leighton's whole Works, Vols. I. II. III (to be completed in Four Vols.) elegantly printed, with a fine Portrait, Life, &c.; by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton. 8vo. 7s. per vol. Baynes.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Selection of Views of Bath, Bristol, Malvern, Cheltenham, and Weymouth, with Descriptions; No. I. (to be continued Monthly, and be comprized in Twelve Numbers. 1l. 1s.

The Costume of Great Britain, in a Series of Coloured Engravings; the Subjects collected and executed, and the Descriptions written, by W. H. Pyne; No. I. containing Five Plates (to be continued every three Months, and be comprized in Twelve Numbers). 15s.

Just Imported by Dulau and Co.

Delle Assiverazioni Maritime del lav. A. Baldasseroni, 2d. ediz. Nuovamente Riordinata, accrocintae corretta, 5 vol. 4to. Liv. 4l. 10s.

Traité de Fortification Souterraine, suivi de Quartre Mémoires sur la Mines, par Mouzé. 4to. Fig. 1l. 11. 6d.

Resultats du Expériences sur la Carotte et le Panair formant le No 1er. du Repertoire l'Agriculture, par Francois, 12mo. b. 4s.

Quatre vol. du Mémoires Secrets sur la Russia. 7s.

Code Civil du Francois. 8vo. 7s. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Zoologie Universelle; ou, Histoire Naturelle du Quadrupidu, par Ray, avec Supplement, par Jaussiret. 4to. b. 1l. 1s.

Le Voyageur de la Jeuneſſe dans la Quatre Parties du Monde, par Hanchard. 6 vol. 12mo. Fig. 1l. 10s.

Mémoire d'un Témoin de la Révolution, par Rálly, amien maire de Paris. 7 vol. 8vo. 18s.

Recherches ſur le Tems le Plus Recule de l'Uſage des Voutes, chez les Amiens, par M. L. D—s. 8vo. 1s 6d.

Suite des Galerie du Palais Royal—de Florence—du Muſée Francois—du Cour de Peinture—du Liliacies—du Annales du Muſée—du Muſée des Monumens, par Le Noir—du Manuel du Muſée—de l'Encyclopidie Méthodique, 69 livraiſon—du Cour de Literaire, par Lahaye, 13 et 14 vol.—du Viu et Ouvrages du Peintre, par Landon, 4to. et autre Grands Ouvrages á Gravure, pour luquels Dulau and Co. prennent des ſoufcriptione.

Repertoire du Théâtre Francois; ou, Recuil des Tragédie et Comédie Reſtées au Théatre depuis Rotrou, pour Faire Súite aux Editione de Corneille, Moliere, Racine, Regnard, Crebillon and Voltaire, avec des notice ſur chaque Auteur et Lexamen de chaque Pièce, par Petitot, 18 vol. 8vo. Fig. 9l. 9s. —Do. pap. velin, premiere épauvre 18l. 18s.

L'Antidote, Journal Politique, Introduction, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. ARTHUR YOUNG intends in future to publiſh his valuable Agricultural Journal, the Annals of Agriculture, quarterly inſtead of monthly. The Numbers will appear on the firſt days of June, September, December, and March, of every year, making one volume annually of original agricultural information, which muſt be invaluable to every practical farmer and man of landed property in the *Britiſh* empire. The monthly publications of this work already extend to forty-three volumes; and the whole forms a complete library of agricultural knowledge.

The moſt ſtriking feature in the literary intelligence of the current month, has been the ſuſpenſion of the Printing Trade, owing to a demand of increaſed wages on the part of the Preſſmen. It has, in conſequence, been with great difficulty that the Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine has been able to prepare it for publication at the uſual time.

A new edition of Mr. PILKINGTON'S Dictionary of Painters, edited by Mr. FUSELI, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of the Poems of Oſſian, containing the Poetical Works of JAMES MACPHERSON, Eſq. in Proſe and Verſe, with Notes and Illuſtrations by MALCOLM LAING, Eſq. in two volumes octavo, printed by Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, is nearly ready for publication.

The Poems of Oſſian are to be further illuſtrated by the publication of the Report of the Highland Society of Scotland, reſpecting the authenticity of theſe Poems, drawn up by HENRY MACKENZIE, Eſq. This work will form one volume octavo, with *fac-ſimiles* of ancient Gaelic MSS.

An Account of the Life and Writings of JAMES BEATTIE, L.L.D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mariſchall College and Univerſity of Aberdeen, by Sir WILLIAM FORBES, of Pitſligo, Bart. one of the Executors to Dr. Beattie, including many of his Original Letters, is in a conſiderable ſtate of forwardneſs. It will be embelliſhed with an Engraving, from a Portrait of Dr. Beattie by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

Mr. E. H. SEYMOUR is preparing for the preſs, Remarks on Shakeſpeare, in which it is intended to exhibit various readings from the early quartos, which appear preferable to thoſe adopted by the laſt editor, to introduce order into the arrangement, to note grammatical anomalies of every kind, and to attempt an expoſition of paſſages occult or dubious. This work is expected to form two octavo volumes, and they are to be enriched with obſervations ſelected from the MS. of the late Lord CHEDWORTH.

The Society of Arts in the Adelphi are about to publiſh another Volume of their Tranſactions.

Mr. M. CALLUM has circulated Propoſals for publiſhing by Subſcription, Travels in the Iſland of Trinidad. The author intends to ſhow the local and political importance of that iſland to this country,

country, and to point out the advantages which would result from a population of emigrant Scotch Highlanders.

Mr. HAYLEY has in the press an elegant volume of Original Ballads, founded chiefly on anecdotes relating to animals.

A curious small volume will appear in the course of the ensuing month, printed from a MS. written by the late Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, and containing an account of his early years, and first recollections in infancy. It is the fragment of a larger work, and was preserved from the flames by BARBER, the Doctor's black servant. The original has lately been deposited in the Museum of Mr. WRIGHT, of Litchfield.

Mr. YOUNG, surgeon, of North Audley-street, will publish, early in May, an important work on the subject of Cancer, intitled *Sanaschirrologia*; containing an Analytical Inquiry into the Nature and Action of Schirrus, in order to establish a regular mode of curing that disease in its various stages, by means of natural separation.

Mr. PETERKIN, the eminent Master of Cromwell House Academy, at Huntingdon, has just finished a Paraphrase, in measured blank verse, on the Prophecies of Isaiah. He proposes to publish it by subscription in the course of the ensuing month.

Dr. MILLAR, of Doncaster, announces a History of that place, and of the adjacent towns and villages, including Pontefract, Barnsley, Rotherham, Blyth, Bawtry, Thorne, &c. with anecdotes of eminent persons. The names of subscribers are received by W. Sheardown, of Doncaster, and by Mr. Miller, of Albemarle-street.

A new edition of Bruce's Travels, in seven volumes octavo, will shortly make its appearance.

A complete work on Practical Perspective is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. F. NASH will soon have ready for publication, from drawings by himself, a Series of Views, interior and exterior, of the Collegiate Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, with illustrative Plates, explanatory of its Architecture and Ornaments, and accompanied by a concise Account, historical and descriptive.

Mr. ARROWSMITH, all of whose admirable publications entitle him to the gratitude of his country, has just published a beautiful Map of the principal Triangles of the Geodetical Operations in Portugal in 1803. These important operations have been interrupted in Portugal by the war, but it is expected that they will be renewed and completed.

Mr. STEPHENSON, of Horncastle, is about to publish a work elucidating the System now pursued by Surveyors in old and new Inclosures, and by Commissioners and Surveyors in new Inclosures.

Two volumes of Discourses, by the late Rev. T. KENRICK, are preparing for the press, and will be published as soon as possible, at the request of his congregation. They have been selected from the author's manuscripts, with the assistance of his late colleague in the conduct of the academical institution in Exeter.

Major RAINSFORD has in the press a work, with plates, relative to the Island of St. Domingo, of which the public has formed considerable expectations, in consequence of his peculiar acquaintance with the subject, and the confirmation of his predictions relative to that unhappy country.

An Analysis of Horsemanship, dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, will very soon be presented to the public, in three volumes octavo, with many plates, by Mr. JOHN ADAMS, whose practical knowledge of the subject is well known to most of the first characters of the kingdom.

Two Unitarian Sermons on the Lord's Supper are in the press of J. BLACK, Yarmouth, and will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

A Collection of Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends, the Result of Twenty Years familiar Intercourse with that Prince, from the pen of M. THIEBAULT, will be shortly published in English. The plan of the work will be similar to Boswell's admirable Life of Johnson.

The talents of that ingenious sporting-engraver, Mr. JOHN SCOTT, are now busily exercised in the execution of two splendid subjects on hunting; namely, the Fox breaking Cover, and the Death of the Fox. The same distinguished artist is likewise retained upon a continuation of the Sportsman's Cabinet, under the title of Delineation of Animals of the Chace, from Paintings by P. REINAGLE, A.R.A.

The Royal Society have adjudged Count Rumford's medal for discoveries respecting heat to Mr. JOHN LESLIE, author of an Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat.

A machine has been constructed for expeditiously stripping and plucking the fur from skins, an operation hitherto performed by manual labour.

Two inventions have been announced to the manufacturing world, of machinery for spinning, doubling, &c. threads of various materials.

Two large cotton manufactories are erecting on the river Dee, in North Wales.

In the neighbourhood of Glasgow, some works have been just established for the manufacture of iron-wire from the raw materials.

In answer to some very judicious inquiries made by Dr. GEORGE PEARSON respecting *peat*, to J. W. WILLIAUME, of Tingrith, in Bedfordshire, we learn:—1. That it is used by cottagers as fuel, who burn it on a brick hearth, but that it has been rejected from the parlour, kitchen, brewhouse, &c. as injurious to grates; that it cannot be used in roasting meat, on account of the effluvia that it emits; and that it is destructive of all sorts of furniture, from the same cause.—2. The ashes have been long used as a manure, at the rate of fifty bushels spread or sown either on grass or arable land.—3 They are laid on sandy, gravelly, and chalky soils; most commonly for grasses, but highly esteemed as a manure for oats or barley.—4. The vegetating effect is surprizing; it will double or treble a crop of any new-sown grass; it destroys moss, and produces white and Dutch clover in its stead. Near the fire-heaps, as far as the wind carries the lighter part of the ashes, the production of clover is sure to be abundant.—5. It is not mixed with lime, or any other substance.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts have lately voted their gold medal to Dr. HOWISON for his preparation of tan made in the East Indies from the bark of the mangrove-tree.

The same useful body has also at length voted the gold medal to Mr. GEORGE SMART, for his admirable apparatus for sweeping chimnies. As we predicted two years since, this gentleman's invention is found to be not only the most perfect and complete that has been exhibited, but is the only one that has any pretensions to practical utility. After sweeping many thousand chimnies without the use of climbing-boys, he avers, that, notwithstanding the almost infinitely varied forms of chimnies, he has not found more than about one or two in a hundred that he cannot accomplish with his machine. Mr. Smart has also received a premium of twenty-five guineas from another society for the same invention.

M. VON KLEIN, Privy Councillor at Manheim, for the purpose of continuing his Biography of Illustrious Germans, has offered a prize of thirty ducats for the best Life of Luther, which is to be adjudged by the Electoral Society of Manheim, to whom the Prize-Essays must be sent before the end of November, 1805.

An Opera has been just brought out on the French Stage, the subject of which is a part of the life and sufferings of our immortal Milton.

The Prince NICOLAS ESTERHAZY has bought the collection of copper-plates belonging to ANTON KOLLOWRATH, at Prague, consisting of twelve thousand pieces, for forty-five thousand florins.—They were sent, in November, to Eisenstadt, in Hungary. They are said to be designed for the foundation of an academy of the fine arts, which this liberal Prince has signified his intention of erecting at Pest, for the benefit of his countrymen of Hungary.

The KING of PRUSSIA has lately issued regulations for the education of the children of his soldiers. The manner in which the Prussian army is regulated, enables the soldiers to marry, and to bring up a family, more than any other military service in Europe.

M. VON GÖBHARD, of Inspruck, procured a chamois-hunter to ascend the Ortler Spitze, which lies between the territories of Salu and Drassui, in the Vintschau. This summit, which is the heart of the Glaciers, had never hitherto been ascended. By the barometer it is found to be 14.466 Parisian feet above the level of the Mediterranean Sea. Next to Montblanc, which, according to Saussure, is 14.556 feet above the sea, it is the highest mountain in the Old World, as the Gross Gloekner, which is reckoned the highest mountain of the Tyrol, is, according to Von Moll, only 12 976 feet high.

Baron VON DOORNICK has discovered a substance composed of an absorbent earth, and some other ingredients, which is more effectual in washing, &c. than soap.

M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller, is in Paris, engaged in scientific pursuits. He is soon to proceed to Italy, where he means to undertake a series of experiments on the chemical analysis of air,

air, the electricity of volcanoes, and the intensity of the magnetical fluid. These experiments are necessary in order to form a comparison with those which he made on the Andes.

M. BOUPLAND, who travelled in the Andes with Humboldt, is at Paris, preparing for the press a work on the equinoctial plants.

KOTZEBUE has been arrested in Italy, it is supposed by the order of Bonaparte, in consequence of the freedom of his remarks upon the present state of France.

The booksellers of Frankfort have been obliged to appear before an extraordinary committee of the magistracy of that city, to take an oath not to print or sell any work contrary to religion, or which may be aimed against a foreign power or its government.

C. GIBOIN has discovered that silkworms may be supported by collecting the autumnal foliage of the mulberry tree, drying it artificially, and restoring it to its former freshness by immerging it in hot water.

The Philadelphia Company of Booksellers have awarded a gold medal to Mr. YOUNG, of the Delaware paper-mills, for eleven reams of excellent printing-paper, manufactured of mulberry-roots, and bags made of guma-bark.

A great subterraneous fire has burst forth near the Russian fortress Phanagoria, on the peninsula of Taman, where a similar phenomenon took place some years since.

The EMPEROR of RUSSIA has ordered, that at all the universities, and other public schools, meteorological observations shall be regularly made, and the results made public.

The sums allotted by the Russian Government for defraying the expences of the academies, universities, &c. amounted, in 1804, to 2,149,213 rubles; besides the gift of 66,910 rubles towards erecting the new university at Charkow. Considerable donations and subscriptions likewise continue to be received from patrictic individuals in various parts of the empire, towards the endowment of schools and other institutions for the diffusion of knowledge amongst every class of the nation.

M. HAGEMANN, a learned Sanscrit scholar, has discovered in the National Library at Paris, MSS. of the first and fourth Veda, which VOLNEY supposed to be eight hundred years old. When the POPE visited the National Library on the 14th of January last, the early specimens of printing, and many of the most curious MS. were shewn to him; amongst others, the Chinese Inscription, according to which Christianity was introduced into China in the seventh century; the Poem written by the late Emperor of China; the Latin Bible of Charles the Bald, with illuminations, the only remaining specimen of the ancient purple colour; the Prayer book of Anne of Bretagne, each page of which contains the coloured figure of a plant, with its appropriate insects; the richly-ornamented Prayer-book of Louis XIV.; and the Original Manuscript of Telemachus.

M. MILLIN, the celebrated archeologist, in his late tour through the southern provinces of France, has collected two hundred inedited remains of antiquity, and above one thousand Roman inscriptions, many of which are very interesting.

An Icelandic Dictionary, composed by BIORN HALDERSON, a lately-deceased Icelandic clergyman, will shortly be published at the expence of the Danish Government. We may likewise soon expect a Critical Grammar of the Icelandic Language from M. ARENT, a native of Altona, who was sent by the Danish Government to the northern parts of the Danish dominions, for the purpose of collecting plants for a *Flora Danica*, and who, during his Travels, studied the Icelandic language, and collected many curious Runic inscriptions.

Six of the most eminent physicians in France, CHAUSSIER, LECLERC, BAILLY, HUSSON, NYSTEN, and HAMEL, have been sent to Spain, to inquire into the nature of the epidemical disease, which has raged with such violence in that country, and to endeavour to find out the most effectual remedy for preventatives against it. The KING of PRUSSIA has likewise sent thither, for the same purpose, Professor REICH, of Erlangen; and, in case of the Professor's death, will settle a pension of six hundred rixdollars per annum on his widow.

The merchants of Moscow have founded in that city a Commercial School, the expences of which will amount to fifteen thousand rubles.

BONAPARTE has founded a professorship of the modern Greek language in the *Collège de France* at Paris. The celebrated L'ANSSE DE VILLOISIN has been appointed professor.

The Icelandic moss, which had lately been discovered in Spain, has likewise been found in the district of Concessola, in the Italian Republic.

A complete collection of all the works of the celebrated HERDER will shortly be published at Tübingen.

Above six thousand five hundred rix-dollars have been subscribed towards the erecting a monument to LUTHER at the place of his nativity.

The Academical Society of Sciences at Paris, in their meeting of the 25th of November last, offered a prize of three hundred francs for the best answer to the following question: — "What influence would it have on the political and commercial interests of the European states, if the power of the English at sea were reduced to the standard of that of the other maritime nations?"

At a meeting of the Erfurt Society for the Promotion of Useful Science, on the 2d of January, M. BUCHHOLZ, a learned apothecary, gave an account of a process which he had discovered, whereby quick-silver might be with greater facility brought to a state of congelation. The Society promise to publish in their Memoirs the result of Dr. SPILZ's examination of some apples, from trees raised from seed, which had been sent to the Society by M. HOMMEYER.

We have been favoured by Mr. BISSETT, of the Museum, Birmingham, with the following extract of an interesting letter lately received in that town, from Paris, by Mr. BLOUNT, surgeon:

"My permission to remain in Paris is certainly a very great advantage; a more agreeable prison it is impossible to have; not that I go much into the gay world, but the society of a few particular friends renders it to me far superior to Fontainbleau or Verdun. But amongst the pleasures of this prison I must not forget that of having been present at the Coronation, when I saw, as you may well imagine, every thing worthy of notice The Pope, the Emperor, the Empress, *les grands seigneurs*, &c. at the procession; the *porte-croix*, upon an ass, preceding his Holiness's carriage.—*Apropos* of his Holiness; I received his benediction a few weeks ago, and am inclined to think my morals are somewhat mended since. The procession, on the whole, was nothing very grand, except his Majesty's coach, which for elegance and beauty far surpassed every thing of the kind I ever saw — To talk to you of the beautiful illumination of the Boulevards for upwards of three miles in extent, of the magnificent fire-works let off in the evening, of the balloons, of the distribution of medals among the populace, of the fete given by the Senate, the town, the Marshals, &c &c. I should perhaps only repeat what you must have already read in the papers; besides, I am not at liberty, and they will afford subjects of conversation when I shall return home. The ceremony of taking the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, by the soldiers, in the Champ de Mars, was extremely grand. Unfortunately the day was very unfavourable, and took much from the effect of the distribution of the imperial eagles to the troops. In short, these fêtes and rejoicings continued upwards of a month, and your fortunate brother had the pleasure of being present at every thing worth notice. But what amused him the most was, the public lotteries for geese, turkies, fowl, pyes, meat, &c. &c. all ready cooked; so that the public had only to draw a ticket to get a dinner; and on each side of the lottery-stage were casks of wine, to enable them to swallow with more ease the prizes which dame Fortune had set before them. Nor can I pass over in silence the illumination of the Thuilleries, especially the gardens, which exceeded all description, and recalled to my mind the beautiful enchantment of fairy tales. Should you wish for a more particular description of what took place on this memorable occasion, I will send it with pleasure, in the form of a letter, or, what perhaps may please as well, I can procure you a printed description, which I will send first opportunity. There has been much talk here about the arrival of a Mr. Paget for the exchange of prisoners; but I apprehend *our* Government will not acknowledge *us* as prisoners of war.

The young gentleman, after mentioning how he prosecutes his studies at Paris, thus proceeds:

"I frequently receive letters from my friends at Verdun, and it seems they have had a very merry Christmas; dinners, balls, suppers, &c. &c. Some of my countrymen have kicked up a *row* or so, for which, as you may suppose, they have received punishment.— But I must nor forget to remark, that the General (Wirion) under whose care they are, treats them in the most gentlemanly manner. His power over them is very great, but he uses it with moderation; and though forced to be severe for the moment, he soon becomes indulgent; for instance, he had sent two or three to Bitche—one for abusing one centinel and striking another—a second for fighting a duel with a Frenchman and wounding him in the leg; but at the end of a month or six weeks he gave them permission to return to Verdun at the intercession of their friends. Unfortunately those sent to Bitche by order of the Government, are not under the care of General Wirion.— The most memorable circumstance that has occurred at Verdun since my departure,

is,

is, the performance of "The Revenge" by the Engliſh gentlemen. They hired the town-theatre, and gave the above piece, followed by the farce of "Love à la Mode," the profits being appropriated for the benefit of the poor Engliſh. Both pieces were well performed; and my friends ſpeak highly of Mr. Halpin's Zanga. I have not yet learned the exact amount of the receipts; though I had ſome money ſent to me to diſtribute amongſt the poor women in Paris.—My friends in Verdun make me pay occaſionally for the permiſſion I have to remain in Paris, by giving me commiſſions without money; but I execute them with pleaſure; for it is but juſt, thus favoured as I am, I ſhould contribute, as much as lies in my power, to render their ſituation as comfortable as poſſible."

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

PORTRAIT has, in this country, been ever conſidered as the leading branch of the arts, and the leading branch in portrait is Mr. W. H. Betty, the young Roſcius, who, the painters and engravers ſeem to think, will *out-grow* his popularity, if they do not *take him* directly; and we have, conſequently, portrait upon portrait. The portrait which was painted by Northcote is, we perceive, to be engraved by Mr. Heath; and from Mr. Heath's abilities we have every reaſon to expect a capital print. From a drawing in the poſſeſſion of the Ducheſs of Devonſhire, we have

The Young Roſcius, William H. W. Betty. Engraved by J. W Reynolds, from a Drawing by J. Ramſay, in the Poſſeſſion of her Grace the Ducheſs of Devonſhire; to whom this Print is, with Permiſſion, inſcribed.

This is an extremely ſpirited and well-engraved portrait, in the mezzotinto ſtyle of engraving, in which Mr. Reynolds has, indiſputably, the lead of all his contemporaries.

We have another theatrical portrait of

Mr. Kemble in the Character of Coriolanus; engraved by R. M. Meadows, from a Picture painted by T. Laurence, R. A. in the Poſſeſſion of Sir Richard Worſley, Bart. to whom this Print is inſcribed.

The Jews, and ſome of the barbarous people of the ſurrounding nations, at one time choſe their ſovereigns as the gentlemen of the Agricultural Society chooſe their prize cattle, and exalted a man to the rank of a King, and veſted him with the power of ruling over them, becauſe he was taller and larger than any of his contemporaries. Churchill, in our own time, whimſically remarked, that "*true native dignity conſiſts in height*," and properly quotes *Serjeant Kite* as his authority. From the manner in which ſome of the portraits of the preſent day are painted, one would almoſt think our artiſts adopted a ſimilar idea, and thought that *quantity* conferred dignity, and height *elevated* their ſubject, and conferred on him the rank of a hero. Thus, if they fail of making the object of their delineation *pictureſque*, they, at leaſt, render him *portereſque*. For the talents and taſte of Mr. Lawrence we have great reſpect; many of his productions ore entitled to high praiſe, but in this, we muſt think he has failed, and, perhaps, he has failed from endeavouring to excel himſelf. Be that as it may, the figure is altogether gigantic: the face is much too full, and the neck out of all proportion thick. It is extremely well engraved in the chalk manner.

John Hoppner, Eſq. R. A. J. Hoppner pinxit, R. Turner ſculpſit. Publiſhed February 27, 1805.

Some of the old Flemiſh and Italian painters diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much in delineating their own portraits, and theſe reſemblances have been gratifying not only to the phyſiognomiſt, as containing the features of men of diſtinguiſhed ability, but been handed down to poſterity, in well engraved prints, as ſpecimens of their beſt works. The modern artiſts of this country, though quite as partial to their own figures as any of thoſe who preceded them, have not ſucceeded ſo well; it was fair to expect they would be equally diſtinguiſhed in this walk, but, from whatever cauſe it has originated, this has not been the caſe; for ſome of them have been ſo fraught with the idea of being pictureſque, that they have arrayed themſelves in fantaſtic habits, which ſeemed as if they were diſguiſed for a maſquerade, and intended their figures to be concealed from the knowledge of their moſt intimate friends; while others, in their zeal to avoid this, have rigidly adhered

hered to the preposterous fashions of the day, which, gratifying as it might be to their wives and daughters, could not be tolerated by posterity. From both these errors Mr. Hoppner is exempt; for this portrait is finely imagined, and engraved with great richness and force in the mezzotint.

Portrait of the Right Hon. William Robert Earl of Leinster, &c. &c. M. A. Shee, R. A. pinxit, C. Turner sculpsit. Published by the Engraver.

This print is respectfully dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Hon. Charles James Fox; and when we add, that the execution of it is worthy of the talents and taste of the painter, it is giving it high praise. It is a whole length portrait, and very well engraved in mezzotinto.

Six Views of the Metropolis of the British Empire, by W. Daniell.

Mr. William Daniell, if we recollect aright, was with his uncle in India, and they went three or four days journey farther into the interior part of the country than any European artist ever had been before. The views which were then taken were many of them painted and exhibited, and afterwards engraved and published. They have been occasionally noticed in this Retrospect, and the notice and the praise were necessarily united, for they must, as works of high art, unquestionably be placed in the very first class; and though many of them are views of palaces and temples which we never saw, and built in an order to which we are utter strangers, impress the mind with an idea of magnificence not to be paralleled in Europe. In the work now before us, which is properly enough dedicated to George Dance, Esq. R. A. architect of the city of London, we have six views in our own metropolis, drawn, engraved, and published by Mr. W. Daniell. We heartily wish him all the encouragement and patronage which such productions as these deserve; for they are, indeed, executed in the very first style of excellence, and entitled to particular attention.

View of Chichester Cathedral. J. Buckler delineavit, Lewis sculpsit.

This view of the cathedral is dedicated to the Bishop of Chichester, and, as far as we recollect the building, it is taken in a good point of view, and is, in many respects, a print of great merit and fidelity.

A Series of Twenty Plates, representing the most curious and interesting Remains of Antiquity, in Buildings, Portraits, stained Glass, armorial Bearings, &c. at the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth. Price, to Subscribers, plain, 1l. 1s. coloured and gilded, to imitate the Originals, 1l. 11s. 6d. Published by Herbert, Marsh Gate, Lambeth.

Many of these remains of ancient times must be extremely interesting to the antiquary, and the portraits must be valuable to a collector, some of them being old indeed. Among them are, Archbishop Arundel, *temp.* Henry IV. copied from a valuable and unique portrait preserved in the Penshurst collection; Archbishop Chicele, from an ancient painting, on board, *temp.* Henry V. Queen Catherine Parr; Luther and his wife (*vide* Pennant's London, 2d edit. p. 25, and Select Views of London, No. viii.); Cardinal Pole, from an ancient painting on board. Besides these, there are *fac-similes* of various hand-writings, and sundry specimens of stained glass, arms, &c. from the library, and steward's parlour. On the whole, we think the views, portraits, &c. &c. form a very curious, and, in many respects, an interesting series, and will form a valuable addition to the prints of the lovers of English antiquities. It is carefully, and well engraved.

We have frequently expressed our disapprobation of the mixed style made up by dotting, and stroke, and aqua tint—but Mr. Ackerman has lately displayed some little decorative prints, in a different walk from any of them, of the effect of which it is not easy to write a description that will convey a proper idea. They are in bronze colour, and appear to be singularly bold in their relief, and have an effect, near as possible, as little figures cast in brass. They are much approved, and, we think, may be carried much farther than they yet have been, at least than they have been in any that Mr. Ackermann has published, which we have seen. The first is a full length of

Hippodamia, who first instituted Female Races at the Olympic Games. Antoni Zucchi delineavit, Pasteroni sculpsit.

Four other figures, in two groupes, composed of Urania and Terpsichore, Clio and Calliope, have a very pleasing effect; as have also four groupes of boys, inscribed Music, Drawing, Geography, and Commerce. These little *Genii* are managed with a great deal of taste.

We think there is every probability of these

these novel decorations becoming very popular; and must add to that, what we cannot always add to popular things—they deserve it.

The new Uranographia, by Charles Grant Viscount de Vaux.

Though this very curious map does not come precisely into the plan of a *Retrospect of the Fine Arts*, we cannot omit noticing a production so well calculated to be useful to the students of astronomy or geography. The author asserts that he is the first who has drawn the whole sky on this projection, but acknowledges that he is indebted for the details to the first astronomers of Great Britain, of France, &c. whom he has consulted. Among several interesting uses to which this may be applied, it may be found by it at what time any star whatever will pass on our meridian, at a fixed day. It may be consulted and used with more facility than the globes, and the learned will find it very convenient for their common practice, as well as for their demonstrations to students.

Proposals are delivered for publishing, for White, Fleet-street, the Flora Græca of the late John Sibthorp, M. D. F. R. S. Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford; compiled from the MS. Notes of the Author, by James Edward Smith, M. D. F. R. S. President of the Linnæan Society.

The late Professor Sibthorp having just accomplished two voyages to Greece, and the adjacent countries, for the purpose of investigating the natural history, agriculture, and medicine, of those rich and classical regions, his valuable life unfortunately fell a sacrifice to the fatigues of the undertaking. Anxious to the last for the completion of his great object, and that the world might not be entirely deprived of the fruit of his labours, he left directions, by his will, for the publication of a *Flora Græca*, to be composed from his manuscript journals, notes, his dried plants, and the drawings, executed under his inspection, by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer.

The executors have appointed Dr. Smith to digest and arrange these materials, and to undertake the systematic and descriptive parts of this most splendid work; and it is proposed to fulfil the intentions of its original author in the following manner:—

1. The *Flora Græca* will consist of ten volumes in large folio, each containing one hundred plates, coloured so as to imitate the drawings in every respect as closely as possible, and accompanied by full scientific descriptions in Latin, with synonyms, and such necessary or useful observations as can be furnished upon the subject.

2. It is proposed to divide each volume into two parts, or *fasciculi*, each containing fifty plates, with their appropriate letter-press, to be published with as much expedition as possible, with justice to the work, till the whole ten volumes be completed.

3. The price of the first *fasciculus* will be twelve guineas; and it is hoped that the following *fasciculi* will be rather less than more, from the operation of the fund left by Dr. Sibthorp to assist the publication.

This promises to be a most magnificent work; and, indeed, it ought to be so, for it will, before its completion, be one of the most expensive that ever was published. The drawings, by Bauer, are exquisite; and there is every reason to think that the whole will be carefully and scientifically conducted by Dr. Smith.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A miscellaneous Volume of Morning and Evening Services, in Score, with Twenty-Four Chants, composed, and dedicated to the Rev. the Masters and Fellows of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, by John Clarke, Esq. Mus. Doc. 1*l.* 1*s.*

THIS is the second of three volumes of a publication of sacred music, by Doctor Clarke. Of the first, our musical readers will recollect our speaking in the handsomest terms; the present volume is fully calculated to support the credit attaching to the former part of the work, and we doubt not, that the various cathedrals and chapels of England and Wales, to whose notice we recommended the first volume, will be strongly disposed to countenance an undertaking so useful and ingenious. We lament, with Dr. Clarke, that (to use the words of his preface) "the cathedral service seems to be rapidly declining;" and we agree with him in thinking that its failure chiefly originates in "the too prevalent custom of omitting

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to chant, as formerly, the prayers and responses, by which an opening has been made for every species of innovation, and our cathedral music reduced almost to a level with the rude performances of our country parish churches." These innovations, which are bringing the choir acquainted with Jackson's Hymns, the Denmark Hymn, the Sicilian Mariners' Hymn, Pleyel's German Hymn, and the Portuguese Hymn, as substitutes for anthems, destroy that uniform and dignified "*concord of sweet sounds*," proper to the cathedral, and leave no asylum for the sublime, but neglected compositions of a Blow, a Purcel, and a Gibbons.

But, returning to the volume before us, we have to announce the efforts of a highly pleasing fancy, aided by an uncommon degree of science and ingenious contrivance. The melodies of the solos are, generally speaking, easy and unaffected, and the *parts* in the full movements are arranged with great art and judgment. In a word, Dr. Clarke may promise himself much reputation from this work. The two published volumes raise our wish to see the third, the merits of which, we doubt not, will correspond with, and maintain the excellent style of those which have already appeared.

Lyric Airs, consisting of Specimens of Greek, Albanian, Wallachian, Turkish, Arabian, Persian, Chinese, and Moorish national Songs and Melodies, with Basses for the Piano-Forte; by Edward Jones, Esq. Bard to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 15s.

This selection of national music, the first of the kind ever offered to the public, is accompanied with a great variety of curious and useful information. Most of the observations are highly judicious, and evince a thorough acquaintance with the various subjects embraced by the work. We think this species of musical erudition extremely laudable, because, while it affords a high degree of improving entertainment to the professor and amateur, it exalts the character of the individual, and ornaments the science on which he treats. We therefore hope, that the patience, labour, and research Mr. Jones has employed, in the production of a work that does so much honour to his ingenuity and perseverance, will meet the reward to which, in our opinion, he is entitled: and we feel that hope still more justly grounded, when we consider the native beauty of many of the melodies he has selected, which, while they gratify the ear, afford us striking examples of the taste and musical character of the people from whose imaginations they have emanated.

Numbers One, Two, and Three, of Sonatas for the Piano-Forte; composed, and dedicated to Miss Catherine Christie, by Fiorillo. 7s. 6d.

These sonatas are written in a free, pleasant, and familiar style. Most of the modern refinements in composition are introduced, and every where with good effect. *Variety* has also been evidently studied; and a just relief to the several movements is artificially and tastefully produced. We therefore think, that, among the piano-forte music of the day, these sonatas will take a respectable rank, and meet a very favourable reception.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte; composed, and inscribed to Miss Rigby, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 5s.

Mr. Mazzinghi has striven at much effect in this sonata, and has not laboured in vain. We do not, we must confess, see the good policy of his selecting *B minor* for his key; a key certainly little propitious to the pleasing style he has adopted, nor do we think he has availed himself of all that maze and variety of modulation of which the *minor mood* is susceptible. Nevertheless, the beauty of the effect is striking, and the piece is certainly calculated to please the generality of practitioners.

A Sonata for the Grand Piano-Forte; inscribed to Mrs. Dykes, of Doverley Hall, Cumberland, by William Howgill, Whitehaven. 3s.

We find interspersed in this sonata many very pleasing passages. We are not sure, that amidst the numerous proofs of a good natural fancy, there are not some marks of rusticity, and the want of a more intimate familiarity with the polish of the present day: yet it behoves us to allow considerable merit to this production; nor can we, in justice, dismiss it without predicting much improvement and future excellence in the author.

"*Dear is my Little Native Vale*;" *a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte; composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Dixon, by G. F. Pinto. As sung by Mrs. Second at the Nobility's Concerts.* 1s. 6d.

This ballad had been so pleasingly set to music by Mr. Hook, before Mr. Pinto undertook it, that we rather wonder he should not prefer exercising his fancy on other words. The present air is, however, far from discreditable to his talents, and will be found attractive by those who do not look in ballad music for more than it promises.

"*When*

"*When Fancy ſtrews with Fairy Flowers*;" *a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte; by G. Phelps.* 1s. 6d.

This is an extremely pretty little ſong. The air, though not, perhaps, remarkably original, is ſo eaſy, flowing, and natural, as to delight and faſcinate the ear, while the regularity and propriety of the general conſtruction is every way ſatisfactory to the judgment.

A Grand March for the Whitehaven Loyal Volunteers, with an Introduction and Quick Step; compoſed by William Howgill, Whitehaven. 2s. 6d.

Though we are far from thinking this compoſition deſtitute of excellent ideas, yet we cannot but obſerve, that they would have been exhibited to much greater advantage had they been recommended by ſomewhat more of order and method. The general conſtruction of both movements beſpeaks more force of genius than maturity of judgment; and the whole gives us a picture of materials which better experience might have worked up to a firſt-rate production.

"*Toſs'd on a Sea of Doubts and Fears*;" *a new Song. The Words from Don Quixotte. Compoſed by an Amateur.* 1s.

Of this ſong we are ſorry to be obliged to ſpeak in terms no way complimentary to the abilities of the compoſer. The melody is cold and monotonous, and the baſs is ill choſen. The quality of *expreſſion* is, of courſe, out of the queſtion, and every claim to approbation perfectly abſent.

"*Love in a Storm*;" *a Ballad, written by T. Moore, Eſq. The Muſic compoſed by Mr. Barry.* 1s.

"Love in a Storm" is not a ballad the merits of which demand our praiſe. The air is ſo bald, dull, and inexpreſſive, as by no means to do juſtice to the ſentiments of the words; and the arrangement of the baſs betrays poverty of ſcience.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March, 1805.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE public tranſactions we have to ſtate for this month lie in a very narrow compaſs. The parliamentary proceedings, however, preſent ſome objects of conſiderable importance. Mr. Pitt's Bill for providing a diſpoſable force for the military ſervices of the Empire, has again been brought under the conſideration of Parliament by three different motions—one by Mr. Windham and another by Mr. Sheridan in the Commons, and a third by Lord King in the Upper Houſe. The object of each of theſe motions was, an inquiry into the general ſtate of defence of the Empire. They were reſpectively negatived. Mr. Sheridan, in moving for the repeal of Mr. Pitt's Bill "To provide for the better Defence of the Country, and for the gradual Increaſe of our Diſpoſable Force," gave the following comparative ſtatement of our force under the laſt and the preſent Adminiſtrations:

In January 1804, the whole of our army amounted to	191,099
In January 1805,	143,651
Deficiency under Mr. Pitt,	47,448
In January 1804, the militia,	109,947
In January 1805,	85,519
Deficiency	24,428
Total of army and militia in January 1804,	301,046
Ditto in January 1805,	229,170
Deficiency,	71,876
The cavalry in January 1804,	17,177
Ditto in 1805,	21,223
Increaſe,	4,046
The artillery in January 1804,	7,661
Ditto in 1805,	8,517
Increaſe,	856
The foreign troops in 1804,	13,710
Ditto in 1805,	21,028
Increaſe,	7,318

Mr. Pitt ſeems determined, if he cannot get the men from the pariſhes, to levy the money impoſed by the Act as a fine for

for not raiſing their reſpective numbers; and a circular letter, addreſſed to the Lords Lieutenants of the counties, has plainly ſtated that it will be rigidly exacted.

Mr. Pitt has ſince introduced another Bill into the Houſe of Commons, the object of which is to add 17,000 men to our diſpoſable force. It is intitled "A Bill for the more ſpeedy Reduction of the Militia, by allowing them to volunteer into the Regular Army." The number to which the militia for England and Scotland is to be reduced by this Bill, is 40,000. The number permitted to volunteer from each militia regiment is to be regulated by the quotas of each county. The commanding officers of theſe regiments are to ſelect a certain number willing to volunteer for the regular army; and if the number in a regiment amounts to four-fifths of the number expected according to the quota, the regiment is exempt from the operations of the Bill. If the number of volunteers falls ſhort in a regiment, the commanding officer is to divide his regiment into two equal portions, and one half is to be exempt from the operations of the bill; the other half is to be ſubject to the applications for volunteers of the recruiting officers from the regular army. The engagement of men volunteering from the militia under this bill is to be for life and for general ſervice. The Bill contains a proviſion, that if militia privates, being, under a charge of miſconduct, under trial, or ſentence of a court-martial, offer to volunteer into the regular army, their reſpective commanding officers ſhall be inveſted with a power of refuſing their diſcharge. The oppoſition to this meaſure was very great; but Mr. Pitt's motion for the preſent paſſed without a diviſion, it being expected that the oppoſers of the Bill will divide the Houſe in ſome ſubſequent ſtage.

The Bill for laying an increaſed duty on ſalt has been ſtrongly oppoſed. The Houſe divided twice upon it—the firſt time on the motion of Lord William Ruſſell, when the diviſion was, for the Bill, 93; againſt it, 60; majority, 33. The ſecond time on the motion of Mr. Johnſtone, when the diviſion was, for the Bill, 158; againſt it, 58; majority, 100.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew the propoſed new duty on ſalt exported.

The Bill for increaſing the duty on horſes employed in huſbandry, is thrown out of the Houſe. The following was the diviſion on this queſtion:—for the ſecond reading of the Bill (that was the ſtage), 75; againſt it, 76; majority, 1. The Bill was oppoſed by Mr. Plumer, Mr. Coke (of Norfolk), Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hamblyn Williams, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Giles, Mr. Grey, Sir Robert Buxton, Mr. Baſtard, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, Mr. Fellowes, and Mr. Baker (of Hertford), and ſupported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, the Attorney General, and Mr. Huſkiſſon. The new taxes which have been propoſed to the Houſe by Mr. Pitt, to cover the deficiency occaſioned by the throwing out the above Bill, and his withdrawing the propoſed new duty on ſalt exported (which is about 400,000l.), are as follow:

New duties on glaſs, calculated to produce . . .	£.80,000
Bricks and tiles, 10d. per thouſand . . .	37,000
Auctions—of eſtates, one ſixth per cent.; goods, one-fifth	31,000
Coffee, 6d. per lb. .	28,000
Cyder and perry for ſale (excepting the counties in which they are the common beverage) . . .	15,000
Gilt and ſilver wire . .	5,000
Vinegar . . .	11,000
Slates and ſtones carried coaſtwiſe, 20 per cent. .	4,400
Barilla, oil, turpentine, &c.	22,000
On goods imported, 2½ per cent. . . .	176,000
	409,400

A Bill has been brought into the Houſe of Commons, by Sir William Scott, to relieve our ſeamen, in the caſes of prize-money, from thoſe exactions, vexatious delays, and other enormous burthens, which have long diſgraced that branch of our laws and public adminiſtration, and often robbed the poor ſeaman and petty officer, or their wives, children, and relatives, of the reward of their gallant ſervices. The Bill goes—1. To regulate the deſcription of perſons who are to be intitled to prizes.—2. To deſcribe the functions of the Court which is to decide the various caſes of prizes; and—3. To regulate the management and diſtribution of prizes, after they have been adjudged. The declarations of the firſt head are built upon the royal proclamations relative to this ſubject, all right in prizes being, in the firſt inſtance, veſted by the Conſtitution in the Crown, and all regulations transferring the property to the captors being founded on the ſponta-

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neous recommendation and wish of the Crown. The second part of the Bill is governed by that system of general law on the subject of prizes, which has grown from the practice, and is sanctioned by the universal consent of civilized nations.—The third contains those regulations which are to rescue the seaman from the wrongs to which he has so long been subjected by a defective system and most corrupt practices. Of these provisions, the following are the principal:—1. To compel agents to give five thousand pounds security for the faithful and legal discharge of their duty.—2. To invest captors with the power of compelling agents to vest their prize-money in the hands of Government.—3. To compel agents to produce their accounts to the captors whenever they are required so to do.—4. Directing agents to keep their different offices open two days in every week for the transacting of business.—5. To authorize and ordain a more summary mode of proceeding in the Court of Admiralty, and at less expence to suitors.—And, lastly, to compel agents to transmit money without delay to captors being at a distance from the residence of the agents.

On the motion of Sir John Newport, a Bill has been brought into the House, to authorize the establishing of four asylums in Ireland, one in each province of that part of the United Kingdom, for the support of indigent lunatics and ideots. The highest salaries of the officers to be limited to sixty pounds per annum, and the charge of the establishment to be levied on the counties within each province by the Grand Juries.

Considerable debates have arisen in the House, on the proceedings against Albion Cox, Esq. and Sir William Rawlins, Knt. Sheriffs of London during the election of Members to serve in Parliament for Middlesex in 1802, for their conduct in the said election. After Mr. Adam had been heard at the Bar, as Counsel for the Sheriffs, a resolution passed, that those Gentlemen be committed to his Majesty's jail of Newgate, which was accordingly done. The Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition from the Middlesex electors, complaining of an undue return in the last election for that county, have resolved—That George Boulton Mainwaring, Esq. was not duly returned, and that Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. ought to have been returned. The resolution of the Committee was agreed to by the House, and the Clerk of the Crown amended the return accordingly.

A petition has since been presented from Mr. Boulton Mainwaring, Henry Thornton, Sir William Curtis, William Mellish, and other freeholders of the county, charging Sir Francis Burdett and his agents with bribery, corruption, and subornation of perjury, whereby Sir Francis Burdett obtained a colourable majority of one, and praying that the return of the said Sir Francis Burdett be rendered null and void; and Tuesday the 9th of April next was appointed for the taking this petition into consideration.

The Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry has been laid before the House, and has excited a most vehement sensation in the public mind. It contains a statement of certain transactions of Lord Melville, when Treasurer of the Navy, and of Mr. Alexander Trotter, the Paymaster of the Navy. Mr. Whitbread has given notice of a motion he intends to ground upon this Report. As this is a subject of immense magnitude, and of prodigious importance to the country, we shall give a faithful account of the debate upon it whenever it takes place. In the mean time, we forbear to give statements from the Tenth Report, which, in that case, would be before our readers without the answer and defence of the persons implicated.

The proceedings against the Hon. Mr. Justice Fox have occasioned much difference of opinion in the House of Lords.—These proceedings involve questions of great delicacy respecting constitutional points of law; and as they have not yet taken their final shape, we postpone the account of them till we can make it more coherent and conclusive than it would be at present.

A Petition was lately presented to both Houses of Parliament, from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from the disabilities which by law they now labour under. In the Lords, it was presented by Lord Grenville, who gave notice that he meant to ground a motion on it, when due time should have been given to their Lordships to make themselves fully acquainted with the matter of the Petition. Lords Auckland and Hawkesbury announced their intention of opposing the prayer of the Petition. It was presented in the Commons by Mr. Fox, who took the same course as Lord Grenville; and Mr. Cartwright expressed his disapprobation of it. At present Mr. Fox's notice stands for the 9th of May next. The petition is of great length.—It is expressed in terms at once of firmness

and profound reſpect, recapitulating candidly, and without offence, the heavy grievances under which the Catholics labour. It begins with the following declaration:—"That your Petitioners are ſteadfaſtly attached to the Perſon, Family, and Government, of their moſt gracious Sovereign; that they are impreſſed with ſentiments of affectionate gratitude for the benignant laws which have been enacted for meliorating their condition during his paternal reign; and that they contemplate, with rational and decided predilection, the admirable principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution;" which is afterwards enforced in theſe ſtrong words:—"Your Petitioners moſt explicitly declare, that they do not ſeek or wiſh, in the remoteſt degree, to injure or encroach upon "the rights, privileges, immunities, poſſeſſions, or revenues, appertaining to the Biſhops and Clergy of the Proteſtant Religion, as by law eſtabliſhed, or to the churches committed to their charge, or to any of them. The ſole object of your Petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms, with their fellow-ſubjects, of the full benefits of the Britiſh Laws and Conſtitution."—And immediately preceding the prayer of the Petition is this very emphatic paſſage:—"Your Petitioners beg leave moſt humbly to obſerve, that although they might well and juſtly inſiſt upon the firm and unabated loyalty of his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects to their moſt gracious Sovereign, their profound reſpect to the Legiſlature, and their dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws, yet they moſt eſpecially reſt their humble claims and expectations of relief, upon the clear and manifeſt conduciveneſs of the meaſure which they ſolicit, to the general and permanent tranquillity, ſtrength, and happineſs, of the Britiſh Empire; and your Petitioners, entertaining no doubt of its final accompliſhment, from its evident juſtice and utility, do moſt ſolemnly aſſure this Honourable Houſe, that their earneſt ſolicitude for it at this peculiar criſis, ariſes principally from their anxious deſire to extinguiſh all motives to diſunion, and all means of exciting diſcontent. For your Petitioners moſt humbly ſtate it as their decided opinion, that the enemies of the Britiſh Empire, who meditate the ſubjugation of Ireland, have no hope of ſucceſs, ſave in the diſunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is that your Petitioners are deeply anxious at this moment, that a meaſure ſhould be accompliſhed which will annihilate the principle of religious animoſity, and animate all deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects in an enthuſiaſtic defence of the beſt Conſtitution that has ever yet been eſtabliſhed."—The Deputation of the Iriſh Roman Catholics were the following:—Lords Fingal, Shrewſbury, Kenmare, Southwell, and Trimbleſtown; Sir Edward Bellew, Sir Thomas French, and Meſſrs. Scully and Ryan. They firſt applied to Mr. Pitt to preſent their Petition to the Commons, who, it is ſaid, acknowledged the juſtice of their claim, but did not think this a proper time to prefer it, and therefore declined preſenting the Petition.

Our naval affairs have lately aſſumed a new degree of intereſt, from the recent activity and exertions of the enemy's fleets. There is no certain intelligence of the Rochefort ſquadron, nor even of the Toulon fleet, which was ſuppoſed to have put back after ſuffering much in a ſtorm. Two frigates belonging to the latter obtained a partial ſucceſs, having fallen in with a fleet of our merchantmen (thirty-ſix in number), in the Mediterranean. The *Moniteur* ſtated them to amount to forty ſail, and declared the whole to be taken or deſtroyed. It does not appear, however, that more than five or ſix at moſt were taken, together with the Arrow ſloop of war, commanded by Captain Vincent, and the Acheron bomb, commanded by Captain Farquhar, which convoyed the fleet. A letter has been received at the Admiralty, from the latter officer, dated Malaga priſon, the 12th of February, giving an account of the action, than which none more brilliant was ever fought. The Arrow and the Acheron (after ſignals were made for the merchantmen to eſcape) engaged the two French frigates in a moſt obſtinate manner notwithſtanding the prodigious diſproportion of their forces. The French frigates were, L'Hortenſe of 50 guns, and 600 men, and L'Incorruptible, of of 44 guns. The action commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the Arrow ſtruck at half paſt 8 o'clock; being ſo complete a wreck, that ſhe ſank ſhortly after. The Acheron was burnt by the enemy, being alſo a complete wreck. The ſloop carried 28 guns, (32 pounders, carronades) and 134 men; ſhe had 13 killed and 27 wounded, and 3 of our wounded ſeamen were in her when ſhe went down. The bomb carried only 8 guns.

It being ſuppoſed that the Rochefort ſquadron is gone to the Eaſt Indies, and perhaps alſo the Toulon fleet, great exertions

tions are making to reinforce both our ſquadron and our troops there. Three Admirals, it is ſaid, are to be ſtationed in thoſe ſeas, and Sir Edward Pellew and Sir Thomas Trowbridge are named as two of them. They are to be reinforced by ſeveral ſail of the line. All the outward bound Eaſt Indiamen are to take troops out with them, to the amount of five thouſand. Indeed the utmoſt exertion ſeems neceſſary to reſtore our affairs in that quarter, where they have ſuddenly and rapidly declined. A large detachment of troops, under the command of Colonel Monſon, marching to co-operate with Colonel Murray, were compelled to retreat before the Mahratta Chief Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, during more than ſix weeks. It appears that this retreat and its diſaſters were occaſioned by a retreat of Colonel Murray, which is not yet explained. Colonel Monſon's detachment ſuffered prodigiouſly, both from the inceſſant attacks of a ſuperior force, ſcarcity of proviſions, and heavy falls of rain rendering the roads almoſt impracticable. During this critical ſituation, a treacherous correſpondence was diſcovered between ſome Sepoy officers of the native corps and Holkar's army. At length the detachment gained Agra, with great loſs (twenty-two officers were killed or wounded), the troops towards the end of the march being almoſt entirely diſperſed. The detachment conſiſted of five battalions, with artillery, and two corps of native horſe.—General Lake has ſince checked Holkar's troops.

A naval action has taken place between his Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, of fifty guns, commanded by Captain Lind, and the French line-of-battle ſhip, the Marengo, of eighty-four guns, and two heavy frigates, commanded by Admiral Linois. This action happened in the roads before Vizagapatam, in which was alſo the Company's ſhip the Princeſs Charlotte, which was captured by the French. Captain Lind ſuſtained two ſeparate attacks of the French; in the firſt inſtance maintaining an action of an hour and a half, and in the ſecond, nearly the ſame length of time. The French retreated after the ſecond attack.

The Eaſt India Company, at a General Court of Proprietors, have paſſed a reſolution to eſtabliſh a public ſeminary in this country, for the inſtruction of ſuch young men as are deſtined to be employed in various civil capacities in the Company's ſervice. The education is to be at once commercial and claſſical; comprifing, among other branches of inſtruction, the mathematics, geography, the French language, and Oriental literature.

Great preparations have been long making for an important expedition.—Troops and artillery are now embarking for this object. It is ſaid Malta will be the great depot for the expedition. Nine regiments are to be immediately ſent to the Weſt Indies.

The Venus ſloop, of ten guns, with diſpatches for Lord Nelſon, is captured by the French Toulon ſquadron. The diſpatches were thrown overboard.

On the 30th of January, the port of Gibraltar was opened, and the troops ſent out to reinforce the garriſon landed. General Fox gave a grand ball to the inhabitants, to celebrate the above happy event. No caſe of epidemical fever has lately appeared.

Admiral Lord Gardner has ſucceeded Admiral Cornwallis in the command of the Channel Fleet.

FRANCE.

A decree was lately paſſed againſt deſertion in the French armies. It inflicts the pain of death, not only on deſerters, but on all who aid or abet, harbour or conceal ſuch, whether ſerving with the French army out of France, or in the interior.

Paris Papers, received on the 27th of March, bring the intelligence, that the Italian Conſulta of State, and the Deputation of the Italian Republic, have declared the Emperor of the French, Napoleon I. King of Italy. On the 18th of March, M. Melzi, Vice-Preſident of the Italian Republic, preſented the above decree, in great ſtate, to the Emperor, ſeated on his throne. He has accepted of this new kingdom, and will go to Milan to be crowned.

The French marine has been newly organized. Prince Murat has reſigned the office of High Admiral, which is aboliſhed. The French fleets are to be commanded by twelve Vice-Admirals and eight Rear-Admirals. The latter are, the Miniſter of Marine, Decres; Admiral Gantheaume, who has the command of the Breſt fleet; Bruix, Commander in Chief of the Channel flotillas; Villaret Joyeuſe, Captain General of Martinico; the Marine Prefects Theveneau, and Admirals Roſſilly and Trouguet. Among the twelve Vice-Admirals are, Linois, Magon, Lacroſſe, Bouvette, Miſſiſſi, and Ligues.

By an Act of the French Government, of the 1ſt of March, all civil officers of the

the Empire are forbidden to receive in their regiſters the copy of the act of a pretended marriage entered into by Monſieur Jerome Bonaparte abroad, then under age, without the conſent of his mother, and without having previouſly publiſhed the banns at the place of her reſidence.

The fate of Portugal, as to her remaining neuter, or being forced into the war, is uncertain.

A new Conſtitution has been announced in Holland; but it is not yet officially eſtabliſhed.

France has demanded five hundred thouſand marks banco from the city of Lubeck, who have refuſed the loan in a ſpirited manner. Three hundred of the French troops have taken poſſeſſion of the road leading to Hamburg, and cut off all communication between thoſe two cities.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March.

OPHTHALMIA	16
Pneumonia	6
Catarrhus	10
Phthiſis	8
Aſthma	4
Chloroſis	13
Amenorrhœa	8
Menorrhagia	5
Aſthenia	17
Anaſarca	3
Pneumatoſis	1
Dyſpepſia	12
Diarrhœa	6
Morbi Cutanei	10
Morbi Infantiles	15
Febricula	7
Cephalea	1
Rheumatiſmus	5
Enteritis	1

This is the period of the year at which inflammatory complaints are more particularly apt to occur; although at no ſeaſon do they bear any conſiderable proportion to that vaſt maſs of maladies with which the preſent race of mankind are liable to be afflicted.

Diſeaſes have retained their ancient name, whilſt they have been altered in their intrinſic character, by a gradual progreſs of innovation in the faſhions, habits, and circumſtances, of modern ſociety.

Sydenham was the firſt phyſician of his day, and, perhaps, has not been ſurpaſſed in reputation or in merit by any previous or ſubſequent practitioner; but if his mode of treatment were, out of reſpect to his venerable authority, to be adopted in caſes that are now ſubmitted to our profeſſional care, it would prove as deleterious as it formerly was conducive to health and the preſervation of exiſtence. It is on this account that that learned lore, on which ſo many pride themſelves, is of little actual ſervice after a man has paſſed through the elementary ſtages of a regular medical education. In the productions of claſſical authors he reads of diſeaſes which he has no opportunity of ſeeing, and for the cure of which he is never called upon to exerciſe his ſcience or his ſkill.

The merely book-taught phyſician is apt to be miſled by the denominations of diſeaſes, with regard to their cauſes and eſſential nature. This is, in no inſtance, better exemplified than in caſes of fever. The old-faſhioned fevers that were contemporary with Sydenham, and even with Hoffmann, were characterized by features of high and active inflammation.

Inflammatory fever, at preſent, ſcarcely ever occurs. The febrile affections that now prevail are, in general, marked by an extreme of debility, and every ſymptom that follows from an exhauſtion of the mental and phyſical energies of the ſyſtem.*

* In theſe latter affections inordinate and increaſed action is often conſpicuous. The patient not unfrequently exhibits more muſcular exertion than would have been accompliſhed in a condition of health. This, however, is a demonſtration not of augmented, but of oppreſſed power. Extraordinary efforts of this kind are, in general, made during the delirium of typhus, a ſtate in which the depreſſion of ſtrength is particularly remarkable. Theſe fugitive and abrupt exhibitions of morbid energy are very far from indicating the genuine characteriſtic of ſtrength, which ſhews itſelf only in a capacity for regular and continued action. The human machinery is of ſo complicated a ſtructure, and its motions, although various, are all ſo connected and dependent upon each other, that its derangement in one part may produce a temporarily increaſed action in the whole machine, in the ſame manner as a watch chain, if broken, will run down with increaſed and inordinate force.

Although

Although general affections of an inflammatory nature ſo very rarely occur, local and organic diſeaſes of this kind are by no means uncommon. A very obſtinate and critical caſe of pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, is, at preſent, under the care of the Reporter; the ſymptoms of which he has ſenſibly relieved by repeated bleedings from the arm. Such a ſtate of conſtitution requires a conſiderable degree of delicacy in the treatment of it, as debility is an invariable attendant on this diſeaſe. But it ought to be conſidered, that, in ſuch caſes, bleeding, ſo far from diminiſhing ſtrength, is calculated to increaſe it, by relieving the oppreſſed veſſels from a load of blood, which is diſproportionate to the reduced power of propulſion.

This diſeaſe, in an early ſtage, may be counteracted by appropriate remedies; but when, by neglect, or improper management, it is allowed to acquire the exaggerated and alarming phyſiognomy of phthiſis, the phyſician then has no more to do than to exerciſe all his talents, merely to ſooth anxiety, and to relieve ſymptoms, without any idea of eradicating the cauſe of an hopeleſs and incurable diſorder. "Seulement repandre des fleurs ſur les bords de notre tombe, et nous maſquer l'horreur de ce paſſage effrayant."*

J. Reid.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, March 25, 1805.

* Chaptal Annales de Chimie.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends *announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

Ainsworth George, Warrington, brazier. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court
Arrowſmith James, Richmond, upholſterer. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Arlidge Samuel, Whitton, brickmaker. (Shaw, Dyer's buildings, Holborn
Baſs John, Woodford, victualler. (Martin, Vintner's hall
Bell John, Old City Chambers, wine merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Burke Joſeph, Cannon ſtreet, merchant. (Flaſhman, Ely place
Brownſon Benj. Parwick, dealer. (Barber and Browne, Fetter lane
Bond Richard, Worceſter, patten maker. (Burke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane
Barrett Thomas, Kennington green, ſtock broker. (Bourfield, Bouverie ſtreet
Butharoyd Jonathan, Manchester, wheelwright. (Ellis, Cuſtor ſtreet
Blizard Charles, Fenchurch ſtreet, wine merchant. (Robinſon and Lee, Lincoln's inn
Bertram Alexander, Nightingale lane, colourman. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank ſtreet
Binns William, Wakefield, bricklayer. (Lambert, Hatton garden
Biſhop Benjamin, Clement's inn, money ſcrivener. (Ruſſen, Crown court, Aldergate ſtreet
Brewis James, Southwick, ſhip builder. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple
Boyce Simonds Woodcock, Great Yarmouth, merchant. (Geldard, Gray's inn
Barker John, Yoxford, ſhopkeeper. (Robins, Gray's inn place
Coxeter John, Witney, blanket maker. (Mangnall, Warwick ſtreet, Newgate ſtreet
Cheeſman Henry, Lamberhurſt, corn dealer. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple
Crolbie John, Liverpool, maſter mariner. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Clare Richard, Widhurſt, money ſcrivener. (Broad, Union ſtreet, Borough
Davies Daniel, Cheſter, cheeſemonger. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Denner George, Gray's inn lane, cowkeeper. (Darby, Gray's inn ſquare
Dewdney Benjamin, ſen. Reigate, horſe dealer. (Nettleſhip, Hind court, Fleet ſtreet
Day Edward, Collinborne Ducis, farmer. (W. and E. Allen, Clifford's inn
Dexter Stephen, Belper, linen draper. (Edge, Inner Temple
Dixon John, Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, fellmonger. (Adams, Old Jewry
Davis Edward, Lambeth, brewer. (Bigg, Hatton garden
Driver Thomas, Burnley, grocer. (Darretts, Gray's inn
Ducks William, Loweſtoff, tallow chandler. (Dunn, Hanrott, and Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn
Evans William Morley, Mark lane, broker, Mayhew, Lower James ſtreet
Franck George, Blackman ſtreet, wine merchant. (Wilſon, Devonſhire ſquare
Filton Elizabeth, Bolton-on-the-Moors, milliner. (Eyre, Furnival's inn
Fromings John, Horſmonden, victualler. (Lee, Crown court, Southwark
Gooch Thomas, and James Jackſon, Exeter, hoſiers. (Williams and Brooke, Lincoln's inn
Goodyear William, Shepherd ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet, bricklayer. (Fothergill and Savage, Old Broad ſtreet
Gayford Robert, jun. Dunwich, ſhopkeeper. (Robins, Gray's inn place
Green Michael, and Henry Collins Green, Oxford ſtreet, pocket book makers. (Allingham, St. John's ſquare
Geary Thomas, Auſtin friars, merchant. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Hynes Malachi, Liverpool, dealer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Hayes James, Liverpool, butcher. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court
Hill Alexander, Falmouth, mariner, (Hurle, Cloak lane
Hawthorne John, jun. Wirkſworth, linen draper. (Edge, Inner Temple
Jones William, Newnham, drover. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Ingledew Silveſter, Huddersfield, linen draper. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn
Jeffreys Henry, Weymouth, linen draper. ((Vizard, Gray's inn ſquare
Jackſon Richard, Shoe lane, ſmith. (Walton, Girdler's hall
Johnſon Richard, Tokenhouſe yard, merchant. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet
Kiſs William David, Birmingham, money ſcrivener. (Charter, Printers' ſtreet, Blackfriars
Kitching Joſeph, Ipſwich, grocer. (Dann, Broad ſtreet
Lowe Edward, Shrewsbury, warehouſeman. (Williams, Redford row
Lipſcomb Geo. Birmingham, chemiſt. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn ſquare
Maitland William, Chancery lane, linen draper. (Pringle and Wasbrough, Greville ſtreet
MacGarry Michael, Cooper's court, Upper East Smithfield, victualler. (Gill, Sherborne lane
Nutter John, Blackman-ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Ruſſel, Lant ſtreet, Borough
Oakes John, Union ſtreet, Bond ſtreet, coal merchant. Dixon, Naſſau ſtreet
Potten Arthur, Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, woollen draper. (Swann and Walſington, Fore ſtreet
Poole Robert, Proſpect place, St. George's fields, linen draper. (Ruſſell, Lant ſtreet, Borough

Payne

Payne Thomas, Ashford, grocer. (Manley and Lowes, Inner Temple.
Purle Samuel, Drury lane, victualler. (Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's
Parsson John, and James Gardiner, Clement's lane, hop merchants. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Phillips George Lott, Hammersmith, merchant. (Scott, St. Mildred's court
Richardson Richard, Bermondsey, glue maker. (Mawley, Belle Savage square
Reddell Isaac Hadley, West Bromwich, iron founder. (Nichols, Tavistock square
Reguart Philip, Old Cavendish street, carver. (Carrington, Mount street
Robinson James, jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Rogers Thomas, Kennington road, victualler. (Yeates, Walworth
Rust John, Great Waltham, miller. (Bigg, Hatton garden
Rusher John, Reading, hosier. (Jenkins, James and Co. New inn
Stevens Samuel, Monmouth, maltster. (Price and Williams. Lincoln's inn
Spencer Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple
Shackleton John, Nottingham, hosier. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
Spencer Thomas, Manchester, flour dealer. (Ellis, Curstor street
Syle Edward, South Molton, woollen draper. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Southam John, jun. Worcester, hop merchant. (Beeke, Bream's buildings
Sanders Thomas, Tooting, tallow chandler. (Benton, Borough
Salt John, John street, jeweller. (Mayhew, Lower James street
Scurry Francis, Kent road, Borough, coal dealer. (Webb, St. Thomas's street
Thorp John, Newton, and William Whitfield Paul, Manchester. (Swale. New Boswell court
Tabrum Robert, Shopland, dealer. (Bridges, Red Lion square
Vickers Jane, Bath, milliner. (Hurle, Cloak lane
Vandrant James, Brewer street, Printer. (Wall, King street, Clerkenwell
Williams William, Castle street, Leicester square, oilman. (Nelson, Palfgrave place
Wilson William, Commerce row, Blackfriars road, druggist. (Barber, Great Ormond street
Wood John, Hexham, currier. (Constable, Symond's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Agnew John, Grosvenor square, banker, partner with Js. Strange and Co. March 12
Ashwell James, Birmingham, thimble maker, April 10, final
Bluck John Henley, Lamb's street, Spitalfields, oilman, March 19
Bulgin William, Bristol, printer. March 19
Bishop John, Sheerness, shopkeeper, March 5
Berriman John, Brewer street, Pimlico, florist, May 11
Browne Thomas, Jewry street, woollen draper, March 23
Bowles Bernard, Great Yarmouth, ironmonger, March 20
Beanlands William, and Benjamin Beanlands, Bradford, woolstaplers. March 30
Bland Francis, Isleham, shopkeeper, March 26
Baggs Charles, Liverpool, merchant, April 10
Brewer Thomas, Chippenham, linen draper, April 29
Candlish Matthew, Whitehaven, mercer, March 27
Cramer John, Bermondsey, victualler, March 30
Church Matthew, America square, merchant, March 26
Copland, Robert, Liverpool, merchant, March 21
Crabb John, James Crabb, William Crabb, and Nicholas Larkham, Wilton, clothiers, March 21
Campion Robert, New Malton, ironmonger, March 21, final
Collison John, Hitchin, merchant, March 30
Clay Benjamin, Huddersfield, linen draper, March 28, final
Catley John, Colnee, calico maker, April 11
Colville John, Rotherhithe, carpenter, April 2
Cotsford Francis, Bishop Stratford, upholder, April 13, final
Dodgson Pearson, Liverpool, linen draper, April 16, final
Dealey Thomas, and John Hallett, Little Queen street, coachmakers, April 9. final
Dorset George. John Johnson. John Wilkinson, William Berners, and James Tilson, New Bond street, bankers, separate estate of Wilkinson, and separate estate of Berners, March 30
Ethill David, Hull, draper, May 6
Embank John, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, April 20
Elliot William, Beverley, tanner, April 11
Fraser John, Charles street, Middlesex hospital, upholder, March 2
Featherstone Joseph, Tunbridge, shopkeeper, March 23
Fowle John, Chippenham, clothier, April 18
Fraser John, Charles street, Middlesex hospital, March 9
Fuller Richard Plummer, Guildford, ironmonger, March 30
Fry, William, Bristol, distiller, May 23
Fozard James, sen. Letitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, stable-keepers, March 23, final
George Balthafar, Ratcliffe highway, chemist, April 13
Gill Stafford, Lambeth marsh, horse dealer, March 26
Hope Henry, Liverpool, woollen draper, March 11
Hurdis James, Seaford, apothecary, March 23
Herne Charles Harris, Trowbridge, linen draper, March 25
Hardcastle John, Knottingley, mercer, April 1
Hopwood Thomas, Rochdale, plumber, April 8, final
James John, sen. Nottingham, cotton spinner, March 16, final
Johnson Thomas, Leicester, carpenter, March 25
Jenkins David, Solva, linen draper, April 4
Inglis James, Billiter square, merchant, March 16
Jackson Henry, Mincing lane, merchant, April 13
Lacey John, Cursitor street, brass founder, March 19
Lester John, Barbican, coal merchant, April 6
Lawrence Richard, New Windsor, bricklayer, April 2
Longman James, and Francis Jane Broderip, Cheapside, musical instrument makers, April 29
Lees John, and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, April 9, also separate estate of John Lees, and separate estate of Samuel Lees, final
Lucas Nathaniel, and Charles Betke, Pancras lane, merchants, April 13
Manley James, Thomas Heavyside, and Thomas Boreman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, Manchester warehousemen, February 21
Mure Hutchinson, Richard Mure, and William Mure, Fenchurch street, merchants, April 13
Medford Macall, Finsbury square, partner with John Lisle, jun. of Philadelphia, merchant, March 26
Messenger John, Lassel hall, clothier, March 27, final
Moore Hugh, ironmonger lane, merchant, April 13
Mayor William, Preston, woollen draper, April 9
Neale Pendock, Thornhaugh street, mariner, April 10
Newton John, Oldham, coachmaker, March 30
Nash John, Dean street, Shadwell, master mariner, May 4
Noble Nicholas, Berrier, butter factor, March 20, final
Nodin John, Water lane, Thames street, broker. April 13
Nixon James, Lawrence lane, merchant, March 30
Oddy Joshua Jepson, and John Oddy, St. Mary axe, merchants, March 30
Partington James, Fen court, Fenchurch street, merchant, March 2
Pink William, commonly called William Field, and John Birch, Charles street, Grosvenor square, March 12
Porter John, otherwise Thomas, Deal, grocer, April 6
Richardson Joseph, Penrith, ironmonger, March 21
Rich Julius Samuel, and John Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell hall factors, April 27, final
Richings Stephen, and Somerset Richings, April 6
Robbins Francis, Deretend, merchant, April 3
Sawyer John, Tenterden, grazier, April 5, final
Sutton Edward, Liverpool, soap boiler, March 11
Stanley Charles, Durham, stationer, March 13
Smith Thomas, Manchester, calico printer, March 14, final
Simons Solomon, Lynn, jeweller, May 4
Sunderland James, Sandal Magna, corn dealer, March 28, final
Sutton Henry, New Sarum, clothier, March 21
Sayer John, Buckingham, March 21
Sharples Robert, Anderton, dealer, April 9, final
Smith Lawrence, Portsmouth, May 4
Simpson Daniel, Broad street buildings, warehouseman, April 2
Sutherland James, Bath, haberdasher, April 13, final
Tanner Richard, Birmingham, upholder, March 30
Travis Joseph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton le Moors, muslin manufacturers, April 12, separate estate of Nevill
Timmings John, Stewart street, Spital fields, silk broker, May 25, final
Thomas Thomas, and Henry Cameron, Birmingham, factors, April 3, also separate estate of Cameron
Townshend Benjamin, and Benjamin Hartley, Old Change, leather sellers, May 4
Van Dyck Peter Dubbeldemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, May 14
Walford John, Pall mall, haberdasher, March 16
Williams William, Dean street, Holborn, carpenter, March 30
Woodbridge Stephen, New Brentford, stationer, March 23
Watson, New Malton, woodmonger, march 20, final
Wilkinson Robert, and George Daniel, Hull, merchants, separate estate of Wilkinson, march 27, final
Wrigg William, manchester, liquor merchant, April 9
Wedlake Robert, Exeter, grocer, April 2
Winter Thomas, Brewer street, optician, April 13, final
Witherell John, Long acre, coachmaker, April 11
Willes James, and Charles Hobbes, Whitechapel road, distillers, April 6
Winter Benjamin, Long acre, cabinet maker, April 10, final
Younghusband William, Colchester, linen draper, April 9

ERRATUM in Monthly Mag. for March, 1805.

Page 161, col. 2, line 40. for the Rev. JAMES HILL, read Rev. JAMES HALL, A.M.

INCIDENTS,

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A Subſcription has been opened at Lloyd's, for the purpoſe of educating and putting out to ſervice the numerous orphans, now at Gibraltar, whoſe parents were carried off by the dreadful fever which lately raged there.

As ſome workmen were employed in digging the foundation for a building, near the Bedford Nurſery, Duke's Road, they diſcovered a large coffin, and on opening it they found the ſkeleton of a man of extraordinary length. At the head of the coffin within was placed a ſtone pitcher, and between the legs lay a dagger with an illegible inſcription.

The Literary Club has begun a ſubſcription for erecting a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, the original founder of that very reſpectable ſociety.

On the 4th of March, the foundation ſtone of the Eaſt India Docks, now conſtructing at Blackwall, was laid by captain Joſeph Huddart in the abſence of the chairman Joſeph Cotton, Eſq. and John Woolmore, Eſq. the deputy chairman, with ſome of the other directors, amidſt a numerous concourſe of people. —Theſe docks, though not ſo large as either the London or Weſt India Docks, will be capable of admitting ſhips of larger burthen, by having deeper water and locks of larger dimenſions. They conſiſt of two docks and an entrance baſin. That for diſcharging inwards will cover eighteen acres; that for outward bound veſſels, nine acres. The entrance baſin will be about three acres.

Lord Somerville's Annual Cattle Show took place on Monday the 4th of March, when Mr. Dixon's City Repoſitory, in Barbican, was crowded with Agriculturiſts, Breeders, Graziers, &c. to view the exhibition of live ſtock and agricultural implements, and they were amply gratified by a ſuperior ſhow of fine Oxen, Sheep, and Pigs; there being this year a great number of extra-cattle, beſides thoſe ſent in as candidates for the ſix Prizes which Lord Somerville gives on this occaſion. Among the cattle exhibited were —Two very fine Hereford Oxen, which had been worked and fattened by his Majeſty, under the care of Mr. Froſt, which were ſhewn for the prize; they had been driven 25 miles to the place of exhibition.—Two Devon ſeven-year-old Oxen, worked by Lord Somerville, in whoſe team they had done 72 whole and eleven half days work, and had ſince been driven 160 miles.—Two Devon ſix-year-old Oxen, worked by the Duke of Bedford, which had been ſince driven 40 miles. A very handſome ſmall brindled five years old Spaniſh cow, which Earl St. Vincent brought over from that country. A female biſon, a curious animal, the ſize of a middling ox, very high in the ſhoulder, with ſhort horns, full eyes, and a very rough head. The moſt admired ſtock were Lord Somerville's wrought Devon Oxen, his little Devon Cow and a polled Holderneſs Ox, not fat. The Duke of Bedford's Pig was an attracting object. The fleeces of the Merino Sheep were highly approved of, and the dead carcaſes of the croſs between the Spaniſh and Ryeland, and the Spaniſh and South Down afforded an exhibition of the fineſt mutton of both kinds that perhaps ever was ſeen. The following day the company inſpected the carcaſe of Lord Somerville's Merino Wether, twenty-two months old, which had been ſo much admired when alive, for the unparalleled firmneſs of the wool, and the goodneſs of its ſhape; the mutton proved very fat and fine, weight 63lb. with 8½lb of rough fat. Mr. Money Hill's two 3 year old South Down Wethers weighed 105lb. with 14½lb. of fat, and 106lb. with 21lb. of fat. After a minute inſpection of a number of animals, both alive and in a ſlaughtered ſtate, and a variety of improved implements of agriculture, the Society adjourned to Freemaſon's Tavern, where a ſumptuous dinner was provided at the ſole expence of Lord Somerville, which was attended by the moſt numerous company ever ſeen in that houſe. A croſs table at the top was filled by Noblemen. His Lordſhip of courſe preſided, and was ſupported on his right by the Duke of Bedford, and on his left by the Ruſſian Prince Bariatinſki. As ſoon as the cloth was withdrawn a number of appropriate toaſts were given, and the prizes were adjudged to the ſucceſsful candidates. The principal were diſpoſed of in favour of the following gentlemen:—Meſſrs Palmer and Hudſon, two ſilver cups, value 30l. each, for the beſt yoke or pair of oxen, which have worked together in yoke or in harneſs for the ſpace of three years, previous to their being turned up to graſs.—Mr. Webber, a prize cup of 20l. for the ſecond beſt.—The Duke of Bedford, ſecond prize of 20l. for the beſt breed of Down wether ſheep. The two prizes of 6 guineas and 4 guineas for the beſt Shepherds were adjudged to the Shepherds of Mr. Ellman and the Duke of Bedford upon certificates which did infinite credit to their ſkill and attention. The firſt out of 701 Lambs loſt but 19; the other out of 471 loſt but 11. The Duke of Bedford made a ſhort elegant ſpeech, in which he enumerated the national obligations to Lord Somerville, for the emulation he had ſo nobly excited in the four years that he had held out theſe prizes, and invited the ſkilful to aſſemble in this manner. The exhibition of this year was a moſt noble and gratifying reward for his exertions: and

he was ſure they would all heartily concur to drink his health. Lord Somerville returned thanks for the warm teſtimony of approbation with which his name was received. The Noble Lord then ſtated, that for the furtherance of the objects which they all had in view, the ſame prizes would be offered for the enſuing year. In the firſt prize for the beſt and ſecond beſt yoke of oxen, he propoſed that they ſhould not be let up from work till between the 20th and 30th of May, which was ſeveral days later than heretofore as by theſe means they might be uſefully employed in finiſhing the ſpring work. Little graſs would be loſt, and they would be juſt nine months in finiſhing for the ſhew, which would take place on the 3d and 4th of March, 1806. He had alſo introduced a new prize for the enſuing year, viz. "a piece of plate, value 10l. to the breeder who ſhall in the preceeding year rear the greateſt number of fine Merino lambs, not under 50. A lot of five ewe hogs, not exceeding thirteen months, nor leſs than ten, ſhall be exhibited, which ſhall alſo be eligible to other premiums." He ſtated the reaſons of this prize to be, that the rapid improvement which had taken place in the moſt valuable and neglected breed of fine ſheep, ſhewed what might be done with care and ſkill. The beautiful and ſurpriſing carcaſes ſent by Mr. Tollet, were evidence of the perfection to which the mutton might be brought; and his own two tooth wether ſhewed the fineneſs of the ſtaple of the wool. Prejudices were difficult to be overcome. The manufacturer was fearful of loſing the growths of Spain, but that difficulty was now conquered; for it had been ſhewn, that ſo far from degenerating, it had been improved in England. It had been proved that we can now grow the fineſt wool at home, and if the preſent ſpirit of emulation continued for fifteen or twenty years, it might make us independent of foreign ſupplies. This was the motive with which he offered this new prize. The Noble Lord concluded this part of his Addreſs to the company, by quoting from the Tranſactions of the Bath Agricultural Society that it was now demonſtrated that rural labour might be moſt beneficially performed by oxen. Mr. Bellingham had ploughed laſt year 530 acres with ſix oxen (two to lie by), and he had on his own farm ploughed 1000 acres with 12 oxen, of which the two oxen now exhibited were a part. If, therefore any man complained of the tax upon working-horſes, with ſuch a reſource open, he had only himſelf to blame. The Noble Lord then read the adjudication of a bet, which had been made between Sir Thomas Carr and Money Hill, Eſq. of Norfolk, in which the Gentlemen appointed to decide it ſtated, that having examined five South Down Wether Sheep, bred by Sir Thomas Carr, and alſo five South Down Wether Sheep, bred by Mr. Money Hill, they were unanimouſly of opinion that with reference to ſhape and frame of carcaſe, and general ſymmetry, thoſe bred by Mr. Money Hill, were the beſt. The bet had been for 50l. but as between Gentlemen, 50 pence or 50 ſhillings were as deciſive a teſt of conqueſt as 50l. he had begged to be permitted to name the ſum, to which they handſomely agreed, and he had named 10l. But he begged from himſelf, as a mark of his reſpect for the efforts and ſkill of the victor, to preſent a ſilver cup to Mr. Money Hill. The Duke of Bedford gave the Noblemen, &c. preſent, an invitation to the Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, on Monday, June 17, and three following days, and a card, ſtating the arrangement for each day, was handed about. At the ſame time, his Grace ſaid, a challenge given by Mr. Coke to the whole world, to produce a plough for general purpoſes, equal to the Norfolk, would be decided—a manufacturer from Leith, near Edinburgh, having given notice that he ſhould produce a plough againſt it at the Woburn Meeting. Lord Somerville ſtated, by the deſire of the Earl of Bridgewater, that he offered a premium of fifty guineas to any perſon who ſhould produce a plough for flinty ſoils, ſuperior to the Hertford plough; and twenty guineas more if it ſhould be found ſuperior for general purpoſes. Various other propoſitions for the advancement of rural economy were made, and the meeting ſeparated after a moſt feſtive day, with the higheſt ſentiments of approbation and reſpect for the noble inſtitutor of this anniverſary competition.

MARRIED.

Captain William Payne, of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Staines, daughter of the late Sir William Staines, of Farningham, Kent.

H. J. Barchard, of Eaſt Hill, Wandſworth, to Miſs Fawkes, only daughter of E. Fawkes, eſq. of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

W. M. Chriſty, eſq. of Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Fell, daughter of John Fell, eſq. of Peckham.

J. Gibſon, eſq. M.D. of York-ſtreet, St. James's, to Miſs de la Fontaine, of St James's-ſtreet.

Charles Woodwell, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Elborough Woodwell, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Ann Parry, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Parry, eſq. one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

John White, jun. eſq. of Devonſhire-place, to Miſs Ann Down, daughter of R. Down, eſq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane.

The Hon. Charles Paget, fourth ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, and Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Endymion, to Miſs Elizabeth Arabella Monk, ſecond daughter of Henry Monk, eſq.

George Leekey, eſq. Common Councilman of the ward of St. Michael, Baſſiſhaw, to Miſs Dorothy Salter.

Simon

Simon Brown, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Lowes.

T. Bidwell, jun. esq. of Hyde Park Lodge, to Miss Bidwell, of Thetford.

T. V. Bruſhfield, esq. of Eastbury House, Barking, Essex, to Mrs. Legg, of Woodford.

Mr. Richards, solicitor, of Chancery-lane, to Miss King, of Highgate.

J. Upton, esq. of King-street, Cheapside, to Miss Mary Brotherson, of Charlotte-street.

Henry F. Greville, esq. late Lieutenant Colonel in the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Lady Lambert.

Edmund Treherne, esq. of Castella, Glamorganshire, and Captain in the Royal South Glouceſter Militia, to Miss Sloper, daughter of the late General Sir Robert Sloper.

At Hammersmith, Charles Foster, esq. of Whitby, Surry, to Miss Sarah Wilson.

Captain Leiceſter, of the Royal Staff Corps, to Miss Shirley, daughter of Barnard Shirley, esq. of Jamaica.

DIED.

In Woburn-place, Russell-square, Mrs. *Allan*, widow of the late A. P. Allan, esq. of Mill Green House, Essex.

At Vauxhall, *James Galloway*, esq. Deputy Chamberlain of the Exchequer.

In Bloomsbury-square, aged 70, *N. Paul*, esq.

In St. James's-square, in the 72d year of her age, the Countess Dowager of *Dartmouth*, mother of the present Earl.

At her house in South Audley-street, aged 86, Mrs. *Boscawen*, mother to the Duchess of Beaufort, and the Earl of Falmouth.

Aged 80, *Francis de Valangin*, M.D.

At her house in Lower Brook-street, aged 82, Bridget Countess Dowager of *Morton*, relict of James Earl of Morton, and daughter of Sir J. Heathcote, Bart. of Normanton, Rutland.

Montagu Hotham, esq. son of General Hotham. He had been married about five weeks to Miss Bird, of Litchfield, and had just purchased an elegant house, splendid equipage, &c. He had complained about three weeks, but his state was not considered as dangerous till a few hours before his dissolution.

In Manchester-square, Miss *J. Lee*, sixth daughter of R. Lee, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

Aged 63, Mrs. *Hopkins*, relict of Mr. R. J. Hopkins, of Coachmaker's Hall.

At his house in Hill-street, aged 82, General *Pattison*.

In Spital-square, aged 63, *Michael Samson*, esq.

In Shepherd-street, May-fair, aged 72, *John Miller*, M.D. author of several valuable works on medicine.

C. Owen, esq. of Little Chelsea.

At Shepperton, Middlesex, aged 65, Mr. *George Winch*.

In Air-street, Piccadilly, *Philip Prior*, esq.

Stephen Williams, esq. many years one of the Directors of the East India Company.

At Pentonville, aged 63, Mrs. *Mary French*, eldest surviving daughter of the late Cymon French, esq. of French Brook, county of Roscommon.

At a very advanced age, at her house in Baker-street, *Baroness de Stark*, sister to Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. and the late Dean of Winchester; and aunt to Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Whitbread, and Mrs. Sheridan.

At Brocket-Hall, Herts, the seat of his father Lord Melbourne, the *Hon. Peniston Lamb*, eldest son of his lordship, and M. P. for the county of Herts; a gentleman much esteemed by a large circle of friends.

In Pall Mall, *Mrs. Shakespear*, wife of Arthur Shakespear, esq. M. P. for Richmond, and sister to Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

At his chambers in Gray's Inn, in his 76th year, *Israel Rhodes, esq.* formerly of Woodchurch, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

At Hanworth, the Rev. *Robert Burd Gabriel*, of Worcester college, Oxford, M. A. 1773. B. D. 1781, D D. 1784. He was presented to the Rectory of Hanworth in 1778, by the Duke of St. Albans. He was proprietor and preacher at the Octagon chapel, Bath.

In Edward-street, Cavendish-square, aged 82, *Charles Nalson Cole, esq.* of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, register to the Corporation of the Bedford Level, and editor of the second edition of Sir Wm. Dugdale's "History of embanking and draining of Fens and Marshes, 1772," fol. with the addition of three indexes; and "A Collection of Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation, with an introductory History thereof, 1761," 8vo. He was descended from Nalson, author of the "Collections;" and was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1743.

At his house in Grosvenor-square, aged 78, the Right Hon. *Sir Richard Heron, bart.* of Newark, county of Nottingham, so created July 25, 1778. He is succeeded by Mr. now Sir Robert Heron, bart. of Stubton, county of Lincoln. He was originally an attorney at law in London, and afterwards a commissioner of bankrupts, a sworn clerk in the Remembrance office, and Lord Treasurer's remembrancer (a patent place) in the Court of Exchequer. In 1777 he was appointed principal secretary to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was sworn of the Privy Council there.

At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, *Sir Richard Pearson, Knt.* Lieut. Governor of that institution. He had served several years in the navy, and commanded the Serapis in the engagement with Paul Jones.

For his bravery and good conduct on that occaſion, his Majeſty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Aged 52; *Mr. Charles Simpſon*, of Newgate-ſtreet; whoſe death is ſeverely felt by a numerous acquaintance, and by the poor, he being a liberal ſubſcriber to ſeveral public charities.

The Rev *Archer Thompſon*, alternate morning-preacher at Quebec chapel, Portman-ſquare, afternoon-preacher at St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, and evening-preacher at the Magdalen. He was ſon of Mr. Thompſon, preacher at Kenſington-palace, and was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, A.B. 1791, A.M. 1794. This excellent young man has fallen a ſacrifice to his unremitted profeſſional exertions in the pulpit, which were too ſevere for his bodily ſtrength.

In Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 63, *John Spottiswoode*, eſq. of Spottiſwoode, county of Berwick; a gentleman whoſe ſocial diſpoſition and affable manners endeared him to a very extenſive circle of private friends, by whom he will be long regretted. He married the daughter of the late William Strahan, eſq. M.P. his Majeſty's printer.

Aged 77, *Henry Cordwell*, eſq. of Panton-ſtreet. Few have exerciſed more ſucceſſfully thoſe feſtive qualities, talents, and accompliſhments, which promote the refined enjoyments of poliſhed ſociety, and no man has paſſed through life with a more happy experience of their advantages, or quitted them with leſs reluctance.

Aged 70, *Thomas Banks*, eſq. R. A.; whoſe abilities as a ſculptor added luſtre to the arts of his country, and whoſe character as a man reflected honour on human nature.

At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, *George Shum*, Eſq. Member of Parliament for Honiton, in Devonſhire, and an eminent brewer in partnerſhip with Alderman Coombe. He had been ſome time afflicted with the flying gout, but not ſo much as to prevent his going out in his carriage. He was in the Houſe of Commons but a few days before his death.

Captain *Jervis*, of his majeſty's ſhip the Tonant. He was unfortunately drowned by the upſetting of his barge, as he was proceeding to pay his reſpects to Sir Charles Cotton, who commands before Breſt, in the temporary abſence of Admiral Cornwallis.—This gallant gentleman was nephew to the Earl of St. Vincent, whoſe illuſtrious name and titles, in the courſe of nature, he would have inherited. One ſeaman periſhed with Captain Jervis, by this unhappy accident; and Captain Campbell, of the Doris, who accompanied him, eſcaped only by ſuſtaining himſelf upon an oar, until he was taken up by another boat. Captain Jervis was an excellent officer, and a moſt amiable character in private life. He ſerved in the Weſt Indies in the Magicienne frigate with diſtinguiſhed merit, and was highly reſpected and beloved by all the officers and men who were under his command.

At his houſe in Coventry-ſtreet, at a very advanced age, *Frederick Meckelſon*, *Eſq.* ſurgeon dentiſt. Notwithſtanding Mr. Meckelſon was ſo eminent in his profeſſion for ſo many years, he was not bred to the practice. He was a native of Denmark, and of a reſpectable family, from whom he inherited an independent property. This he entruſted to the management of his father-in-law, by whom it was profuſely ſquandered; on which, turning his thoughts immediately to an induſtrious purſuit, he placed himſelf as an apprentice to a jeweller. His ſkill, addreſs, and abilities, were ſo conſpicuous in this profeſſion, that young Meckelſon was favourably noticed by the King, for whom his maſter was employed. He came to England at the cloſe of the late reign, and worked as a journeyman jeweller with great ſucceſs, by which he procured ſome money. He did not continue many years at his trade; but, becoming acquainted with Mrs. Julien, who was a dentiſt in Coventry-ſtreet, he entered into partnerſhip with her. This he has often mentioned as the moſt diſagreeable part of his life; but he ſoon acquired eminence, and attended many of the firſt families in this country; of courſe, his charges were proportionate. He uſed to relate the following anecdote of the late Lord Marchmont, whoſe parſimony was well known:—"A ſtrange perſon had called on him many years, whom he always ſuppoſed to be a taylor, and was, on that account, extremely moderate in his charges; nor did the perſon ever attempt to undeceive him, but always found fault with his demand. This perſon he, by accident, diſcovered to be Lord Marchmont. The next time he called, a ſudden alteration took place in his charges, and what had been two guineas to the poor taylor, was now twenty to the Earl of Marchmont." In his manners he was remarkably polite, and, for many years, was known, from his partiality to flowers, by the name of *Beau Bouquet*. In winter he was always to be met with a remarkably fine noſegay, and his houſe was always decorated with flowers and birds. In his perſon he was tall and well made, and, when young, he was reckoned very handſome: till within theſe few years, he uſed to go annually to court. It is not quite certain what was his age: he has reſided upwards of forty years in Coventry-ſtreet; and, upon any calculation, cannot have been leſs than eighty-ſeven. He was very partial to ornamenting his houſe, and his collection of paintings, eſpecially of fruit and flowers, evince a very ſuperior taſte; and his China, of which he had ſeveral ſets, is extremely valuable: he had a perfect tea ſet of Dreſden porcelain, which he thought could not be matched in Europe, and alſo a deſert ſet, with uncommonly curious figures.

William

William Buchan, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh.

"Omnes homines artem medicam nôſſe oportet.
Sapientiæ cognitionem medicinæ ſororem
Ac contubernalem eſſe puto."
HIPPOCRATES.

Man appears to be the creature of the ſocial inſtitutions. In dark and barbarous periods, he ſinks into ſubjection, and becomes unable to reſcue himſelf from the trammels of prejudice. But in proportion as the age becomes refined, he aſſumes a ſerener front and a bolder tone. The ſciences are then ſtudied and promoted, knowledge begins to be generally diffuſed, and the fine-arts are at length cultivated with aſſiduity, if not with ſucceſs. It is not a little lamentable, however, that one of the moſt uſeful and important branches of human ingenuity ſhould be among the laſt of thoſe that attain perfection. The healing-art, conſigned among ſavages to the charms of the reputed ſorcerer, is too frequently entruſted, by a large portion of the inhabitants of poliſhed ſtates, to the intereſted pretenſions of nefarious quacks, and the far leſs dangerous preſcriptions of ignorant old women. Men of regular education too often feel themſelves deterred from improvement by the prejudices of the ſchools on one hand, and the terrors ariſing out of even ſucceſsful innovation on the other. Medicine, therefore, as a ſcience, is often doomed to languiſh for ages, until ſome bold and enterpriſing man, the Luther of phyſic, achieves a ſudden and memorable revolution. This was happily effected by the ſubject of the preſent memoir, who, while he unfolded the operations of nature with a maſterly hand, at the ſame time ſimplified all the proceſſes of the healing-art: he found phyſic a trade, and endeavoured to convert it into a ſcience. Dr. Buchan was born at Ancram, a village ſituate near Jedborough, in Roxburghſhire, in the year 1729. His father poſſeſſed a ſmall landed eſtate there; in addition to which, he rented a farm appertaining to the Duke of Roxburgh. He uſed to ſay, that he had heard his grandfather tell, that he remembered having entered through a window in the paternal manſion, on purpoſe to bring out the proviſions belonging to the family, at the time the houſe itſelf was garriſoned by the King's troops,* and its inhabitants driven into the fields. This perſecution forced him to take refuge in Holland, where he lived ſome time, and returned with King William, who reſtored liberty both civil and religious. The Doctor, at an early period of life, had a turn for medical ſtudies, and even while a boy at the grammar-ſchool, was accuſtomed to act in the capacities of both ſurgeon and phyſician to the whole village.—He repaired, however, to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, with a view to the ſtudy of divinity. But his theological purſuits were ſoon interrupted by a predilection for mathematics, which proved more congenial to his mind. In this branch of ſcience he ſoon acquired ſuch proficiency as to be frequently employed as a private tutor to ſuch of his fellow-ſtudents as were leſs precocious than himſelf. He was thus at once enabled and induced to continue at the univerſity during a period of nine years. This long reſidence naturally led to an intimacy with many of the ſtudents of medicine who conſtitute the majority of thoſe who frequent that celebrated ſeat of learning. He at the ſame time obtained conſiderable proficiency in botany, which delightful department of ſcience continued to furniſh a ſource of amuſement for many years of his life. Dr. Buchan at length dedicated himſelf wholly to medicine, and enjoyed a familiar intercourſe with all the celebrated profeſſors of phyſic, particularly

* This probably alludes to that unhappy period of the hiſtory of Scotland (about the year 1678), when the Duke of Lauderdale reigned in the name of Charles II. under the appellation of his Majeſty's Commiſſioner — "This Miniſter (ſays an hiſtorian) engaged the Scotch Parliament not only to declare that the whole exterior power of the church was inveſted in the Crown, but to eſtabliſh a militia of twenty-two thouſand men, ready to act in every enterprize where the power or the grandeur of the Sovereign was concerned. As much as Charles was naturally an enemy to toleration, ſo much the Duke was fond of perſecution; which, however, was the worſt of all remedies againſt the Preſbyterian fanaticiſm diſſeminated throughout the kingdom. The detail of his oppreſſions would be endleſs, and we ſhall therefore only mention a circumſtance or two. Becauſe the law which prohibited conventicles had called them ſeminaries of rebellion, he treated thoſe counties as rebellious where the conventicles were moſt frequent; and the troops he ſent againſt them were guilty of the moſt horrible and ſhameful diſorders. According to the law of the country, every perſon who was accuſed, and did not appear, was liable to be condemned for contumacy, and outlawed. The reſentment of the people increaſed every day; and that their complaints might not reach the ear of the King, Lauderdale forbade all who had lands in Scotland to leave the kingdom. Some noblemen, notwithſtanding, laid their complaints before the throne. Charles, if the ſatirical Burnet deſerves any credit, ſaid, on this occaſion, 'I underſtand that Lauderdale behaves very ill to my people in Scotland, but I do not find he has done any thing contrary to my intereſt.' When a king makes a diſtinction between his own intereſt and that of his people, it is not to be wondered if the people make a diſtinct intereſt too."

the

the late Dr. Gregory, whose liberal opinions concerning medical knowledge probably had considerable influence on his own future views and conduct. In consequence of the invitation of a fellow-student, who had settled in Yorkshire, the Doctor joined him for some time in the practice of his art. A new incident tended not a little to extend his fame and improvement. On a vacancy for a physician to the Foundling Hospital, then established and supported by Parliament, at Ackworth, he declared himself a candidate, and was elected, after a public competition or trial of skill with ten professional men. While here, he laid the foundation of that knowledge of the diseases of children, which afterwards formed the subject of his inaugural dissertation, when he returned to Edinburgh to take a degree as doctor of physic. The title was, "*De Infantum vita conservanda*;" it was much approved by the professors at that time, and now constitutes the substance of the first, and, as he used himself to think, the best chapter of that popular work, Domestic Medicine. On his return to the capital of Scotland, for the purpose alluded to above, he courted the eldest daughter of Mr. Peter, on his union with whom* he received a competent portion for those days, and, in addition to this, formed some very respectable connections, the lady in question being related, by means of her mother, whose name was Dunbar, to the family of Dundas, of Dundas, of which the present Lord Dundas† is the representative. He soon afterwards returned to resume the duties of his station at Ackworth, where his eldest son, now living, was born. The Doctor remained there until the institution itself was annihilated. Parliament being at length convinced that foundling-hospitals did little or no good, withdrew the sixty-thousand pounds annually voted for its support, in consequence of which the whole fabric tumbled to pieces. On this, our young physician returned to Edinburgh, where he practised for several years with success, and occupied his hours of leisure in composing the "Domestic Medicine; or, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines."—This was first published in 1770, and dedicated to Sir John Pringle, then President of the Royal Society, with whom he was in some measure connected by his wife's family.—On the death of the late Dr. Gregory, he became a candidate for the vacant chair; but the system of rendering professorships hereditary, which, though fortunately successful in that particular instance, must inevitably terminate in the ruin of whatever university adopts it as a rule of conduct, presented an invincible obstacle to his success. A bequest from a scientific man, equally honourable to both parties, now pointed out a new career. The celebrated Ferguson, for many years a lecturer on natural philosophy, on his death bequeathed his apparatus, at that time considered as the best in Great Britain, to the Doctor; and if not absolutely as a legacy, yet on terms so beneficial, that he considered it prudent to accept of it. Immediately after this, he himself delivered two courses of lectures annually for three years, with the assistance of his son, who performed the experimental part, to very crowded audiences, the apartment, which held about two hundred persons, being always full. These philosophical avocations probably injured his professional pursuits, as mankind in general conceive, and perhaps not unjustly, that the practice of such an important profession as that of medicine, is alone sufficient to occupy the mind of any one individual. The very general diffusion, as well as great celebrity, of his work, having rendered the Doctor's name by this time exceedingly popular, he determined to try his fortune on the wider theatre of London. On settling here, he accordingly disposed of his philosophical apparatus on advantageous terms to Dr. Lettsom, and began to practise under the happiest auspices. His success was at first very flattering; and could he have withstood the allurements of company, which his convivial talents always enlivened, and considered the healing-art merely as a lucrative profession, he might have undoubtedly amassed a large and ample fortune. But he too frequently preferred the society of an agreeable friend to the calls of business, the importunities of patients, and the pursuit of wealth. He however exerted himself at times; and a little before the late memorable Revolution, he repaired to Dunkirk, where he restored a rich merchant to health, after his case had been relinquished as hopeless by all the French physicians. His *magnum opus*, the Domestic Medicine, has experienced a sale far exceeding that of any other medical work ever published before in this island. It has gone through no less than nineteen editions, many of which consisted of six and seven thousand copies each, and still enjoys as extensive a circulation as ever. In addition to this, it has been frequently republished in America, and has been repeatedly imitated, copied, and pirated, in various ways, as well as under different forms, both in Ireland and in this country. It is translated into every language of Europe, and even into the Russian. The reputation of the author appears to have been still greater on the Continent than in his native country. From the late Empress of all the Russias, the munificent rewarder of every species of merit, he received a large medallion, of pure gold, which has been seen and admired by the author of this article, with a complimentary letter, written at her Imperial Majesty's express

* They were married in York cathedral.

† This family is originally of English extraction, the ancestor having retired into Scotland on the Norman invasion.

preſs deſire, by the Chancellor D'Oſterman. He alſo received many other complimentary letters, ſome of them accompanied with liberal preſents, both from individuals and ſocieties in ſeveral of the Weſt India Iſlands, expreſſive of their ſenſe of the many and great advantages derived from his work. In addition to this, he has publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſeaſe, which has paſſed through three editions. His laſt work is intitled Advice to Mothers,* and on this, as on all other occaſions, he pleads the cauſe of the beſt intereſts of humanity. We underſtand that he has left a conſiderable quantity of manuſcripts, and ſome written memorials of his own life, which will probably be edited by his ſon, who has lately publiſhed a Treatiſe written with no ſmall ſhare of medical acumen. The leading trait of the Doctor's character was benevolence and good-will to men of every deſcription, if we except the apothecaries! That claſs of people he conſidered as degrading the ſcience of medicine, by converting it into a ſordid calling, and too often preventing any good that could be expected from it, by loading the ſtomach of the patient with drugs, without having previouſly formed any juſt idea of the nature of the diſeaſe. This benevolent temper, which could never reſiſt the call, or even the appearance, of diſtreſs, greatly injured the Doctor's pecuniary circumſtances; although it is now aſcertained, that, even in his latter years, he was in the annual receipt of conſiderably more money than any perſon imagined. Dr. Buchan poſſeſſed a pleaſing exterior, a fine countenance, great ſuavity of manners, and an aſtoniſhing fund of amuſing anecdotes, which he told in ſuch a manner as to delight his aſſociates. Both the figure and face of the author of the Domeſtic Medicine muſt be allowed to have been not only peculiarly intereſting, but to have alſo diſplayed all the characteriſtics of maſculine beauty. In form he exceeded the common ſtandard; his features were animated with a vivid glow of health; he poſſeſſed the eagle's eye, and even the eagle's beak, if a fine aquiline noſe may be ſo denominated; while his perſon, tall, athletic, and well-proportioned, exhibited an union of ſtrength and ſymmetry. When age had "ſilvered o'er his head," it acquired a new dignity, ſtill mingled, however, with grace, and reſembled thoſe highly-wrought performances which we ſometimes find copied from nature, and transferred to canvas, by the pencil of one of the old maſters. He alſo enjoyed that grand *deſideratum*, an excellent conſtitution, and never experienced any ſerious illneſs until within a year of his death, when his health began at firſt to decline, but gradually, and without precipitation. It has been already mentioned, that the Doctor, at an early period of his life, exhibited a marked predilection for mathematics. To this it may be added, that he alſo had a great taſte, while at Edinburgh, for aſtronomy, and employed many hours of his life in attaining a preciſe knowledge of the laws which regulate the planetary ſyſtem. With theſe he joined a purſuit, far different indeed, and of a very diſſimilar nature; a purſuit which, although it may grace, yet but ſeldom accompanies, graver ſtudies. This was a taſte for poetry, cultivated aſſiduouſly, and with ſucceſs, at his leiſure moments, until the lateſt period of his life. The writer of this article has more than one effort of the Doctor's Muſe in his poſſeſſion. He alſo knows, that when he was accuſtomed to attend the late General Murray, uncle to the preſent Duke of Athol, at a houſe built by the latter near to the ſpot where William and Harold contended for the ſovereignty of England, that he was greatly ſtruck with the idea of traverſing the field of battle, on which the Saxon Prince fell, and the Norman Chief triumphed! This produced ſome excellent Lines, addreſſed to Battle Abbey, a moſt magnificent religious houſe, royally founded, and now falling faſt into decay, which was originally erected by the Conqueror, as an expiation and atonement for the blood ſhed, and the murders and raviſhments committed, by him and his followers, who had ſacrificed every principle of juſtice to a lawleſs ambition, the luſt of power, and the deſire of plunder! Even to his laſt hour, he lighted up incenſe at the ſhrine of the Muſes; for Dr. Buchan, like Cornaro, the able Venetian—an author who alſo wrote on health—employed his pen, and was in full poſſeſſion of all his faculties, when almoſt an octogenarian. The diſorder which proved fatal, at length aſſumed an alarming appearance, and indicated ſymptoms of water in the cheſt. He never once complained, or ſhewed any apprehenſions of death, of whoſe approach he was, however, perfectly ſenſible, and even frequently ſpoke of the event without emotion. He was abroad on the very day previouſly to his death, which occurred on the 25th of February, 1805, at nine o'clock in the evening, in an attempt to reach his bed from the ſofa, where he had juſt been reclining, and talking in his uſual placid manner. Even the laſt act of his life was peculiarly felicitous, having expired in this manner without any previous confinement, in the full poſſeſſion of all his faculties, without any conſiderable degree of pain, and almoſt without a groan! Thus died Dr. Buchan, in the 76th year of his age. The life of this phyſician will conſtitute an epoch in the hiſtory of medicine. Since the firſt appearance of the Domeſtic Medicine, pharmacy has in a great meaſure been reſcued from the jargon of a barbarous technology, and the regular-bred and meritorious practitioner

* Advice to Mothers on the Subject of their own Health, and on the Means of promoting the Health, Strength, and Beauty of their Offspring. 1 vol. 8vo.

practitioner distinguished from the vile retailer of spurious compounds. The science itself has also been laid open, simplified, and diffused; so that the most useful of all arts, by constituting a branch of general education, will become at once better known and more respected. The offspring of Dr. Buchan consisted of three children, two of whom are still alive. A boy called William, who was long and deeply lamented by him, died in his infancy. A daughter, Helen, and a son, A. P. Buchan, M.D.* a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, who has practised for some years in Percy-street, with great reputation, survive him.—His remains were interred, on Wednesday the 6th of March, 1805, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, next to those of the celebrated Dr. Jebb. Dr. Vincent, the Dean, behaved on this occasion with a liberality becoming his character; and the corpse, which was accompanied by a few respectable gentlemen, was interred under that roof which gives shelter to all that is mortal of so many illustrious Englishmen, amidst the peals of the choir, and the tears of friends and relatives. A man who knew him long, and respected him greatly, eagerly seizes this opportunity to scatter a few flowers over his tomb!

[*Further particulars, hitherto accidentally omitted, concerning Mary Marchioness of Rockingham,* (*See Monthly Magazine for February p.* 82.) This lady died on the 19th of December last, at Hillingdon-house, near Uxbridge, having survived her illustrious lord 22 years. During the 30 years of their union she was no less the friend and confidante of his public than of his private life. She was in every respect worthy of such a husband. The high sense of honour, the true nobility of character, and incorruptibility of principle, adorned with the greatest sweetness and amiableness of manners, which made him so revered and beloved by all whose own characters were not of a contrary cast, were equally conspicuous in her. Her beauty and accomplishments, no less than the rank of her husband, rendered her the ornament of the first circles, and her concerts, in which she herself bore a principal part, were always the resort of the most brilliant and select society. On the decease of the Marquis, in 1782, she retired from the world, and after a short time fixed her residence at Hillingdon, rarely visiting London, and for some years past, scarcely going out of her own grounds. Her last excursion was to Windsor, during the king's illness, when she was anxious to shew her attention, like most of the nobility besides, by a formal enquiry in person. This she was perhaps the less inclined to neglect in that hour of general awe and anxiety, lest she should seem to harbour a feeling of which she was incapable, in consequence of the total neglect she experienced from the court on the death of the Marquis, then prime minister. In her retreat, at Hillingdon, lady Rockingham led the only kind of life which could be tolerable after the loss she had sustained. Shut up entirely from promiscuous society, she truly enjoyed the company of a few select and cultivated friends, in whose conversation upon literature, politics, religion or botany her evenings passed away frequently to a very late hour. Her mornings were always her own, and were devoted to reading, a solitary walk, and a very wide and beneficial attention to the distresses of all within her reach. Her income, chiefly from her own private fortune, which was 100,000l. was not more than adequate to her generous and beneficent, though private, mode of living; nor did her seclusion prevent her receiving the visits of several characters eminent for literature, or distinguished for rank. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales always treated Lady Rockingham with the highest respect, and sometimes honoured her with a visit. It is needless to observe that her politics were those of the last age; those which have raised Britain to its glory, and which alone can render any people happy, or any state prosperous and secure. Her religion accorded with the leading tenets of the church of England; and as piety to God was the main spring of her actions, a kind of enthusiastic veneration for her husband and his sentiments held the next place in her mind. Botany had scarcely excited her attention while he lived, but when the plants, drawings, and books, in which he had taken so much delight, were about to be removed from her, a wish to preserve them soon became a taste for the science itself. She afterwards much enriched the collection of stove plants, and studied them with scientific care. The works of Linnæus in their original Latin were her chief assistance, and she preferred their language to the modern botanical English. Her greatest favourites were the liliaceous tribe, in which her collection abounded, both in number of specimens and variety of species. The collection of drawings, begun by the Marquis, was much enlarged by her; and she was always anxious that any new or rare plant, which came to perfection under her auspices, should be perpetuated by the pencil, and communicated to the public. A weak state of health gradually encroached on all these pursuits, and made it sometimes an effort even to see her oldest friends. At length a dropsy in the chest terminated her life in the most placid manner, amid the tears of her faithful domestics and poor neighbours, for whom she had just been busied in preparing her

* Dr. A. P. Buchan is author of an excellent and well-written treatise, intitled, "Practical Observations concerning Sea-Bathing; to which are added, Remarks on the Warm Bath." Those best acquainted with his merits, pronounce him already equal to his father in his best days.

her usual Christmas entertainment. Her remains were deposited in York cathedral in the vault of the Marquis and his family, a numerous train of her tenants and dependants being eager to shew their respect on the occasion.]

[*Further particulars of M. de Conzies, Bishop of Arras, whose death is noticed at page 78 of this Volume.* M. de Conzies, was born a nobleman, and educated for the prelacy. He did equal honour to his rank and to his station. Faithful to his King as to his God, a long life was never polluted with a single action that did not prove the standard merit of a good man, and of a sincere Christian. The loyal, as well as the religious, in imitating his conduct, may be sure to possess the esteem of their contemporaries, and the admiration of posterity. That such a character should particularly attract the hatred of Buonaparte might justly be expected. The name of the Bishop of Arras was upon the same line of the same list of proscription with that of the hero of loyalty, Georges. The Corsican assassin, who pierced the hearts of an Enghien, Pichegru, and Georges, has long pointed his dagger at the bosom of this prelate, who preferred poverty and exile in England to the Roman purple and the Parisian archiepiscopacy, both offered him, in 1801, by the First Consul of France and the Pontiff of Rome. Unalterable in his attachment to the House of Bourbon, his Royal Highness Monsieur, brother to the King of France and Navarre, made him one of his principal counsellors and confidential advisers; unprofitable offices, indeed, for those who, confounding fortune with justice, regard money more than honour, but advantageous to him who has a conscience, follows its dictates, and feels the honourable difference between the disinterested counsellor of a lawful Prince and the despicable accomplice of a barbarous Usurper. The Bishop of Arras had, from nature, a constitution strong enough to resist the ravages of time to the farthest limits assigned to the life of man, had not Providence also bestowed upon him a mind virtuous and feeling to the highest degree. The deplorable state of Christianity, the misfortunes of his King, and the degradation of his country, were the diseases which deprived the world, prematurely, of one of its best and brightest ornaments. From the scandalous journey of Pius VII. and the sacrilegious coronation of Napoleon the First, this prelate received his death-blow. He survived but for a few days the news of the Corsican's anointment, and was one of the first victims of this horrible act, which has opened a tomb for true religion as well as for lawful Monarchy. As, in health, he had been an example of piety and constancy, during his illness he was a model of devotion and resignation. He exhorted his countrymen and fellow-sufferers, like himself, unfortunate exiles, not to deviate from that glorious though painful path they had dutifully and conscientiously entered. He preached submission to the decrees of the Almighty, in shewing the justice of that noble cause to which they had sacrificed rank, property, country, and every thing but their honour. He told them never to forget the gratitude they owed to England, should Religion and Royalty once more prosper in France. His constant prayers were, on his death-bed, that Christ may again save his Church in France, restore there the rightful and faithful to power, and convert, but not punish, the undutiful and unbelieving. It is often more glorious to deserve than to occupy a throne. His Royal Highness Monsieur, with an humanity worthy of better times and better fortune, refused himself even the necessary rest to attend this trusty and affectionate servant, who had the consolation to breathe his last in the arms of his good and generous Prince. Some few moments before he shut his eyes for ever, he pressed the hand of Monsieur to his bosom, and, with a faint voice, faultered these his last words: "My kind Prince, death is terrible to the wicked only!"]

[*Further particulars of the Reverend Samuel Ayscough, whose death was noticed at page 452 of the last Volume.* Samuel Ayscough was the grandson of William Ayscough, of Nottingham, who first brought printing into that town about 1710. His father, George Ayscough, succeeded to the business of printing, and was an eminent stationer in that place upwards of forty years. He was much esteemed, and allied to some of the most respectable families in the county. His mind was of a speculative turn; and, amongst other pursuits, he fancied he could extract gold from the dross of coals. On this experiment he wasted much of his property; after which, about 1762, he settled in a large farm at Great Wigston in Leicestershire, where he was unfortunate enough to lose, not only what remained of his own substance, but the private fortunes of his son and daughter. His son, Samuel Ayscough, was educated in a seminary at Nottingham, under Mr. Johnson, and assisted his father in his business, in his experiments, and his farms, until the property was gone. He then had the care of a mill on the estate, and worked as a labouring miller for the maintenance of his father and sister, but with ill success; when, by accident, a gentleman in London, who was an old schoolfellow, and an intimate friend in early life, hearing of his situation and distress, about the year 1770, sent for him to London, new cloathed him, and obtained for him at first the office of an overlooker of some paviours in the street; and very shortly after an employment in the British Museum, as an assistant in the Library under the principal Librarian, at a very weekly small stipend. At this period, it may be said, his fortune first began to smile, and

promise an end to his difficulties. His abilities now had opportunity to unfold themselves to observation; his diligence and frugality gave effect to his talents; and the meekness of his disposition and unassuming manners very soon attracted notice, and procured esteem. His weekly salary was increased; this together with some advantages he derived by his industry in regulating the libraries of private gentlemen, and a small assistance from his friend, enabled him to send for his father to town, whom he maintained comfortably for some years, till he died Nov. 18, 1785. Mr. Ayscough was now appointed an Assistant Librarian to the British Museum on the establishment. His ambition was to obtain orders; and, after some difficulty, he succeeded in his wish, was ordained to the curacy of Normanton-upon-Soar in Nottinghamshire, and afterwards appointed assistant-curate of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields. Here his regular attendance on his duty, and his excellent character, gained him the good opinion and friendship of Dr. Buckner, now bishop of Chichester, the late truly excellent Mr. Southgate, the Rev. Dr. Willis, and other great and good men. In 1790, he was appointed to preach the Fairchild Lecture on Whit-Tuesday at Shoreditch church before the Royal Society; which he continued to do till 1804, when he completed the series of the Discourses in fifteen Sermons, which will probably be published by subscription. His labours in literature were of the most useful cast, and manifested a patience and assiduity seldom to be met with when united to extensive knowledge; and his laborious exertions in the vast and invaluable Library of the British Museum is a striking instance of his zeal and indefatigable attention. He soon acquired that slight degree of knowledge in several languages, and that technical acquaintance with old books and of their authors, and particularly that skill in decyphering difficult writing, as amply answered his purposes in cataloguising. He assisted in the adjustment and regulation of the Records in the Tower; and, from his unremitting industry, was patronised and beloved by men of the first talents and learning. His situation and salary were considerably improved in the British Museum; and the present Lord Chancellor, about twelve months since, gave him the living of Cudham, in the county of Kent. By this improvement of income, and some legacies from his relations, he became more easy; and, had he lived a few years longer, would have surmounted the pecuniary difficulties into which his unbounded generosity had unavoidably led him. His death was occasioned by a dropsy in his chest, at the age of 59. To trace back the virtues of his heart, through a life of uniform and active benevolence, is a luxury in which the pen would indulge with grateful recollection, did the limits of this detail warrant it, or were the abilities of the writer equal to do them justice. Never were his means so scanty as to preclude the exercise of doing good, which was the ruling principle of his soul; and it would be difficult to determine whether the humility or generosity of his nature had the pre-eminence; whether his assiduity in benefiting his fellow creatures outstripped his desire of concealing it. He, indeed,

"Did good by stealth, and blush'd to find it fame."

The unfortunate ever found in him a steady friend to the extent of his ability: instances without number the writer of this could record, which came under his immediate observation. The children of distressed parents he educated and supported at his own charge, even to the placing one of them at the University. His time was never denied, nor his purse spared, when he could assist indigent merit wherever he found it. In 1783, he published a small political pamphlet, under the title of "Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer; or a Detection of the Errors of Mr. J. Hector St. John; pointing out the pernicious Tendency of those Letters to Great Britain." He was elected F.S.A. in 1789. Besides his very useful Catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum, he compiled a Catalogue of Ancient Charters in that matchless collection (amounting to about 16,000), which is very complete, in three large volumes; and has a double Index.—His other labours it would be almost endless to detail. Among the principal of them are, no small portion of the "Librorum Impressorum quæ in Museo Britannico adservantur Catalogus, 1787," 2 vols. folio; of which about two-thirds were compiled by Dr. Maty and Mr. Harper; in the new Catalogue, lately made, his personal assistance consisted principally in altering the positions of the books in the Library, which, under Mr. Harper's direction, were reduced to classes; and the principal entries in his hand-writing are those which relate to the rich collection of Pamphlets presented by his present Majesty in 1762. In Index-making he was remarkably expert, and indeed had much experience. He lately told a friend, that he had indexed as much, at different times, as had produced him, 1300l. Among these was a verbal Index to Shakspeare, for which he had 200 guineas; an Index to Bridges's Northamptonshire; to Manning's Surrey; to fifty-six volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine; to Maty's Review; to the Monthly Review, 1749—1791; to twenty volumes of the British Critic; to eleven volumes of Dodsley's Annual Register; and to two of the lately-published volumes of National Records.

PROVIN-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, by the ſhip-owners of Newcaſtle, for an act to place the leading lights for that harbour in ſituations nearer to and more in a line with the channel, and for removing obſtructions to the view of them.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 28th of February, a tremendous gale from the W.N.W. ſet in motion the Duke of Northumberland's windmill, ſituated near Tynemouth barracks, and from the rapidity of the movement, the friction of the axle-tree ſet fire to the adjoining timber. The whole roof was ſoon in flames, and went off in large flakes of fire. By this time the metal wheels belonging to the machinery were red-hot, and preſented, in countleſs whirls of motion, one of the grandeſt and moſt awful ſights the imagination can conceive. The wands at length fell with a mighty craſh, bringing with them the rim of the building-ſtones, wheels, and axle-tree. Nothing was left but the bare ſtone trunk. No perſon was hurt; but the loſs in flour and grain is eſtimated at one thouſand pounds.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Captain Joſeph Barnes, of the ſhip Country Squire, of that port, to Miſs Fothergill, daughter of the late Mr. George Fothergill, ſhip-owner.

At Long Benton, William Clark, eſq. of Wall's End, to Miſs Brown, daughter of William Brown, eſq. of Benton.—Captain W. Robſon, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Sheridan, of Killingworth.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. John Pallam, ſhip-owner, to Miſs Caroline Huntley, both of Sunderland.—Mr. F. Collinſon, of Middleham, to Miſs Mary Sigſworth, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Sigſworth, of Braithwaite Hall.

At Ryton, Durham, Mr. John Brown, coach-maker, of Abbey Hill, Edinburgh, to Miſs Lockey, eldeſt daughter of William Lockey, eſq. of Axwell Park. — Bethel Earnſhaw Stag, eſq. to Miſs Ellen Blake, youngeſt daughter of Sir Francis Blake, of Twizel Caſtle.

At Sunderland, Mr. Johnſon, block-maker, to Miſs Bell Stevenſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 82, Mrs. M. Gale.—Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Mr. J. Bell.—Aged 64, Mr. Robert Curry, ſtone-dealer, and a coal-agent for above forty years. Aged 95, Mrs. Rankin, mother of Robert Rankin, eſq.—Aged 93, Mrs. Waſſe.—Aged 67, Mrs. Sarah Neale, widow of Mr. John Neale.—Miſs Nancy Douglas, daughter of Mrs. Ann Douglas.

At the Rectory, Haughton, near Darlington, in the prime of life, John Byron, eſq. ſecond ſon of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron.

At Hexham, aged 81, Mr. Thomas Robſon, farmer, formerly of Woodhall, near Chollerton.

At North Seaton, Stephen Watſon, eſq. at an advanced age, in the commiſſion of the peace for Northumberland.—At an advanced age, Miſs Shepherd, of Old Elvet, Durham.

At Durham, aged 77, Mr. George Appleby.—Aged 85, Mr. Thomas Burdon, one of the beadſmen of the Cathedral.—Mrs. Margaret Grey, widow of Mr. John Grey.—Mr. Robert White, attorney at law.

At Sunderland, Mr. Jonathan Angas, ſpirit-merchant, aged 51. — Miſs Waddle, daughter of Mr. Waddle, aged 18.—Mr. Thomas Thompſon, of the Cuſtoms.—Mrs. Wetherald.

At South Shields, Mr. Joſeph William Roxby, ſhip-owner, and Preſident of that reſpectable inſtitution the Mariners' Aſſociation.—Aged 78, Mr. Simon Temple, ſen.

At Alnwick, aged 64, the Rev. John Marſhall, Miniſter of the Aſſociated Congregation there. His unaſſuming and cheerful behaviour in his intercourſe with mankind, his unaffected piety as a Chriſtian, and indefatigable exertions as a Miniſter, during nearly thirty-nine years, have left an impreſſion on the minds of his congregation and all his acquaintance that will not be eaſily effaced.

At Biſhop Auckland, of a fit of the apoplexy, while employed in his garden, aged 39, the Rev. George Mounſey, maſter of the grammar-ſchool in that place, and curate of the pariſh.

At Berwick-on-Tweed, Mrs. Landles, wife of Mr. George Landles, cooper.—The Rev. Joſeph Rumney, aged 76 years, fifty-one of which he was maſter of the grammar-ſchool, and thirty-eight vicar of Berwick. On the Sunday preceding his death he had officiated in the church as uſual, and was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy as he was baptizing a child after the evening ſervice. On his reſignation of the grammar-ſchool in 1801, he was ſucceeded by the Rev. J. Barnes, who likewiſe ſucceeds him in the vicarage.

At North Shields, Mr. James Smith, ſhip-owner. In the early part of his life he was in the royal navy. He was on board Commodore Duff's ſhip in November 1759, and

was the man who diſcovered the firſt approach of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, when Duff's little flying ſquadron was chaſed by M. Confians, who in a few hours joined battle with Sir Edward in Quiberon Bay.

Mrs. Paul, mother of Mr. Thomas Paul.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Clement Moſſop, miller, of Ehen-Side, near Egremont, to Miſs Hannah Routledge, of Low-houſe Mill. The bridegroom, who was 23 years of age, was taken ill immediately after the nuptial ceremony was ended. It was ſoon diſcovered that he had been ſeized with a fever, under which he expired in leſs than a week.

Mr. John Wilſon, to Miſs Jane Graham, both of Threepland Lees, in Cumberland, whoſe ages together make thirty-five years. They always lived in one houſe, and are now, by marriage, not only *huſband* and *wife*, but *brother* and *ſiſter!*

At Warton, Mr. John Newby, of Kendal, ironmonger, to Miſs Sanders, of Berwick.

At Croſſthwaite, Mr. Joſeph Banks, to Miſs Mary Stamper, both of Keſwick.—Mr. John Younghuſband, ſlate merchant, of Millbeck, to Miſs Edmundſon, daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Edmundſon, of Burns.

At Kendal, Mr. William Fiſher, to Miſs Curry.

At Carliſle, Mr. R. Ancell, to Miſs Mary Wilſon.—Thomas Tunſtal Pickard, eſq of Cowen Bridge, near Kirkby Lonſdale, to Miſs Stuart, of Sedbuſk, in Wenſley Dale, Yorkſhire.

At Cartmel, Captain Bigland, of the Thetis, of Liverpool, to Miſs Webſter, of Flookburgh.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Nixon, wife of Mr. George Nixon.—Aged 66, Mrs. Jane Killner.—At the houſe of her mother, Miſs Helen Forſter.—Aged 84, Mr. Robert Jordan.—Aged 29, Mr. Joſeph Gibbons, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Gibbons, mercer and draper.

At Upperby, near Carliſle, Mrs. Jane Dackeray, aged 70, widow of the late Mr. Richard Dackeray, of the Sugar-houſes.

At Whitehaven, aged 67, Mrs. Catherine Benſon, widow of Mr. Roger Benſon.—Mr. Robert Gibſon, mariner, aged 85.—Mrs. Potter.—Aged 66, Mrs. Mary Pearſon, wife of Mr. Thomas Pearſon.

At Workington, aged 78, Mrs. Faingay.

At Newtown of Irthington, aged 75, Mrs. Glendining, relict of Mr. William Glendining.

At Longtown, aged 80, Mr. John Wilſon, many years butler at Netherby.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of John Wilſon, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr. James, of Arthuret.

At Skelſmergh, near Kendal, Mr. Thomas Shepherd.

At Kendal, Mrs. Ann Cumſtone, wife of Mr. Cumſtone, of the White Horſe Inn.—Suddenly, aged 59, Mr. Robert Dixon, upwards of twenty years bellman of Kendal.—Mrs. Barrow, wife of Mr. James Barrow, linen-merchant.

At Cockermouth, ſuddenly, Mr. Robert Hartley, ſerge-weaver. — Aged 68, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Joſeph Thompſon.

At Eaglesfield, in the pariſh of Brigham, Mrs. Iſabel Sandilands, relict of Mr. John Sandilands.

At Thornby, Mr. John Reid, aged 26.

At Holm-foot, Mr. Robert Latimer, aged 21.

At Eagle-Foot, near Heſket-New-Market, Sarah Prieſtman, wife of Mr. Joſeph Prieſtman, farmer.

At Irthington, Barbara Bullman, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bullman.

At Penrith, Richard Hindſon, eſq. formerly major in the 15th regiment of foot.—Aged 24, Mr. John Hodgſon.

At Heſket-New-Market, Mrs. Ann Stagg, wife of Mr. John Stagg.

At Charlesground, aged 79, Mr. Joſeph Jackſon.

At Sebergham, very ſuddenly, aged 77, Mr. John Simpſon, formerly of Sebergham Hall.

At Upperby, aged 61, Mr. Alexander Robinſon, well known as a very ingenious damaſk linen-weaver.

YORKSHIRE.

A petition is about to be preſented to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the late act for making a new dock at Hull. Owing to ſeveral unforeſeen circumſtances, the expences of carrying the act into execution falling much heavier than expected, it is propoſed, to create thirty new ſhares, over and above the number created and ſold under the powers of the late act.

The reading-room at the Queen's Head Inn, Grimſby, has been converted into an exchange, for the daily meeting, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve, of the merchants, ſhip-owners, ſhip-maſters, and others, concerned in the trade of the port. From the vicinity of the ſituation to the new Cuſtom-houſe, and the increaſing neceſſity for regular communications, the greateſt utility may be expected to reſult from this arrangement.

The ſubſcribers to the circulating-library at Leeds have it in contemplation to erect a new library-room. It is propoſed that the expences of purchaſing the ground-plot, and of building the library-room, and a houſe for the librarian, be divided into eighty equal ſhares; one ſhare to be offered to each ſubſcriber, in the order in which he ſhall cauſe his name to be entered in a book to be kept by the librarian for that purpoſe; that an annual payment of ſix per cent. be allowed for each ſum of money ſo advanced; and in caſe all the ſhares be not diſpoſed of, that two ſhares be then offered to each ſubſcriber in the

the same order; and if any still remain, that three or more shares be then offered, until they are all disposed of.

Married.] At Bingley, C. F. Busfield, esq. youngest son of J. A. Busfield, esq. of Myrtle Grove, to Miss Ferrand, eldest sister of Edward Ferrand, esq. of St. Ives.—Thomas Bennards, esq. of Hull, to Miss Steele, of Wooton, Lincolnshire.

At Doncaster, Mr. Cridland, to Miss Ripley.

At Sheffield, Mr. S. Hington, of Exeter, merchant, to Miss S. Eyre, daughter of Mr. John Eyre.—Josias Smithson, esq. to Miss Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Pontefract.

At Hull, Mr. Thomas Fearne, grocer, to Miss Adams, sister of Mr. Adams, linen-draper.—Mr. Walter Beilby, of the customs, to Miss Ellis Boyes, daughter of Bethel Boyes, esq.—Lieutenant Barlow, of the Cheshire militia, to Miss Gibson, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Gibson.

In London, John Hague, esq. of Crow Nest, near Dewsbury, to Miss Wormald, of Gomersal, sister of John Wormald, esq. partner in the banking-house of Child and Co. Temple-bar.

At Scarborough, the Rev. W. Woodfall, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Henden.

At Ripon, Mr. Hope, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Atkinson, daughter of the late Alderman Atkinson.

Died.] At Hull, aged 42, Mr. William Sedgwick, linen-draper. — Aged 63, Mr. William Wood.—Aged 55, Mrs. Pearce, wife of Captain Pearce.—Aged 62, Mr. William Gofton, harbour-master.—Mr. Peter Bulteel, brewer, aged 55. — Mrs. Heseltine, wife of Mr. Benjamin Heseltine, merchant, aged 20.—Mr. Robert Sherwood, flax-dresser.—Mrs. Alderson, wife of John Alderson, esq. M. D.—Lieutenant Carter, of the Royal Westmoreland militia; a gentleman universally respected. He had retired to rest in apparent health, and was found dead in his bed on the following morning.

Aged 54, Mr. Francis Browne, formerly of Leeds. He was buried at Sculcotes, near Hull, and has left one son by his first wife, Ann, daughter of Lancelot Myers, of Farnley. His second wife was Mary Vevers, who survives him.

At Leeds, Mrs. Wilson; and, a few days afterwards, her husband, Mr. J. Wilson, liquor-merchant.—Very suddenly, aged 59, Mr. Jonathan Harrison, dry-salter. — Mr. Burnand, jun. coach-maker. — Mr. John Armistead, mustard-manufacturer. — Aged 48, Mr. Thomas Wright, one of the common-councilmen, and printer of the Leeds Intelligencer. — Mrs. Soper, mother of Mr. Soper, surgeon. — Mr. Isaac Mosse. — Mr. Richard Mills.—Mr. Masterman, nursery and seedsman.

At Wakefield, Mr. Waites, linen-draper, a local and useful preacher of the Methodist society.—Aged 28, Mr. Peter Hardcastle.—Aged 74, Robert Amory, M. D. — Mr. J. Kaye, aged 74 years, thirty-two of which he was town-cryer.—Aged 23, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith.

At Bradford, aged 59, Mr. John Bentley, attorney at law.

At Ripon, Mr. John Robinson, attorney at law.

At Snaith, Mr. H. Bracken, relict of the Rev. Edward Bracken, late of York.

At Grassington, near Skipton, Peter Wilson Overend, esq. aged 81.

At Baildon, near Bradford, Captain Thomas Dixon, aged 57.

At Bossal, aged 80, Mrs. Belt, relict of Robert Belt, esq.

At Doncaster, William Hornby, esq. late of Gainsborough, banker.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of Mr. John Oliver.—John Hill, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation, who had twice served the office of mayor.

At Shooter's Hill, near Doncaster, Mrs. Humble, wife of Michael Humble, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

The gentlemen and farmers of Ulverston and its neighbourhood have established an Agricultural Society in that town.

Through the township of Blakely, near Manchester, a new road is now carrying on, which will shorten the distance between Manchester and Rochdale nearly two miles.—The beneficial accommodation expected by those towns to result from this undertaking, has begun to shew itself already, if we may judge from the sudden change in the value of land in Blakely; for that which let for 10l. per annum lately, is now deemed worth 3d. per yard.

In addition to the number of charitable institutions in Liverpool, another is about to be established, the object of which is the amelioration of the condition of the resident Welch poor, by forming a society similar to that of the Ancient Britons, so nobly supported in London. The contributions to the society are daily and rapidly increasing, by the patronage of some of the first noblemen and gentlemen in the kingdom. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with that liberality which on all occasions distinguishes him, has sent a very handsome donation. The benefactions already amount to seven hundred pounds, independent of annual subscriptions, which amount to two hundred pounds.

Married] At Liverpool, Mr. John Smith, ironmonger, to Miss F. Davis. — Captain John Williams, to Miss Ann George.—Mr. John Carr, of Coventry, to Mrs. Platt, widow of Captain William Platt.—Mr. G. A. Pritt, attorney, to Miss Lonsdale.—Mr. William Stockdale, brewer, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. Jackson.—Mr. Thomas Marsh Booth, surgeon of the Britannia, to Miss Jane Scott.

At West Ham, Essex, Robert Lewin, M. D.

M. D. of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Mackay Kelsall, sister to the late John Kelsall, esq. of the Bahamas.

Edward Turner, esq. captain in the Warrington volunteers, to Miss Watson, daughter of James Watson, esq. of Groppenhall Lodge.

At Bolton, Ralph Fletcher, esq. of the Hollins, to Miss Grundy.

At Poulton in the Filde, Richard Miller, esq. of Gretnalgh, to Miss Quay, of Layton Hall, Blackpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Waring, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Ainsworth.

At Manchester, Mr. George Booth, to Miss Mary Ann Holt.—Mr. James Smith, to Miss Hannah Pownall, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. Thomas Townley, merchant, to Miss Wright, daughter of Mr. Hugh Wright, of London. — Charles Mouat, esq. to Miss Shaw.

At Ashton on Mersey, John Douglas, esq. of Old Hall, Pendleton, to Miss Tipping, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Tipping, esq. of Crumpsall.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. Gibbon, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Mellor, daughter of Mr. Joseph Mellor, attorney at law.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Andrew Aikin, formerly a broker.—Aged 73, Mr. William Whitehouse, father of Mr. Whitehouse, merchant.—Mrs. Unsworth, relict of the late Mr. Richard Unsworth, brewer.—Mr. James Ferguson, liquor-merchant. — Aged 42, Mrs. Ann Highfield, wife of Mr. George Highfield.—Mr. Timothy Ellison, surgeon.—At Jamaica, Captain Davis, of the Hannah, of this port.—In his 62d year, Mr. Edmund Haighton, miller, and master of the stone-quarries near St. James's Walk, who for a number of years furnished the stone for the improvement of the docks and public buildings.—Mrs. Norman, sister of Captain Simon Marks.—Captain Ralph Hodgson.—Aged 83, Mr. John Renshaw, father of the Rev. S. Renshaw, rector of Liverpool.—Suddenly, Mr. John Baines, aged 69, who during forty-six years acted as head-master of the free-school endowed by Queen Elizabeth in this town. His extensive classical knowledge in languages, mathematics, and all other branches of learning, caused many students to resort to him to finish their education. These have done great credit to his erudition, independent of the many attending his public school, who, with affectionate gratitude, feel their loss, and cherish his memory. As a husband, as a father, as a friend, he was exemplary in the performance of his duties; those so endeared to him, can only be consoled by the reflections on his well spent life, and that bliss in a happy futurity, in which he, as a most sincere Christian, placed his firmest hopes. The loss of such a character will be generally felt; and it can only be deemed a reward due to departed merit, if his surviving relatives partake of public gratitude and respect. Some of his intimate friends and former scholars design to erect a monument, expressing their regret for his loss, and their esteem for the man.

At St. Helen's, near Prescot, Miss Mary Orrel.

At Prescot, aged 30, Mr. Joseph Jackson, surgeon.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher.—Mrs. Grimshaw, widow of the late John Grimshaw, esq. of Gorton.

At Warrington, aged 52, Mr. John Bold, watchmaker.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Salisbury, wife of Thomas Walling Salisbury, esq.

At Manchester, Mrs. Milne, wife of Mr. Thomas Milne.—Mrs. Frith, wife of Mr. John Frith.—Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. Thomas Clayton.—Miss Cavendish, daughter of Mr. Richard Cavendish.—Mr. David Jennings, a member of the Manchester and Salford volunteers.—John Whittenbury, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. John Pierce, proctor, to Mrs. Norris.—Mr. J. Parry, agent to the cotton-twist company at Holywell, to Miss Littler.—Mr. S. Baker, to Miss Pierce, daughter of Mr. John Pierce.

In London, John Chesworth, esq. salt-proprietor, of Middlewich, to Mrs. Fairclough, widow of Captain Fairclough, of Liverpool.

Mr. Charles Speed, of Aldford Hall, to Miss Moores, of Edgerley.

At Great Neston, Captain C. Hancock, of Liverpool, to Miss Alice Warrington.—Mr. James Fletcher, of Stockport, to Miss Radcliffe, niece to W. Radcliffe, esq.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Kent, wife of Mr. Kent, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Atherston.—Aged 79, Mrs. Clayton.—Mrs. Ann Thorne, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and eleven months.—Mr. Sudworth, of Stanlow House, near Chester.—Mrs. Mary Porter, of Handbridge.

At Burland, near Nantwich, Mrs. Cawley, relict of Mr. Robert Cawley.

At Woodhouse, Aldford, Miss Elizabeth Eyton, youngest sister to Edward Eyton, esq. of Eyton Hall, Denbighshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Simms, of the Half Moon public-house, to Miss Boam.—Mr. John Cannor, of Stanley, farmer, to Miss Margaret Stenson, of Derby.—Mr. Owen, partner in the house of Jones, Fentem, and Owen, in Sheffield, to Miss Bourgoine, of Edensor, in this county.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. C. Poyser, cooper, aged 50.—Aged 75, John Swinnerton, esq. of Sugnall.

At Smisby, aged 47, Mr. John Byran, who sustained through life the character of a truly honest man.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

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Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. James Eden, to Miss Mary Beardall, of the Milton's Head Inn.—Mr. Simes, to Mrs. Finn.—Mr. Joseph Bingham, to Miss E. Cooper, daughter of Mr. Cooper, hosier.

In London, Mr. John Bullivant, dyer and hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Jordan.—Mr. William Roe, to Miss Livesey, both of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. George Bigsby, hosier, son of the late Rev. Jeremiah Bigsby, formerly rector of St. Peter's.—Mr. Edward Spenser, draper, aged 57. — Mrs. Hulse, wife of Matthew Hulse, gent.—Aged 61, Mr. Mugliston.—Aged 67, Mrs. Need, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Need, druggist; a woman of exemplary piety and benevolence. The sick poor will have reason to regret her loss, on account of her liberality in administering not only pecuniary aid, but both advice and medicines.

Mr. Luke Pogson, hosier. He went out to take a walk in the country, and not returning home at a late hour, his family became alarmed. The next day the most diligent search was made in all directions, but without effect; till at length on dragging the canal near Lenton Mill, his body was found close to the lock-gate. It is conjectured, that on passing this part of the canal, on his return home, he slipped in by accident, and was drowned. Mr. Pogson was nearly sixty years of age, and much respected.

Mr. George Fountain, innkeeper, of Gunthorp Ferry.

At Shelford, after an illness of more than twenty years, Miss Girton, daughter of the late Mr. Girton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Showler, of Reevesby, in this county, three years ago planted twenty-five grains of Egyptian barley; the second year's produce was ten bushels, from which he last year reaped upwards of forty quarters, a part of which he lately sold at Spilsby for five guineas per quarter.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament for an act to inclose the commons and waste lands in the parish of Anderby.

The following recipe has been communicated to the printer of the Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury:—"Oil of amber infallibly cures the ague. Take, when the fit is coming on, nine drops in a little tea; increase the quantity two drops morning and evening; continue this till the complaint is fully removed, which generally happens in eight or ten days."

Married.] At Louth, Mr. Jones, comedian, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. Thomas Jones, sadler.

At Grimsby, Mr. C. Nainby, grocer, to Miss Crashley.—Thomas Wood, of Butterwicke, to Jane Dodson, of Staxton, The united ages of this loving couple amount to one hundred and sixty-three years, and this is the bridegroom's fifth wife, and the bride's third husband.

At Heckington, Mr. William Gee, farmer and grazier, of Great Hale Fen, to Miss Elkington, daughter of Mr. Elkington, of the Oat Sheaf.

At Grantham, Mr. John North, to Miss Lockton.—Mr. Green, of Great Bouton, to Miss Rose, of Grantham.—Mr. B. Stevenson, jun. of Bourn, to Miss Tomblin, of Casterton. — Mr. Robert Harrison, jun. of Howden, to Miss Mell, only daughter of Mr. George Mell, of Ashby, near Brigg.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Pashley, to Miss M. Hardstaff.

At Lincoln, Mr. Cropper, to Miss Nelsey.—Mr. John Baggelay, to Miss Sarah Longmate.

Died.] At Lincoln, John Fardell, esq.—He long presided in one of the principal offices in the cathedral of St. Mary's, in that city; and it may be justly added, that the poor and needy have suffered an almost irreparable loss by his death.

Mr. Samuel Bailey, sadler. — Aged 32, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Hannah, draper.—Aged 50, Mrs. Cullen, wife of Mr. Cullen, of the Crown and Woolpack Inn.—Aged 27, Alice Richardson, wife of William Richardson, waterman. She fell from a sloop into the Fasdike, near Torksey Lock, in the absence of her husband, and was drowned.

At Irnham, Mrs. Arundell, wife of J. E. Arundell, esq.—Miss Louisa Stanley, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stanley, of Bennington, near Grantham.

At Bole, near Gainsborough, aged 27, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. George Rix Curtis, merchant, of Rotterdam.

At Stockwick, aged 75, Mr. Walton.

At Laceby, aged 43, the Rev. John Beatniffe.

At Louth, aged 85, Mr. William Anderson.—Mrs. Paddison.—By the bursting of a blood-vessel, aged 33, Mrs. Elizabeth Swansey.

At Sleasford, Mr. Frost, of Barston, aged 70.

At Boston, Mr. Myers, aged 84, formerly a respectable silversmith.

At Grantham, Mrs. Martha Evans, mother of Mr. Thomas Evans, aged 61.—Aged 50, Mrs. Bourne, wife of Mr. Samuel Bourne, of Leedford, grocer and draper.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The long-projected Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal is now opened for trade, and its junction with the Coventry canal is completed, by which a communication is formed, through the Coventry, Oxford, and Grand Junction canals, to London; by the Coventry and Birmingham, and Fazely canals, to Birmingham; by the Coventry, and Trent and Mersey canals, to Liverpool and Manchester; and by the Coventry, Trent and Mersey,

Merſey, Staffordſhire, and Worceſterſhire canals, and the river Severn, to the port of Briſtol. The Aſhby-de-la-Zouch canal extends thirty miles without a ſingle lock, and being joined with the Coventry and Oxford canals, and running upon the ſame level, a line of canal is preſented of more than ſeventy miles in length towards the metropolis without a ſingle lock! Different wharfs are now opened along the line of the canal. That near Hinckley is upon a conſiderable ſcale, and made at a great expence, by the adventurous and ſpirited exertions of Thomas Sanſome, eſq. who has, at his own expence, extended the canal about two hundred yards of deep cutting nearer to the town, and to the turnpike-road leading to Hinckley; and has alſo built large and commodious warehouſes. Goods are here taken in and forwarded to all parts of the kingdom; and the neighbourhood is amply ſupplied with Leiceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, and Staffordſhire coals, Welſh ſlates, Newcaſtle tiles, lime, timber, &c. at reaſonable prices. Mr. Sanſome is now building a handſome inn near to the wharf, and has it in contemplation to lay out a pleaſure-garden, plant ſhrubberies, &c. after the manner of Vauxhall. The hoſiery manufactory of Hinckley has been flouriſhing for ſome years; and the population of this market-town is ſuppoſed to be ſo much increaſed, as to contain at this time from eight to ten thouſand ſouls. It has, for ſome years, had every houſe and lodging taken up by the perſons (moſtly people of title and conſequence) who reſort there for the aſſiſtance of Mr. Cheſher, an eminent ſurgeon, who has had great ſucceſs in diſorders of the ſpine, and other deformities.—Theſe reſidents, and their friends, add much to the ſplendour and gaiety of the place.—There can be no doubt but the Aſhby-de-la-Zouch canal will be very beneficial to the country through which it runs; and it is thought that in a ſhort time it will be highly productive to the ſubſcribers. It was originally undertaken by the recommendation and under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, who aſſured the ſubſcribers, at a meeting of the county, at the caſtle of Leiceſter, that the rich mines of coals, lime, and iron-ſtone, that abounded upon his eſtates about Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, ſhould be opened for the benefit of the county.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Francis Thomas Corrance, eſq. of Anſty Lodge, to Miſs Wood, only daughter of Mr. Wood.—Mr. Shelton, of Wing, Rutland, to Miſs Bellairs, of Leiceſter.

Died.] At Aſhby Old Park, in his 24th year, Mr. Joſeph Moore.—Mrs. Marſhall, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. H. Davis, of Great Wigſton.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Robert Martin, gent. of Anſty, aged 71.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.—Aged 50, Mr. Henry Jeffcut, ſecretary to the Infirmary.

At Overſeal, aged 52, Mr. John Kettle, who conducted ſeveral branches of trade with a punctuality and integrity that gained him univerſal confidence and eſteem.

At Belgrave, near Leiceſter, aged 82, Robert Kirkby, gent. formerly of Nottingham.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheddleton, Mr. William Young, currier, of Cheadle, an officer in the Moorland battalion of volunteers, to Miſs Mary Leek, daughter of Mr. Leek, of the Heath Houſe, near Cheddleton; being the third of three brothers who have married three daughters of Mr. Leek.

At Litchfield, Mr. J. Seckerſon, of Stafford, to Miſs Harriſon, of Newport, Shropſhire.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Pagett, ſadler, of Bridgnorth, to Miſs Lane, of Burntwood, near Litchfield.—Mr. James Short, to Miſs Ann Glover.

At Gresford, Denbighſhire, W. Ryland, eſq. of Bradley iron-works, to Miſs A. M. Hayton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Hayton, of Gwerſyllt wire-mills, near Wrexham.

At Burton on Trent, Mr. John Thomſon, to Miſs Sarah Bancroft.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Samuel Steele, to Miſs Roden.

Died.] Lieutenant Sneyd, of the royal navy, brother to Thomas Sneyd, eſq. of Loxley-park.

In the prime of life, Mr. Hallier, of Burton-park.

At Walſall, Mr. Pen, ſen. formerly an eminent farmer at Stonnall.—Mr. Samuel Cox, grocer.—Mr. John Lucas, who had been maſter of the Woolpack Inn upwards of thirty years.

At Stafford, aged 74, Mrs. Rachel Winn, a maiden lady.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The two new Inſurance Offices which in our laſt Number we ſtated as about to be formed at Birmingham, commenced their eſtabliſhment under ſeparate firms. According to the original plans, the capital of the Union office was to have been two hundred thouſand pounds, in ſhares of one hundred pounds each, but no perſon was to hold more than four ſhares. The capital of the Birmingham Fire-Office was likewiſe propoſed to be two hundred thouſand pounds, in ſhares of one thouſand pounds each, and no perſon to hold more than four ſhares. An union of the two concerns has taken place, and they will henceforward compoſe but one inſtitution, the Birmingham Fire-Office.—Subſcribers to the late Union Office are to have the option of holding one ſhare of one thouſand pounds, or two of five hundred pounds each, the preference to take ſuch ſhares to be determined by ballot.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. G. Saunders, to Miſs Jane Taylor.—Mr. Thomas Twyford, of Wolverhampton, mercer,

to

to Miss Sarah Beley.—Mr. James Hewlet, to Miss Mary Moore.

At Solihull, Mr. John Evets, of Henwood, to Mrs. Sarah Overton.

At Aston, Mr. Adams, to Mrs. Parkes, both of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Richards, of Elisworth, Northamptonshire, to Miss Diana Pickering.

At Edgbaston, Mr Thomas Rock, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Battefon.—Mr. William Court, of Leamington Priors, to Miss Lane, of Haslor.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 77, Mr. Robert Shaddock, shoemaker.—Aged 48, Mr. John Young, of Penkhull, in the Staffordshire potteries.—Mrs. Shenton, wife of Mr. Shenton.—Mr. Jones, brother-in-law of Mrs. Jones, druggist.—Aged 65, Thomas Smith, M.D. In the extensive exercise of his profession, he was skilful, attentive, and humane, and in private life he will be deservedly remembered.

Aged 68, Mr. Robert Tibbins.—At the Theatre, aged 72, Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Mr. T. Sanderson, box-book and housekeeper.—Mrs. Wood.—Mrs. Sarah Osborne.—Mr. Joseph Sanders.—In his 53d year, Mr. Joseph Spooner Warren.—Aged 60, Mrs. Mary Shifton, wife of Mr. John Shifton.—Aged 63, Mr. James Walton.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Mrs. Sarah Ashford, widow of Mr. Thomas Ashford.

At Stourport, aged 65, Mr. William Bird, one of the most eminent boat-builders in this country.

At Yardley, aged 102, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. Joseph Matthews.

At Coalborne Brook, near Stourbridge, Mr. D. Hampton, nail-ironmonger.

Mr. William Abbotts, of Leamington Priors, who discovered the celebrated spring, and was the first proprietor of the salt-baths at that place.

At Coventry, Mrs. Steel, relict of Mr. Steel, hatter.

In his 44th year, at Solihull, of which place he had been curate about twenty years, the Rev. Richard William Yates, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford. The worthy son of a venerable sire, he was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a kind brother, a good master, and a steady friend; in attention to his pupils, unwearied; in communicating religious instruction to the younger poor, patient and persevering; in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of those of riper years, frequent and earnest; in discharging the various duties of his sacred office, regular, zealous, and even exemplary. The writer of this imperfect tribute to departed worth, has the satisfaction of knowing, that, in the indulgence of his own feelings, he is only expressing the general sentiment of the neighbourhood in which he lives. Of this, indeed, a most unequivocal proof was given, when nearly all the principal parishioners, dressed in black, attended their much-regretted pastor to the grave, notwithstanding his express desire that his funeral should be as private as possible. With difficulty the rector performed the funeral service; and a pathetic expressive tribute was paid to his memory on the Sunday following, by the Rev. Mr. Eyre, master of the free-school. Mr. Yates, after a long and early attachment, married the only child of the late Dr. Barnardiston, Master of Bene't College, Cambridge, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

SHROPSHIRE.

A pig of most extraordinary size, the property of Mr. Ivory, of Whitchurch, was lately killed at that place. It weighed alive 52 score and 10 lbs; when dead and cut up—head, 75—side, 410—ditto, 414—rough fat, 35½lb; total, 46 score and 14½lbs.—The pig was about two years old, was bought in very lean for about 4l. and was feeding for about seven or eight months. It was valued at eighteen guineas. The owner had been offered twenty-five guineas for it, which he refused.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Jones, of Dorrington, to Miss Harwood, daughter of Mr. Harwood, boat-builder.—Mr. Charles Hulbert, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Wood, only daughter of the late Mr. Wood, bookseller.—Mr. Duckas, of Wigland, to Miss Kent, of Wigsteed House, near Whitchurch.—William Baugh, esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Walcot, of Shrewsbury.

At Wellington, Mr. Edwards, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Freeman, of Keltey.

At Hodnet, Mr. Shuker, of Ollerton, to Miss Powell, of Marchamley.

At Wem, Mr. William Beckett, of Prees, to Miss Tummy.

At High Ercall, Mr. Samuel Slack, second son of Joseph Slack, esq. of Bolas Magna, to Miss Sarah Humpherson, of Cold Hatton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 92, Mrs. Palmer, relict of Mr. Thomas Palmer.—Aged 94, Anne Judson.—Edward Glynne, esq.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Thorne, relict of Thomas Farmer Thorne, gent.—Aged 52, Mrs. Liversage, wife of Mr. Liversage, of Wollerton.

At Whitchurch, aged 36, Mr Peter Gregory.—Aged 74, Mr. Samuel Pace, butcher.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Waring, wife of S. Waring, esq.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Basnett, midwife.

At Edgmond, Mrs. Bridget Stockett, aged 90. She was a faithful servant for the space of forty years to the late Rev. William Pigott, rector of Edgmond.

At Wilcot, Miss Martha Rogers.

At Hoccom, near Bridgnorth, Mr. Edward Prat, an opulent farmer.

At Wem, suddenly, Mr. John Harris, tanner.—Very suddenly, Mrs. Walford, relict of Thomas Walford, esq.

At Newport, Mr. William Wheatley, aged 81.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A plan of a new Company has been submitted to the gentlemen of this county, under the title of the Penfax Mining Company. The intended mines of coals and iron are to be worked under a mining-leafe for ninety-nine years, in an eftate fituated in the chapelry of Penfax, in the parifh of Lindridge.—The firm is to confift of two hundred fhares, at fifty pounds each, no fubfcriber to hold more than ten. Thefe works, if carried into effect, will be the means of producing two great advantages to the counties of Worcefter and Hereford—the completion of the Leominfter and Kington canal, and the opening of the lower coal, and eftablifhing of ironworks. The eftate is now a working colliery, fituated feven miles from Stourport, through which the Kington canal is to pafs, to enter the Severn at or near Stourport-bridge.

Married.] At Worcefter, Mr. Powell, to Mrs. Cundey, widow, late of Ombersley.—Mr. Robert Gillam, attorney at law, to Mifs Robins.—Mr. Triftram, to Mifs Parkes, both of Ombersley.

At Bengworth, Mr. Gammon, of London, to Mifs A. Acton.

At Erkington, Mr. John Bick, baker and maltfter, to Mifs Lucy Tidmarfh, fecond daughter of Mr. James Tidmarfh, gent.

At Claines, Mr. Jofeph Clawell, to Mrs. Dugard, of Copcot Elm.

Died.] At Worcefter, aged 55, Mr. Yeomans, an eminent apothecary. His death was occafioned by a fall from his horfe, which burft a blood-veffel in his head; yet he rode home, and was perfectly fenfible; but in lefs than a quarter of an hour he was carried to his bed fpeechlefs and infenfible, and fo remained till he expired. His fkill in his profeffion his numerous patients can beft teftify.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Scott, of the London Road.—Mrs. Taylor, fancy-drefs maker.—Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Hopkins, of St. John's.

At Thornillow Place, near Worcefter, aged 81, Mrs. Sufannah Williams, widow of Francis Williams, efq. of Vauxhall.

At Hill Top, near Bewdley, the wife of the Rev. B. J. Bromwich.

At Henwick, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. John Smith, porter-brewer, late of Worcefter.—Mr. Richard Pain, of Aftwood, near Feckenham.

At Cropthorn, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Robins, farmer.

At Hallow, aged 73, Mrs. Weft, widow of Mr. Weft, farmer, of the Hom, near Martley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late meeting of the Herefordfhire Agricultural Society was more numerouſly attended than on any former occafion. The moft admired bulls were exhibited by Mr. Jefferies, of Pembridge; Mr. Galliers, of King's Pyon; Mr. Yeomans, of Houghton; Mr. Williams, of Thingehill; Mr. Apperley, and Mr. Jarworth. Several others alfo deferved and received no fmall fhare of praife, and large prices were obtained for thofe on fale. Mr. Haver, of Abergavenny, a member of the fociety, exhibited a Leiceſter fheep, the fore-quarters of which weighed fifty-one pounds each, and the hind-quarters fifty-nine pounds, being the largeft and fatteft ever killed at Hereford.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Bevan, to Mrs. Wright

At Ballingham, Mr. Rogers, of Hereford, tanner, to Mifs Elliot, daughter of Mr. John Elliot, of Ballingham Hall.

At Moccas, Thomas Frankland Lewis, efq. of Harpton Court, Radnorfhire, to Mifs Harriet Cornewall, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall, Bart. M. P. for this county.

At St. Weonard's, Mr. Morgan, of Llancloudy, to Mifs Powles, of Hereford.—Mr. William Pitt, of Sutton, near Hereford, to Mifs Wright, of the Moor, at Bodenham.

At Okle Pitchard, Mr. George Godfall, of Afhburton, to Mifs Garfton.

Died.] Aged 43, Mr. Edwards, of the Drayhoufe, Kingfland.

At Rotherwas, near Hereford, Mifs Ann Pendrill, aunt to Charles Bodenham, efq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Durfley, Mr. John Howard, to Mifs Ann Ball.

At Cheltenham, Mr. William Gore, baker and maltfter, of St. John's, near Worcefter, fon of James Gore, efq. of Cheltenham, to Mifs Bannifter.

At Glouceſter, Charles William Tonyn, efq. Captain of the 48th regiment, and fon of General Tonyn, to Mifs E. S. Rudge, daughter of the late James Rudge, efq. of Cromhall Houfe.

At Dymock, Mr. John Smith, of Maddersfield, Worcefterfhire, to Mifs Elizabeth Hale, of Gramnage Hall.

Died.] At Glouceſter, aged 31, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Walter Price, officer of the cuſtoms.—Aged 64, Mr. John Quarrington, formerly an eminent ironmonger.—Mrs. Brotherton, wife of Mr. Brotherton, whiteſmith.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mrs. Gunter, wife of Mr. Gunter, excife-officer.

At Durfley, aged 85, Mrs. Richens.—Mifs Tindell, eldeft daughter of Mr. T. Tindell.

At Slimbridge, aged 85, Mr. W. Archard, an eminent farmer.

At Cheltenham, in her 67th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Garden, relict of Dr. Alexander Garden, formerly of Charleſtown, Carolina.

At Brownſhill, near Biſley, Mrs. Gregory, relict of Mr. Thomas Gregory, maltſter.

At her father's houſe at Hilſley, in the prime

prime of life, Mrs. Clutterbuck, wife of the Rev. L. Clutterbuck, of Newark park, and only daughter of Thomas Partridge, eſq.

At Dymock workhouſe, aged 85, James Drew, eſq. who once poſſeſſed a conſiderable eſtate in that pariſh.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Hedges, to Miſs Field, of Thame.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 72, Samuel Weſton, eſq.—Aged 56, Mrs. Mary Slatter, widow of Mr. John Slatter, glazier.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. George Smith.—Richard Fitzgerald Townſend, eſq. gentleman commoner of Chriſtchurch.—Aged 84, Mr. William Bignell, many years ſenior common-room man of New College.—Aged 78, Mr. William Anſon, taylor and ſaleſman.—Mrs. Kirrey, wife of Mr. William Kirrey.—Aged 74, Mr. John Probatt, maſter of the Roebuck Inn.—Aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Thatcher, widow of Mr. Thomas Thatcher, manciple of Trinity College.

At Watereaton, near Oxford, aged 85, Mr. Richard Rowland.

At Woolvercot, aged 85, Mr. John Hamilton, ſhoemaker.

At Iffley, aged 75, Mrs. Smith, widow of Mr. John Smith, an eminent farmer.

At Cuckley Green, near Nettlebed, James and Jane Willis, a venerable couple, aged 95, having been born within a few weeks of each other. They had lived moſt affectionately in the married ſtate 65 years, having formed their union in the memorable hard froſt of 1739.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The tunnel through Bliſworth Hill, near Northampton, is at length completed. The tunnel is nearly two miles long, and has been one of the greateſt difficulties the Grand Junction Canal Company have had to ſurmount in executing that important undertaking—an undertaking which promiſes more public benefit than any of the kind yet completed in this kingdom, as it opens a direct intercourſe with the metropolis, by inland navigation, from the northern, north-eaſtern, north-weſtern, and midland, canals and manufactories.

Married.] Mr. Wilſon, brewer, of Cotton End, near Northampton, to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Baker, woolſtapler.—Mr. Pilkington, of Clipſham, Rutland, to Mrs. Baines, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron, in this county.—Mr. William Wilkinſon, of Northampton, to Miſs Norton, of Yelvertoft.

At Northampton, Henry Diſney Roebuck, eſq. late of Ingrees, Kent, to Miſs Delaval, daughter of Colonel Delaval, of Redbourne Houſe, Herts.—Mr. John Franey, to Miſs Penelope Todd, of Southwick, near Oundle.

Died.] At Wollaſton, Mr. William Lucy, farmer and grazier.

At Weſtby-by-Weedon, the Rev. John Law, upwards of thirteen years paſtor of a diſſenting congregation at that place.

At Denford, Mrs. Jane Freeman.—Mr. Thomas Horton, ſen. of Yardly-Gobion.

At Peterborough, aged 73, Mr. Robert Miller.

At Oundle, Mr. Thomas Ragſdell, baker.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The two gold medals, value fifteen guineas, for the encouragemens of claſſical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. William Langley, of St. John's College, and Mr. William Granger Cautley, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Bachelors of Arts. The ſubject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the preſent year is, "Chriſt's Lamentation over Jeruſalem."

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. John Smith, butler of Magdalen College, to Mrs. Holland.—Thomas Belton, eſq. Captain in the Shropſhire militia, to Miſs Butcher, daughter of Mr. Alderman Butcher.—Mr. James Lynton, to Miſs Suſan Hunt.—Mr. Frederick Giblin, of Wimbiſh, to Miſs Suſan Leonard, of Caſtle Camps.—Captain Thompſon, of the Wiſbeach volunteers, to Mrs. Clarke, widow of the late Mr. Clarke, of Colne, Huntingdonſhire.

Died.] At Ickleton Abbey, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Chambers.

At Newmarket, Mr. Richard Edwards, many years an eminent baker.—Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Pettet, aunt to Mr. William Pettet, farmer and maltſter.—Mr. Charles Planner, of the Horſe Shoe public-houſe.

At Cambridge, aged 48, Mrs. Suſannah Truſſon, formerly of Bury.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. Harman James, of the King's Head, near Magdalen College.—Aged 82, Mr. Gilbert Ives.—Aged 74, George Barlow, eſq. of Moulton, near Newmarket.

At Wiſbech, in his 52d year, Mr. Abraham Hardy, comptroller of the cuſtoms.

At Conington, Elizabeth Philips. She was born, lived 85 years, and died, in the ſame houſe.

NORFOLK.

A new ſtreet is about to be built at Yarmouth, by public ſubſcription. It will lead from the bridge to the market, and afford a ſhorter paſſage for carriages.

The late general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, at Lynn, was fully attended. The premium of a piece of plate, of ten guineas value, was voted to Mr. Bevan, of Riddleſworth, for a crop of lucerne. The premium for preſerving the greateſt number of acres of turnips, was given to Mr. Repton, of Oxnead, ſubject to the inſpection and report of three judges appointed. Two pens only of ſhearling wethers were ſhewn for the prizes, one of the Leiceſter breed, belonging to Mr. Johnſon, of Kempſton; the other, of the Southdown breed, to Mr. Hill, of Waterden; being without competition,

petition, and meritorious, they received the second prizes of five guineas value. Mr. Money, of Rainham, shewed a three-shear Leicester wether, which was slaughtered; its weight was 12st. 2lb. and the tallow 22½lb. Mr. Belcher shewed a two-shear wether, the same which he exhibited last year, a cross between a Wiltshire ewe and a Leicester tup: when slaughtered, its weight was 8st. 10lb. and the tallow 13lb. Sir Joseph Banks's Treatise upon the Mildew in Wheat was received by the Society, and ought to be circulated as much as possible among agriculturists, who can make such observations upon the origin and progress, and effect of this evil, as may tend to produce a preventative, or a cure for it.

Married.] At Bungay, Mr. Meens to Miss Crisp.

At Wymondham, Mr. John Hewett, mariner, to Miss Rebecca Callow.

At East Dereham, Mr. Woods, surgeon, to Miss Burcham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Samuel Cornaby, of Lowestoft, to Miss Ann Fish.

At Southwold, Captain Welsh, of the royal navy, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of John Thompson, esq.—Mr. Peter Brunn to Miss Elizabeth Mayston, second daughter of Mr. Robert Mayston, both of Heacham.—Mr. James High, of East Tuddenham, to Miss Ann Hipkin, of Norwich.

At Norwich, Mr. Robert Goose to Miss Waller.

Died.] At Foulsham, aged 84, Mr. William Mays, a reputable farmer.

At Ludham, aged 20, Mr. John Weeds, son of Mr. Weeds, farmer.

At Bayfield, aged 33, Mrs. Savory, wife of Mr. J. Savory.

At Feltwell, aged 20, Cyril Clough, esq. only son of the Rev. Cyril Clough.

At Ashby-hall, Mr. Zaccheus Marshall, aged 65.

At Heydon, aged 85, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, many years a faithful servant in the families of Augustine Earle, and William Wiggett Bulmer, esqrs.

At Norwich, Mrs. Barnard, relict of the late John Barnard, esq.—Aged 55, Mr. Burcham, clerk of the parish of St. George, at Colegate.—Aged 80, Mr. Joseph Gibson.—Aged 22, Mrs. Pue, relict of the late Mr. William Pue, attorney.—Mrs. Elizabeth Shrimpling, relict of Mr. James Shrimpling.—Aged 72, Mr. Ephraim Clark, shoemaker. Miss Mary Ann Hicks, daughter of Mr. Hicks.

Aged 78, Jeremiah Ives, esq. alderman, who twice served the office of Mayor, in 1769 and 1795. He was senior alderman, and was in every sense entitled to the appellation of Father of the City. Intrinsic worth, general utility, active benevolence, were qualities which had long formed the basis of his public and private character; with superior intellectual attainments, were united extensive mercantile knowledge and experience, which were employed with unremitting attention, in promoting the commercial interests of that city. The grateful respect felt by his fellow citizens, for his ability, his integrity, his information, was frequently manifested, and particularly by their having twice in vain invited him to become their representative in parliament. He, however, accepted the delegation to the general meetings of British manufacturers; and there his enlightened mind and superior intelligence were so conspicuous, that he was immediately appointed chairman of that most distinguished body of assembled English merchants. Though long struggling with infirmity, he never lost that habitual chearfulness which had accompanied him through life. Thus he finished his honourable career, mourned and regretted by all, endeared, beloved, and respected as a relation, a patron, and friend.

At Yarmouth, Captain Warren. He was suddenly seized with a violent pain in his head, and expired in an hour.—Aged 78, Mr. Thomas Howes, senior, who had retired many years from his business, as a house-carpenter and joiner.—Aged 73, Mrs. Matilda Church, a maiden lady, of good fortune, whose loss will be severely felt by many of the poor who were weekly relieved by her bounty.—Aged 26, Mrs. Preston, wife of Mr. Edward Preston, attorney.—Aged 18, Miss Charlotte Collett, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Collett, of Swanton Morley.—Suddenly, aged 9 years, Miss Ann Burrell, daughter of Mr. George Burrell, plumber and glazier, of Thetford.—Aged 70, Mrs. Ann Chasteney, relict of the late Mr. John Chasteney, merchant, of Trowse.

At North Elmham, Mrs. Buck, wife of Mr. William Buck, glover: her death was occasioned by being so near the fire, that her clothes caught the flames, and she was so dreadfully burnt as to survive only three hours

At his father's house, Marlingford, aged 32, Mr. John Barker, a respectable grocer, late of Yarmouth.

At Beccles, aged 24, Miss Cross, daughter of Mr. Cross, late of Gorleston, near Yarmouth.—John Richardson, butcher. He was found dead on Beccles common, whither he is supposed to have gone for a bunch of furze, and being seized with a fit, expired.

SUFFOLK.

The postmasters general, for the particular accommodation and safety of the property of the inhabitants of Bury, have contracted to bring the mail coach from Newmarket, through Bury and Thetford, in its way to and from Norwich, which regulation will commence on the 6th of April next.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Gooding, of the coffee-house, to Miss Ribbans.—Rob. Gage Rook,

Rookwood, eſq. of Coldham Hall, brother to Sir Thomas Gage, bart. to Miſs Mary Worſwick, daughter of the late Thomas Worſwick, eſq. banker, of Lancaſter.—Mr. William Garnham, of Grundiſburg, to Mrs. Tyrrell, of Clopton.

At Bury, John Harrington, a private in the Weſt Suffolk militia, to Mrs. Schofield, aged 75. The bride is ſo extremely deaf, that it was with great difficulty the ceremony could be performed.

Died.] At Campſey Aſh, Robert Sheppard, eſq.

At Woodbridge, aged 22, Mr. Charles Brooke Riches, youngeſt ſon of Philip Riches, eſq. banker.

At Weathersfield, aged 91, Mr. Joſhua Nunn.

At Raw Hall, Bradfield St. Clare, Mrs. How, wife of Mr. John How

At Loweſtoft, aged 74, Mr. Roman.

At Lynn, Charles Eldon, eſq. an alderman of that borough. He was returning home from a gentleman's houſe, where he had dined, when he fell down in the ſtreet, in a fit, and inſtantly expired.

At Edwardſton, aged 91, Edward Burman, eſq.

At Needham, aged 87, Mrs. Suſan Paſke, relict of the late J. Paſke, eſq.

Aged 64, Mrs. Fenn, a maiden lady, of Saxmundham.

At Southwold, aged 70, Mrs. Badeley, late of Walpole.

At Bury, Mrs. Tilbrook, widow of Mr. Tilbrook, baker.

Serjeant Stone, of the Eaſt Suffolk militia, ſon of Mr. Stone, butcher, of Bury. He was entering the barrack tavern, at Hull, to deliver a meſſage to the ſerjeant-major, when he fell down, and inſtantly expired.

Aged 59, Matthias Wright, eſq. chief magiſtrate of Bury St. Edmund's, being the third time of ſerving that important office. Poſſeſſing, in an eminent degree, a knowledge of thoſe laws he was called on to adminiſter, blended with a moſt tender regard for the liberty of the ſubject, and an urbanity that adorned his office, each of his adminiſtrations was ſtrongly marked with judgment, lenity, and moderation. In his official ſituation, as a guardian of the poor, his humanity and feeling were extremely conſpicuous, always exerciſing the power with which he was armed to better their condition, (by leſſening the enormous, though neceſſary evil of indigence) as well as relieving them himſelf to the utmoſt of his power. As a ſcholar and a gentleman he was viſited by the learned and polite, who are beſt able to eſtimate their loſs by his diſſolution.

ESSEX.

The depot for arms erecting on Springfield Hill, near Chelmsford, is now covered in, and with the four lodges at the corners, forms a very handſome building, and has the appearance, to a ſtranger, of being the reſidence of ſome perſon of diſtinction.

Married.] At Harwich, Mr. Flower, of London, to Miſs Wickham.

At Malden, Captain Short, of the 10th regiment of foot, to Miſs Grantham, daughter of Captain Grantham, of the Durham militia.

Died.] At Bocking, Mrs. Brill, widow of the late Mr. J. G. Brill, miller.

At Witham, aged 19, Mr. Henry Rawlins, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Rawlins, ſurgeon.—Mr. T. Ray, grocer and draper.

At Harwich, Mrs. Elizabeth Deane, relict of Mr. John Deane.

At Goſfield, aged 66, Mrs. Wrigglesworth.

At Dunmow, Mrs. Hoſtage, of the poſt-office.

At Wanſtead, Mrs. Waldo.

At the parſonage, Twinſtead, Mrs. Grey, wife of the Rev. Robert Grey, rector of Twinſtead and Yeldham.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Bateman, of the Fleece inn.

At Naveſtock, a few days after the birth of a ſon and heir, Lady Maria Micklethwaite, wife of John Micklethwaite, eſq. Her ladyſhip was the laſt ſurviving daughter of Laura-Elizabeth Counteſs Waldegrave, and grand-daughter of her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of Glouceſter. She had juſt attained her 21ſt year, had been married only ten months, and was univerſally beloved and admired. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Beeſton, in Norfolk. The hearſe which conveyed her, and mourning coach, had each ſix horſes, with elegant plumes of feathers, and black velvet cloths. The deſk and pulpit were covered with white velvet, and the ſervice was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lindley. A number of perſons were drawn together to witneſs the ſolemn grandeur of the funeral, and every one ſeemed to regret that one ſo young, ſo amiable, and ſo beautiful, enjoying every bleſſing of this mutable world, ſhould have been ſo ſoon removed from her moſt affectionate huſband, mother, and tender infant.

KENT.

Married.] At Faverſham, Mr. John Coulter, of the powder mills, to Miſs Cook, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Cook.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Rouſe, to Miſs Pilcher.—Mr. John Parnell, upholſterer, to Mrs. Deane, daughter of the late Mr. T. Sankey.

At Folkſtone, John Finniſs, eſq. paymaſter in the army, to Miſs S. Major.

Died.] At Blackheath, aged 27, Miſs Mary Ann Scott, daughter of the late Samuel Scott, eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes.

At Stone Caſtle, near Dartford, Miſs Sarah Berkeley, ſecond daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, royal marines.

At Newchurch, aged 70, Mr. S. Burton.

At

At Chilham, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Rick, widow of Mr. John Rick, of Moldaſh.

At Faverſham, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B. Baker, one of the jurats of that town.

At Canterbury, Miſs Mary Callaway, daughter of Mr. John Callaway, jun.—Aged 90, Mr. Beer, ſen.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Ann Patteſon, aged 73, ſiſter of the late William Patteſon, eſq. of Canterbury.

At Throwleigh, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Parker, widow of the late Mr. John Parker, ſen. and ſiſter to the late Mrs. Sarah Hearnden. Her remains were interred at Oſpringe, near thoſe of her late huſband.

At Rocheſter, aged 23, Mr. John Thomas Simmons, a clerk of the Ordnance-office, London; eldeſt ſon of John Simmons, eſq. of Rocheſter, one of the coroners of the county of Kent, and nephew of Dr. Simmons, phyſician to his Majeſty. He was a young man of great mildneſs of diſpoſition and integrity.

SURREY.

Married.] J. Cooper, eſq. of Lavender Hill, to Miſs A. Tomſon, of Ramſgate, niece to Admiral Fox.

Mr. C. Booker, jun. to Miſs Nealds, both of Guilford.

At the Quakers' meeting-houſe, at Eſher, S. Alexander, jun. banker, of Ipſwich, to Miſs R. Beddell.—C. Foſte, eſq. of Whitley, to Miſs Sarah Wilſon, of Hammerſmith.

Died.] At Carſhalton Park, of an apoplexy, G. Taylor, jun. eſq.

Aged 57, Frances the wife of W. Timſon, eſq. of Moor Park.

At Richmond, aged 76, E. Collins, eſq.—Aged 81, B. Bradbury, eſq.

SUSSEX.

The new huts erecting for the accommodation of troops at Bexhill, are found to contain every advantage of health and convenience; the number on the ſick liſt being comparatively ſmaller than on any exhibiting the ſame number of men ſtationed elſewhere. The buildings are finiſhed very expeditiouſly, and when the meſs-rooms, guard-houſes, &c. are completed, will form a very handſome town; the parade, or officers'-ſtreet, is nearly 200 feet wide, and 1000 feet in length.

A ſhort time ſince, ſome labourers employed in digging for flints on the South Downs, near Clayton windmill, a few miles from Lewes, diſcovered, lying near each other, about a foot under the ſod, eight large celts, dexterouſly chipped. Celts were uſed by the aboriginal inhabitants before the uſe of iron was known in this iſland, both as carpenters' tools and as weapons of war. The ſame men, on opening a large prominence, that had the appearance of a barrow, contiguous to the above ſpot, diſcovered the remains of a camp kitchen, evidently deſigned for the purpoſes of cookery, as it contained ſeveral fire-places, a large quantity of wood-aſhes, and many bones of different animals of food. This circular pile of ſtones was, at leaſt, ſix feet in height originally, but having by time fallen into the ſod, it at length became completely covered. In the centre of the excavation that remained was found a ſmall veſſel of unbaked earth, curiouſly diſſected all round, for the admiſſion of air, and ſuppoſed to have been uſed for the purpoſe of burning incenſe. This pile has been entirely removed, but there are two others adjacent that have not yet been explored. What favours the opinion of their being camp kitchens, is their vicinity to an old Roman camp on Wolfenbury-hill, where, on digging lately, were found three coins of the emperor Conſtantine, in excellent preſervation.

Married.] At Plumpton, Mr. Wiſdom, of Henfield, to Miſs Holinwood.

At Cowfold, Mr. William Charmann, to Mrs. Lintott, widow of the late J. Lintott, eſq.—Mr. Newington, of Brighton, to Miſs Kent.

At Brighton, —— Oſborne, eſq. to Miſs Ward, daughter of the Hon. Mr. and Lady Arabella Ward.

At Chicheſter, the Rev. Mr. Howell, of Charlton, Hants, to Miſs Charlotte Iſted, ſiſter to Samuel Iſted, eſq. of Ecton, lieutenant-colonel of the Northamptonſhire militia.

Died.] At Horſham, Mr. Guilford Vinall, formerly a draper and grocer there, but who, ſome years ſince, retired from buſineſs.

At Slaugham, Mr. John Longhurſt.

At Newhaven, Mr. Gabriel Brooker, comptroller of the cuſtoms, and collector of the pier duties.

At Lewes, Mr. Stephen Stevens.

At Chicheſter, aged 59, the Rev. Edward Ellis, M. A. rector of Merſton, and vicar of Weſtbourne and Burpham.

At Hand Croſs, aged 22, Mrs. Knowles, wife of Mr. Knowles. Her remains were interred in the church-yard at Slaugham. She had deſired that ſhe might be borne to the grave by eight men, dreſſed in new black round frocks, with the ſhoulder-ſtraps marked in white, E. K. the initials of her name, the day on which ſhe died, and her age, black neckcloths, and black ſtockings. This ſingular requeſt was complied with, and the novel appearance drew together a conſiderable number of people.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. H. W. Dyer, to Miſs C. Simmonds.—J. H. Waddington, eſq. of Little Park, to Miſs E. B. Grove, ſecond daughter of T. Grove, eſq. of Fern Houſe, Wilts.—Mr. J. Stevens, ironmonger, of Andover, to Miſs Lee, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Lee, of Winchester.—Mr. Francis Squibb, farmer, of Barjerry, near Beaulieu, to Miſs Ann Pinhorn, of Fordingbridge.

At Lyndhurſt, Mr. Richard Blake, of the New Inn, Exbury, aged 22, to Miſs Ann Witlock,

Witlock, aged 50, being the third wife he has married within two years.

Died.] At Portſmouth, at the houſe of G. Poore, eſq. Daniel Collins, eſq. of Egypt, Iſle of Wight.—Aged 73, Mrs. Wallis, relict of P Wallis, eſq. maſter ſhipwright of his Majeſty's yard at Halifax, Nova Scotia. —Aged 43, Mr. William Taplin. His death was occaſioned by falling over a wheelbarrow, careleſsly left in the ſtreet after dark.—Aged 75, Mrs. J. Sivell.—Mrs. Barton, aged 95. —Mrs. Williams, mother of J. Williams, eſq. of the cuſtoms.—Mr. Mottley, ſen. in the 68th year of his age.

At Averſtoke, Captain Sarradine, of the navy.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. E. Taylor, aged 94.—Mrs. Howard, aged 88.—Mr. S. Squire, an eminent farrier, aged 87.

In London, Daniel Hobſon, eſq. of Somerby, near Ringwood.

At Hurlborne Priors, aged 22, Miſs L. Lowman, third daughter of Mr. Henry Lowman.

At Maidſhanger, near Baſingſtoke, Edward Fiſher, eſq. one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners of exciſe, and late under-ſecretary of ſtate.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Andrews, ſurgeon, to Miſs Mary Allam, youngeſt daughter of John Allam, eſq.

At Downton, Mr. Thomas Waters, ſecond ſon of Mr. Waters, of Ameſbury, to Miſs Short, only daughter of the late Mr. Short, of North Charford, Hants.

In London, Francis Dugdale Aſtley, eſq. of Everley, in this county, to Miſs Geaſt, daughter of the late Henry Geaſt, eſq. of Birmingham.

Died.] At Saliſbury, aged 83, Mrs. Sympſon.—Mr. Young, formerly of Southampton.—Mr. Pearce, of the Six Bells.—Mr. Edward Feltham, painter and glazier.

William Mackey, eſq. of Stowey, and late of Jamaica.

At Winterbourne Stoke, Mr. George Kellow.

At Milton, near Pewſey, John Webb, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county.

At Quidhampton, Mrs. Dyer: ſhe fell down in a fit, and inſtantly expired.

At Steeple Langford, Mrs. Clarke. By ſome accident her clothes took fire, and ſhe was ſo much burned as to occaſion her almoſt immediate death.

Suddenly, at his houſe near Cricklade, juſt after getting into bed, Mr. Charles Poulton, an eminent ſaleſman and grazier. Few men, in the various and extenſive dealings which he had with mankind, bore a more uniform good character for honeſty and punctuality.

At Warminſter, aged 33, Mrs. Strode, wife of Mr. George Strode, clothier.

Aged 59, Mr. William Wanſey, of Warminſter. In the death of this excellent man the cauſe of civil and religious liberty has loſt a ſteady and enlightened advocate. The education he received, under the care of the late Mr. Burgh, of Newington (author of Political Diſquiſition, Dignity of Human Nature, &c.), early inſpired him with that ardent love and deſire to inveſtigate the truth, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed Mr. Burgh himſelf, and which has ſince characterized ſo great a number of his pupils. Having this end conſtantly in view through life, it may truly be affirmed of the ſubject of this notice, that while he was not only ready, but ever eager to beſtow the moſt candid conſideration and attention on the opinions of others, however adverſe his own, he never, for a moment, heſitated, if conviction followed, to give up his immediate aſſent, both in opinion and practice. Yielding to no one in a ſteady and inflexible adherence to the cauſe which his natural judgment led him to eſpouſe, he was never ſurpaſſed in the moſt liberal and charitable views of thoſe who differed from him; conſidering, as he often uſed to ſay, that opinion was a matter of neceſſity, and not of choice. Never was he heard to expreſs himſelf with acrimony of others, becauſe they differed from him in religious faith, however prepoſterous ſuch faith might appear to him; unleſs, indeed, it was inſiſted on as excluſively right, and the belief of it eſtabliſhed, and enjoined on others by pains and penalties. In this caſe, his livelieſt indignation has often been excited; and at the various times the repeal of the Teſt and Corporation Acts has been agitated, he contributed much, by his perſonal exertions and his purſe, and often by his pen, to the meaſures neceſſary to bring the queſtion to a parliamentary hearing. On theſe occaſions the fugitive publications of the day were indebted to him for ſome of the moſt appropriate and pointed diſputations on the ſubject. And the Diſſenters having been charged by a dignitary of the church, now on the bench, with holding opinions inconſiſtent with the welfare of Government, Mr. Wanſey replied, in a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on a Letter to the Proteſtant Diſſenters," which was conſidered, by thoſe intereſted in the ſubject, as exhibiting a clear, conciſe, and maſterly view of the arguments which bear on the queſtion. In religion, he aſſociated himſelf with a ſmall body of Proteſtant diſſenters, who conduct their worſhip, in moſt reſpects, in conſonance with the ſentiments of the late Dr. Prieſtley; yet he diſdained the appellation of ſectarian, and his utmoſt wiſh was, that the diſtinction of Unitarian or Trinitarian, Socinian or Calviniſt, ſhould be abſorbed in the general denomination of Chriſtian. His view of politics led him generally to agree with thoſe who have, of late, been in a minority; a minority ſmall, indeed, in number,

number, but dignified by talent, and whoſe opinions, all muſt acknowledge, are ſo far entitled to reſpect, in as much as they pointed out, almoſt with a prophetic eye, thoſe evils which have, in fact, reſulted from purſuing the ſyſtem that has been adopted. In domeſtic life, it is ſuperfluous to publiſh to the world, how well, and to what admiration, the ſame love of principle which guided his public views, added to a moſt affectionate heart, enabled him to diſcharge the various duties of a private ſtation. The tears of his family, and regret of his friends, will long, very long, bedew and honour his memory.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Richardſon, dancing-maſter, of Reading, to Miſs Kemp, of Dulwich.

Died.] At Sonning, Mr. Bromley, of the Bull inn.

At Egham, Mrs. Mackaſon, wife of Mr. Andrew Mackaſon, of that place.

At Chiveley, Mr. George Goddard.

At Biſhopſwood, Mr. Piercy, farmer.

At Windſor, Miſs Hart, ſiſter of the Rev. Thomas Hart, fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

An experiment is about to be made, with a view to aſcertain the number of vagrants now in Bath, and to diſtinguiſh between fraud and real diſtreſs; and it is hoped that the reſpectable viſitors and inhabitants will contribute their aid on the occaſion. A great number of tickets will be diſtributed throughout the town, which will refer to an office for inquiry into occaſional diſtreſs. The nobility and gentry are requeſted, upon any application for charity by a common beggar, to give one of the tickets inſtead of pecuniary relief. The tickets will refer to gentlemen ſitting for the purpoſe of conducting ſuch inquiry, at the office of the Bath Agricultural Society, at the corner of Hetling-court.

Lord Newark has reſolved that a carriage-road ſhall immediately be made to the Lower Aſſembly-Rooms, at Bath; and other improvements on his lordſhip's eſtate in the lower town, ſo long in agitation, will, in a ſhort time, be actively commenced.

Mr. Reynolds, late of Coalbrook Dale, has made the benevolent offer of 500l. towards opening a new ward in the Briſtol infirmary, on condition of its being completely fitted for opening before the end of the preſent year; which offer has been accepted by the truſtees. A ſubſcription has been opened for carrying into effect the wiſhes of Mr. Reynolds, and there is no doubt but that the well-known liberality of the citizens of Briſtol will ſpeedily furniſh a ſufficient ſum for opening the additional ward, and alſo in aid of building the new wing. To accompliſh this object, the charity is already in poſſeſſion of an accumulated fund of 4500l. and it appears to the committee that it will be neceſſary to raiſe, by donations, a farther ſum of 10,000l. of which 2000l. have already been ſubſcribed, to defray the expence of building the new wing, and to ſecure permanently a part of the income required to ſupport it; in addition to which, an increaſed annual ſubſcription of 1200l. will be ſufficient to effect this purpoſe.

Married.] At Bridgewater, Mr. Edward Mayo, portrait painter, to Miſs Harriet Caſs, daughter of Mr. William Caſs, of the Swan inn.

At Briſtol, Mr. John Driver, to Miſs H. Webb.—Mr. William Taylor, to Miſs Griffith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Griffith, of Upper Eaſton.—Mr. Nehemiah Bartley, jun. to Miſs Taylor.— —— Bingham, eſq. barriſter at law, of Dublin, to Miſs Priſcilla Hinton, daughter of Mr. Stephen Hinton.—Captain Patrick Doyle, to Miſs Morris, niece of J. Butler, eſq. merchant.

At Bath, Rear-Admiral Scott, of Springfield, near Southampton, to Mrs. Crowder, relict of James Crowder, eſq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. William Reeves, ſen.—Mrs. Leatham, hair-dreſſer.—Mrs. Frances Jones, daughter of the late Loftus Jones, eſq. of Ireland.—Mr. Tippet.—Miſs Langley, daughter of Mrs. Langley, of the New inn, Horſe-ſtreet.—Mrs. Ann Mayow, ſiſter of the late John Mayow, eſq.—Aged 76, Mrs. Harrington, wife of Dr. Harrington.

Aged 54, Thomas Jarvis, eſq. member of his Majeſty's Council, in the iſland of Antigua. His character was diſtinguiſhed for truth and integrity, with upright and highly honourable principles in all the relations of ſociety. His manners were mild, and conciliatory; he was a tender and affectionate huſband and father, a ſincere friend, and kind maſter.

Mr. Cimador, a vocal performer of the firſt celebrity. His death is not more to be lamented as a loſs to the profeſſion, than regretted as a chaſm in ſociety at large; for never was a man more generally eſteemed for his many eſtimable qualities.

Governor Pownall, univerſally lamented, becauſe univerſally reſpected by all who knew him. He met his death with fortitude, being well prepared for the event, having long familiarized his mind to the contemplation of it. The excellent writings he hath left behind him, give ample evidence of his uncommon abilities. He retained his faculties, in perfect vigour, to the lateſt period of his life, as many ſcientific men can witneſs, who attended him almoſt to the cloſe of it. In his early days he filled a ſituation in the Board of Trade, and was much eſteemed by Lord Halifax, who was firſt lord of that board. In thoſe times, this board, of office, was the beſt ſchool for young gentlemen, to obtain a rudimental knowledge of the commerce, the politics, and the intereſts of their country. Mr. Burke, however, by his

his bill of reform, in the year 1782, abolished this office. Mr. Thomas Pownall (the subject of this sketch) constantly paid a particular and sedulous attention to the affairs of the colonies. At the beginning of the seven years' war with France, which commenced in America, in 1754 (two years before it broke out in Europe), a number of persons, who were styled commissioners, being deputed from each colony, assembled at Albany, to consider of the best method they could devise to defend themselves against the French, who were making great and alarming encroachments on their back settlements. This assembly was called the Albany Congress, and was the first Congress held in America. The precedent of this Congress gave rise to the subsequent plan of a Congress Government, established at the revolution in 1775. As soon as the intention of the colonies to hold a Congress at Albany was known in England, Mr. Pownall immediately foresaw the danger to the mother country that this project of a general union would draw after it, if once permitted; and he presented a strong and impressive memorial to Lord Halifax on the subject. This was in the year 1754. The plan which the Congress had in view was, to form a great council of deputies from all the colonies; with a Governor-General to be appointed by the crown, and empowered to take measures for the common safety; and to raise money for the execution of their designs. The ministry did not approve of this plan: but, seeing that they could not prevent the commissioners meeting, they resolved to take advantage of this distress of the colonies, to turn the subject of deliberation to their own account. For this purpose they sent over a proposal, that the Congress should be assisted in their considerations by two of the King's council from each colony, be empowered to erect forts, to levy troops, and to draw on the treasury in London for the monies wanted; and the treasury to be reimbursed by a tax on the colonies, to be laid by the British Parliament. This proposal was peremptorily rejected because it gave to the British Parliament a power to tax the colonies. This was the first idea of taxing the colonies by the authority of Parliament. These facts are but little known. Although Mr. Pownall did not agree with the ministry in the whole extent of their proposal, yet they thought him a gentleman so well acquainted with the affairs of the colonies, that, in the year 1757, they appointed him Governor of Massachusett's Bay, in the room of Mr. Shirley, removed. He did not give his confidence to Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Oliver, nor to any of their party; which they resented, by propagating a variety of slanders against him amongst the people, particularly amongst the clergy, with a view of making his situation uncomfortable to him. He was a friend to liberty, and to the constitution; and therefore he countenanced no plots against either. Being exceedingly averse to disputation, after two years residence, he solicited to be recalled. In the year 1759, Mr. Bernard (afterwards Sir Francis) was removed from New Jersey to Massachusett's Bay, and Governor Pownall went to New Jersey in his room. He staid in New Jersey but a very short time, being almost immediately appointed Governor, Captain-General, and Vice-Admiral, of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttleton, now Lord Lyttleton. He staid in Carolina until the year 1761, when, at his own desire, he was recalled. Upon his arrival in London, he was appointed director-general of the office of controul, with the rank of colonel in the army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand in Germany. While in this situation, having permitted some oats to pass from Bremen for the use of the army, Mr. John Gueft, who had been appointed inspector of the magazines in Germany, declared they were damaged, and unfit for use: and he sent a memorial to the lords of the treasury in London, charging Governor Pownall with misconduct in this matter. After some examination, the charge appeared to be unfounded, and in consequence, Mr. Gueft was dismissed from his employment. Gueft came to London, and, in the spirit of revenge, sent a copy of his memorial to Mr Wilkes, who caused it to be printed in the fortieth number of the North Briton. At the end of the war Governor Pownall returned to England. His accounts were examined, and passed with honour. At the general election, in 1768, he was chosen representative in Parliament, for Tregony, in Cornwall. At this time the hostile designs of the British cabinet, against America, were become perfectly obvious. All America saw them, and every colony was seized with a general alarm. These designs, and the measures which were founded upon them, Governor Pownall strenuously and uniformly opposed in Parliament. His first essay was against the bill for suspending the legislature of New York. In the debate on that bill he declared, with a warm and strong emphasis, "That it was a fact, which the house ought to be apprised of in all its extent, that the people of America, universally, unitedly, and unalterably, are resolved not to submit to any internal tax imposed upon them by any legislature, in which they have not a share by representatives of their own election.*" At this time very few people in England believed that America would make any serious resistance: but, in a few years, Governor Pownall's words were found to be strictly true. His other speeches in Parliament, which are many in number, and very interesting, were all printed by Mr Almon, in his Parliamentary Register, from Governor Pownall's own manuscripts. The Go-

* Prior documents, p. 163.

vernor also assisted Mr. Almon, very considerably, in his American Remembrancer; twenty volumes: a work that is now become extremely scarce. At the general election, in 1775, Governor Pownall was elected representative in Parliament for Minehead, in Somersetshire. Throughout this Parliament he continued to oppose every measure that was inimical to America. He approved of Mr. Grenville as a minister, but not of his American measures; which, he said, were suggested and recommended by those persons in America to whom he had refused to give his confidence; and who, he said, were the enemies of both countries. He highly esteemed the late Lords Chatham and Temple, whom he always considered to be the truly disinterested friends of their country. With Dr. Franklin he was also upon terms of sincere friendship. And he was, with equal ardour, the opponent of that system of government which Mr. Burke so happily denominated "a double cabinet." At the general election, in 1780, he retired from Parliament: but he preserved his connection and friendship with Mr. Almon. Some time afterwards he quitted Richmond, and retired to Bedfordshire; but frequently visited London and Bath. The following is a list of Governor Pownall's literary productions.—The Administration of the Colonies. First published by Walter, and afterwards by Almon. It went through several editions.—Observations on his own Bread Bill. A few copies were given to his friends, but the tract was never published.—Memoir entitled Drainage and Navigation but one united Work; and an Outfall into deep Water the first and necessary Step to it. Addressed to the Corporation of Lynn Regis and Bedford Level. Printed at Lynn.—Of the Laws and Commission of Sewers. Quarto. Never published.—Considerations on the Indignity suffered by the Crown, and Dishonour brought upon the Nation, by the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with an English Subject. 1772. Quarto. Almon. (Ironical.)—A Letter from Governor Pownall to Adam Smith, L.L.D. F.R.S. Being an Examination of several Points of Doctrine laid down in his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." Quarto. 1776. Almon.—A Topographical Description of such Parts of North America as are contained in the annexed Map of the Middle British Colonies, &c. in North America. 1776. Folio. Almon. The map was Lewis Evans's map, corrected, and continued to the year 1775.—A Treatise on Antiquities. 1783. Dodsley.—A Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of America. 1781. Almon.—Two Memorials, with an explanatory Preface. 1783. Dodsley.—Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe, and the Atlantic. 1803. Debrett. In the month of August, 1765, he married Lady Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard Fawkener, who was many years ambassador at the Porte; and who, while resident there, wrote a very elaborate account and description of Constantinople, more curious and entertaining than any in our books. It has never been printed. Her ladyship died in March, 1777. Governor Pownall died at Bath, on the 25th of February, 1805, in the 85th year of his age. It is not necessary to write any eulogy on his character: the detail of his public conduct is the best eulogy. He was a faithful servant to his sovereign, and a sincere friend to his country.

At Bristol, Mr. Simpson, apothecary.—Mr. Orlando Wells, son of the late Mr. Peter Wells.—At the Hot Wells, Mrs. Barton, of Torkil House, Ireland. Her affectionate kindness to her relations, and her unceasing exertions in acts of charity and benevolence to all around her, make her loss sincerely regretted.—Aged 63, Mr. Alexander.—Mr. William Robert James, merchant, and Swedish vice-consul.—Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Edmund Armstrong, esq. and eldest daughter of Nathaniel Strode, esq. of St. Croix.—Mr. William Llewellin, woollen-draper.

At Tiverton, Mr. Walter Tanner.

At Batheaston, Mrs. Lea, wife of John Lea, esq.

At Newton Poppleford, Mrs. Reed, widow of Mr. Henry Reed, merchant. She was walking in her garden, and stooped to take something from the ground, when it is supposed she burst a blood-vessel, as she expired in a few minutes.

At Telsford, —— Greenhill, esq.

At Portbury, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Samuel Norman, formerly a surgeon at Yatton.

At Blagdon Court, the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. New.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. A. F. Luttrell, of Quantorhead, near Watchett, to Miss Gatchel, fifth daughter of Mr. Gatchel.—The Rev. Robert Serrell Wood, of Osmington, to Miss Bray, only daughter of Edward Bray, esq. of Tavistock, Devon.

At Weymouth, Mr. George Barrett, to the beautiful Miss Garland.

At Luppit, Mr. Snell, to Miss Loman.

Died.] At Stockland, Mrs. Knott, wife of Thomas Knott, esq.

At Hawkchurch, Mrs. Read, widow of the late Mr. John Read.

At Spettisbury, aged 70, Mr. Robert Stroud.

At Corscombe, Mr. William Williams, senior, one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish, aged 90. He enjoyed a long series of uninterrupted health, till within two years of his death, when he became blind, but retained his other senses to the last.

At Dorchester, aged 80, Mr. George Strickland, attorney at law, many years town-clerk and governor of the corporation of that borough.—Aged 92, Mrs. Austin.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Exeter, convened by the Mayor of that city, was

lately

lately held, in which it was resolved, and recommended to the public, to refuse all promissory notes under five pounds, except those of the Bank of England; and also to refuse all local notes even of five pounds and upwards, not payable in London. A meeting of the inhabitants of Plymouth was also held on the same day, at which the same resolutions were adopted.

Married.] At Exeter, James Buckler Bayley, esq. captain in the First Wilts militia, to Miss Bishop.—Mr. Midland, tea-dealer, to Miss Kingdon, daughter of Mr. Z. Kingdon.

At Plymouth, Mr. Davies, surgeon, of the royal artillery waggon-train, to Miss H. Batt, third daughter of the late J. Batt, esq. of Moditonham, Cornwall.

At Northam, near Exeter, the Rev. John Edgecombe, rector of Thornbury, to Miss Heywood, daughter of the late Rev. William Arthur Heywood.

At Exmouth, the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, to Miss Clarke, a lady possessed of a very large fortune.—Brigadier-Gen. Thewles, to Miss Frances Ravenscroft, second daughter of Edward Ravenscroft, esq.

At Stonehouse, Edmund Luscombe, esq. contractor for Swedish stores to the royal dock-yards, to Miss Caroline Le Grice, second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Le Grice, of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Dawlish, the Rev. Charles Robinson, youngest son of Sir George Robinson, bart. to Miss Charlotte Pennyman, daughter of Sir John Pennyman, of Rise Cottage.

Died.] At Eastbury, Mrs. Lyddon, a widow lady, who managed an extensive farm in the parish of Carhampton.

At Exeter, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Short, relict of the late Rev. William Short, and daughter of the late Rev. John Snow, many years a canon and precentor of the cathedral. She was a very amiable and charitable woman.—Mrs. Kennaway, relict of Abraham Kennaway, esq. merchant.—Aged 89, Mrs. Chamberlain, mother of Mr. Chamberlain, draper.—Aged 86, Mrs. Merivale, relict of the Rev. Samuel Merivale.—Mrs. Mary Dacie, sister to Mr. John Dacie.

At Plymouth, Mr. Aaron Wills, eldest son of Mr. Wills, cabinet-maker.—Aged 64, Captain T. Wooldridge, post captain in the royal navy.—Miss Wheeler, eldest daughter of Mr. Wheeler; a young lady of excellent character.—Mrs. Snow, wife of Mr. Snow, merchant.

At Cotleigh, the Rev. J. Michell, rector of that place.

At Maryanslay, near South Molton, Mr. John Adams.

At Silverton, in an advanced age, Mr. Richards.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Breock, by the Rev. John Molesworth, Joseph Childs, esq. of Liskeard, an eminent solicitor at that place, and deputy-receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall, to Miss Ann Borlase, youngest daughter of George Borlase, esq. of Wadebridge.

At Bodmin, Mr. Joseph Broad, aged 18, son of Mr. Richard Broad, watchmaker, to Miss Ann Oliver, aged 17.

At St. Austell, Capt. Wolfe, to Miss Doidge, of Charlestown.

At Creed Church, Richard Serll, esq. to Miss Philippa Hore.

At Mudron Church, Mr. John Smith, master of the Richard of London, to Miss Nicholls.—John Ley, esq. of St. Ives, to Miss Tooke, of Launceston.

At St. Mabyn, near Bodmin, Richard Andrew, esq. to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown, of St. Tudy.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Ley, to Miss Elizabeth Ellis, of Ludgvan.

Died.] At Haligan, Mrs. Tremayne, wife of Henry Hawkins Tremayne, esq.

At Lelant, Mr. Thomas Johns, innkeper.

At St. German's, Mr. John Mulles, jun. aged 19, a member of the St. German's yeomanry cavalry. This young man is the first that the troop has lost by death since its formation, a period of nearly nine years.

At Lostwithiel, Mrs. Hugo, relict of the late Mr. Nicholas Hugo, one of the burgesses of that borough.

At Truro, Mr. William Osler, son of Mr. Osler.

At St. Ives, Capt. Humphrey Long, of the sloop Betsey, of Bristol.

At St. Columb, Mr. Thomas Retallack, aged 27, mercer and draper.

WALES.

At a late meeting of the Breconshire Agricultural Society, at Brecon, several candidates appeared, but the principal premium was adjudged to Walter Jeffreys, esq. for the best crop of hoed turnips. There was only one candidate for the premium for drill husbandry, to whom it would have been awarded, had he not omitted to give the regular notice required by the society.

The Swansea canal, in the course of the year 1804, produced a gross income of 3590l. 8s. 4d. chiefly arising from the tonnage of 54,235 tons of coal and culver, brought down by it, and exported at Swansea.

A subscription has been opened at the Brecon bank, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible level for a rail-road from the Monmouth and Brecon canal to the river Wye. When the plan is drawn, it is expected that an application will immediately be made to Parliament, to carry the undertaking into effect.

There were, last year, in four parishes contiguous to Aberystwith, no less than thirteen sunday schools, in a flourishing state. In the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr alone, there were about 500 sunday scholars, children and adults. The London Society for promoting Sunday Schools has presented about 4000 testaments and spelling-books to about 80 sunday schools, in South Wales, at the request of the parochial clergy, and others.

Sunday ſchools have lately been eſtabliſhed in the pariſhes of St. Silian and Llanwennen, near Lampeter, and near the Devil's Bridge, Cardiganſhire; and there are fourteen ſchool-maſters preſiding over the Sunday ſchool at Tregarran, in the ſame county. The Welſh Sunday ſchool at Merthyr Tidvil, Glamorganſhire, conſiſts of about 200 ſcholars, including about fifty adults.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Mrs. Jane Blome. She was ſitting near the fire, preparing to retire to reſt, when, by ſome accident, her clothes caught fire, and before any aſſiſtance could be afforded, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt, that ſhe expired next morning in great agony.

At Swanſea, aged 73, Edward Snead, eſq. many years coroner for the ſeignory of Gower, an appointment in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort.

At Pontypandy, near Caerphilly, Glamorganſhire, Nicholas Price, eſq. late a captain in the militia of that county.

In Flintſhire, aged 81, E Lloyd, eſq.

At Biſhopſtone, near Swanſea, the Rev. Thomas Edwards, rector of that pariſh.

At Bruſton, Glamorganſhire, Mr. William Rees, youngeſt ſon of John Rees, eſq.

At Aberyſtwith, the Rev. Richard Lloyd, vicar of Llanbadarn Fawr, Cardiganſhire.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The ſeveral church ſeſſions of Anderſton, in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, have determined to perſevere in a reſolution, formerly agreed to and long acted upon, of giving education, gratis, to all who apply for it. They are taught ſpelling, reading Engliſh, and to repeat the catechiſms of the church. The requiſite neceſſary for admiſſion to ſchool, is ſimply a card from a miniſter or elder of the diſtrict, to any of the ſchoolmaſters. Should ſuch a praiſeworthy and highly beneficial meaſure be extended over the United Kingdom, the moſt bleſſed effects to ſociety would reſult from it.

The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of Edinburgh, have voted the ſum of fifty guineas, towards defraying the expence of erecting a new Magdalen Aſylum in that city.

A remarkable bullock, bred by, and the property of the late Colonel Hamilton, of Pencaitland, was lately ſold by public roup, at the ſum of ninety ſeven pounds ſterling, to a butcher of Edinburgh. He was allowed by all judges to be of a remarkable fine quality, and the price is certainly the higheſt ever given in Scotland for a bullock for ſlaughter.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. David Fullerton, jun. Montroſe, to Miſs Aitchiſon, daughter of Mr. Alex. Aitchiſon, compiler of the Encyclopædia Perthenſis and other works. —Mr. William Murriſon, to Mrs. Shaw of Muirtown.

At Craigton, Alexander Weſt Hamilton, eſq. to Miſs Mary Ritchie, daughter of the late James Ritchie, of Buſbie, eſq.

At Greenock, Mr. William Fleck. Weſt Kilbride, Ayrſhire, to Miſs Ann Crawford, ſecond daughter of the late John Crawford, eſq. of Whittleburn, near Largs.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Sir James Stirling, bart.—Mrs. Elizabeth Howiſon, wife of Robert Scott, eſq. late of Orchard.—Mr. James Anderſon, jun writer.—In his 70th year, David Robert Mitchel, eſq. of Duliſh.

At Hullerhirſt, Ayrſhire, William Kelſo, eſq.

At Old Aberdeen, Mrs. Martha Reid, relict of Dr. Carmichael, and daughter of the late Dr. Reid, profeſſor of moral philoſophy at Glaſgow.

At Bombay, in the prime of life, Mr. George Forbes, ſecond ſon of Captain Forbes, at Glenconry. He was a very promiſing young man, and will be long regretted by his friends.

At his houſe, near Glaſgow, the Rev. Mr. Daniel Hyndman, miniſter of South Knapdale, Argyleſhire.

At Glaſgow, Miſs Elizabeth Banks, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. John Banks, Carron Works.—Mr. James Allan, merchant.

At Greenock, Mr. Robert Collier, eldeſt ſon of Captain Collier, barrack-maſter of Dumbarton Caſtle.

At Kirkwall, John Trail, eſq. of Woodwick.

At Fluſhing, John M'Nab, eſq. only ſon of the deceaſed Angus M'Nab, eſq. late commander of the Henry Dundas Eaſt Indiaman, an amiable young man, much and juſtly regretted.

At Dumfries, in an advanced age, Mrs. Chriſtian Wauchope, daughter of James Wauchope of Comiſtoun, and relict of the Rev. Mr. Archibald Little, miniſter of Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

At his father's houſe, in Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Kennedy, ſon of John Kennedy, eſq. of Underwood, Ayrſhire. Without the imputation of flattery, it may be aſſerted of this young man, that few have fallen in the bloom of life, who could have entered on its career with fairer proſpects, or whoſe untimely fate will be lamented with ſincerer ſorrow. His manners, his talents, and his literary acquirements univerſally attracted the admiration of his friends, and ſecured their affectionate eſteem. It was the generous aim of him, who united to the tender name and duties of a father, thoſe of the inſtructor, the companion, and the friend, from the earlieſt dawn of reaſon in this amiable youth, to cheriſh, to regulate, and to mature his taſte, to imbue his mind with every liberal ſcience, and to animate his heart to every manly feeling of virtue and of honour; and in the purſuit of theſe enlightened and laudable views his moſt ſanguine wiſhes were not diſappointed. But no ſooner had he accompliſhed his delightful taſk of ſuperintending the education of a ſon highly gifted by nature, and whoſe mind was cultivated by various and inceſſant ſtudy, than all the ardent hopes and fond anticipations of the father and the friend were buried in his grave. That paſſion for literature and general ſcience which was early awakened in this lamented youth, ſought its gratification in thoſe manly ſtudies which not only elevate and adorn the converſation, but ſtrengthen and expand the imagination and the reaſon, while they vary and enlarge the reſources of the mind; and in that

that ſeminary which has been long diſtinguiſhed as a nurſe of letters and liberal emulation, and whoſe ſyſtem comprehends all the faireſt advantages for unfolding the varieties of genius, and appreciating the extent of talents, he ranked among the foremoſt of her ingenuous ſons. Deſtined to a learned profeſſion, in which among the many candidates for diſtinction, few are enabled to obtain the prize, the powers of his underſtanding equally ſolid and acute, his habits of application which were ſyſtematic and invincible, and by which it is to be feared he anticipated his end—ſtimulated by a generous and liberal ambition, afforded the moſt pleaſing omens of future eminence and honour. On the 16th of June 1804, he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar; on which occaſion was delivered his *Diſputatio Juridica, de Servitutibus Prediorum Ruſticorum*; to which is prefixed a diſcuſſion on the origin and foundation of property, written with great vigour and purity of ſtyle, and in which he diſcovers conſiderable reſearch, and much ſagacity of reflection. Alas! he ſurvived this honourable exertion of his talents but a few ſhort months.

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor, aut modus
Tam chari capitis?

IRELAND.

A charitable inſtitution, under the name of the Dublin Repoſitory, (on a plan ſimilar to thoſe of Mancheſter and other towns in England) has been eſtabliſhed in the metropolis, under the immediate patronage of the Counteſs of Hardwicke. It is aided by the ſubſcriptions of ſome of the firſt characters in Ireland, many of whom not only contribute to, but act as receivers for it. The rules and regulations adopted in the infant inſtitution are as follow:—"The benefits ariſing from inſtitutions of this nature are too generally known to render any enumeration of them neceſſary. One common outline applies, with little variation, to all; and upon public favour, and private, regular, ſuperintending perſeverance, do all entirely depend for their utility and ſupport. The firmeſt reliance may be placed on the ſteady and uniform application of the ladies who have undertaken the direction of the Dublin Repoſitory, and alſo on the civility and attention of a reſpectable and well-educated female, who is to conduct the ſale. Once in every month the governeſſes will meet to ſettle the accounts, and to inſpect and regulate the whole concern; and on one day in each week two of them will, in rotation, attend, to receive and pay for work, to reject ſuch as is unſuitable, or improperly done, and to examine into every particular of internal arrangement; on which day the ſale-room will be ſhut. The hours of ſale will be from eleven till four. To every article ſent into the Repoſitory a ticket muſt be affixed, on which ſhall be written the price at which the owner propoſes to ſell it, and the ſignature or initials by which it is to be diſtinguiſhed. In order to prevent even the appearance of abuſe, all ſuch ladies as have no motives for wiſhing to conceal their names, will be expected to deſignate the object for which their charitable exertions are intended; and, whenever practicable, to ſend the perſons whom they mean to benefit to receive the produce of the ſale of their work. Only one penny in the ſhilling ſhall be deducted from the price of each article ſold. No article ſhall be admitted into the Repoſitory the price of which is not moderate, and great pains will be taken to have every thing in it either uſeful or faſhionable. To encourage the manufacture of ſtraw-plait in this country, is a matter of conſiderable importance. The Repoſitory offers an eligible mode of diſpoſing of all wrought in charity ſchools or by individuals, either in the plait or made up into bonnets. Another object with the governeſſes will be to provide materials for induſtry for many unfortunate females, who, in a ſtate of indigence, are able and willing to work, yet might ſtarve before they could otherwiſe obtain the means of employment; ſtrict enquiry will, however, be made into the characters of ſuch, and ſome ſatisfactory recommendation or ſecurity required. In certain caſes, a part of the price of the article will be advanced upon the depoſit of it in the ſale-room. The annual ſubſcription for each perſon is not to exceed half a guinea, but donations to any amount will, moſt thankfully, be received. A fund thus raiſed will be requiſite to pay for apartments in a central ſituation, to ſecure an adequate ſalary to a reſpectable conductreſs, to admit the propoſed plan of relieving ſome diſtreſſed females, and to defray other incidental expences. Should the generoſity of the public furniſh a ſupply beyond the unavoidable expenditure of this inſtitution, the ſurplus ſhall be faithfully appropriated either to a wider diffuſion of its advantages, or for the combining with it ſome ſcheme whereby miſery may be alleviated, and induſtry promoted."

At a meeting of the Friends to the Sick Poor of the city of Waterford, it appeared, on examining the accounts, that 220l. 2s. 3d. had been expended in the laſt year; by which upwards of ſixty perſons (in ſome inſtances whole families) were relieved weekly, who in health had but ſmall means of ſubſiſtence, but when attacked by ſickneſs were reduced to extreme poverty.

Married.] At Limerick, Thomas Kelly, aged 89 years, to Miſs Bridget Maddigan, aged 14 years. This ſeems a great diſparity: but the only difference is, that the one was in the firſt and the other in the ſecond childhood—one not yet arrived at and the other paſt the age of diſcretion.

At Waterford, Edmund Quinlan, eſq. to Miſs Doherty, daughter to Edmund Doherty, of Mount Brunis, eſq.

At Galway, Lieutenant Doherty, of the

38th

38th regiment of foot, to Miſs Margaret Lynch, daughter to Martin Lynch, of Lavally, eſq.

Chriſtopher O'Reilly, eſq. of Anneville, co. Longford, to Miſs Julia O'Ferrall, daughter of Richard O'Ferrall, eſq. of Proſpect, in the ſame county.

At Cork, Thomas Forſyth, eſq. to Miſs Collins, of Kilworth.

Patrick Ryan, eſq. of Thurles, to Miſs Eleanor Caſhin, daughter of Mr. William Caſhin, of Clonmel.

In Dublin, John Veſey Harris, eſq. to Mrs. Curtis, relict of James Curtis, eſq. late of the royal navy.—Ralph Thornton, eſq. attorney, to Miſs Morris, daughter of Nicholas Morris, eſq.

Died.] At Dublin, L. Quin, eſq. a gentleman well known in the faſhionable circles of that metropolis. He put a period to his life by ſhooting himſelf through the heart with a piſtol as he lay in bed. He quitted a party at Lady Glandore's at two in the morning, and appeared afterwards in good ſpirits at the Kildare-ſtreet club-houſe. Mr. Quin was very remarkable for his taſte for ſcarce books, of which he poſſeſſed a moſt valuable collection. This gentleman was a melancholy inſtance of the fatal effects of the *ennui* into which an active mind is apt to ſink from the want of a ſolid and rational employment ſuited to its powers. He inherited from his father an eſtate of five hundred pounds a-year, which, added to a place of eight hundred pounds a-year in the Caſtle of Dublin, put him in poſſeſſion of ample means, if it be conſidered that he had no family, and was not of expenſive habits. He beſpoke the caſe of piſtols, with one of which he ſhot himſelf, a few days before the fatal event, and was very particular in his directions that they ſhould be of the largeſt bore. The ball paſſed through his heart, through the bed, and lodged in the wall at the bedſide. The report of the piſtol was not heard by any of the domeſtics, and his death was neither known nor ſuſpected until the next morning, when his elder brother called on buſineſs; and, having entered the bedchamber, found him dead, and exactly in that ſtate which juſtified the concluſion that he never moved after he fired. He had often lamented in the courſe of his life, that he had not been brought up to a profeſſion, but had never betrayed any ſymptoms of a diſordered mind.—The jury, under theſe circumſtances, brought in a verdict of—Suicide. At the time of his death he had one thouſand pounds in his banker's hands.

Of an apoplectic ſeizure, in the prime of life, Mr. John Edwin, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and many years a favourite comedian of the Bath and Briſtol theatres. He was a native of Bath; and had his aſſiduity kept pace with his abilities, he would have riſen to great eminence in his profeſſion. He had received a more than tolerably good education; was well grounded in hiſtory and geography, and a maſter of the lighter accompliſhments of muſic, dancing, fencing, &c.—His death was ſuppoſed to have been accelerated by the abuſe which had been illiberally beſtowed upon him in ſome dramatic ſtrictures, intitled, "Familiar Epiſtles." As a compliment to his memory, Mr. Jones, the manager, ſhut the theatre in the evening, conſcious that his brother-actors, who held him in great eſteem, would be unequal to perform. He was to have ſuſtained the principal part in the new play of the School for Reform, on the above evening. "As a man (ſays the Dublin Journal), he was, we believe, moſt eſtimable; he had received a good education, under the care of his father, the ſo much admired comedian; he was beloved by his acquaintance, and is ſincerely lamented by his afflicted his widow. Mrs. Edwin, though but lately introduced in this country, is now the proudeſt ornament of our theatre as a comic actreſs: a very few weeks have paſſed ſince ſhe arrived in Dublin in the company with her huſband: ſhe was received by the public with the moſt rapturous applauſe, and the faireſt views of proſperity were open to her talents: ſhe is now a forlorn widow in a land of ſtrangers; but of ſtrangers who have never permitted the tears of the widow to flow, while benevolence had a charm to ſooth or ſoften her ſorrow."

The Right Hon. Lord Carberry, about a month after he had ſucceeded to the title, on the deceaſe of his nephew.

Joſeph Walker, eſq. formerly an eminent printer, and many years proprietor of the Hibernian Magazine.

At his ſeat in the county of Antrim, Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Maſſareene, Viſcount Maſſareene, and Baron of Loughreagh. This nobleman was many years confined in the Baſtille at Paris, and effected his eſcape in 1789 by marrying Mademoiſelle Marie Anne Barrier, daughter of the Governor, who, with her ſiſter and her huſband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. His Lordſhip was diſtinguiſhed for many eccentricities. From his long reſidence in the Baſtille, he contracted a habit of ſleeping on a mattraſs on the floor, and, after his return to Ireland, continued it, her Ladyſhip reſting on a down bed in the ſame apartment. But this was not the only circumſtance in which they diſagreed; and at length a ſeparation took place. His Lordſhip was in his 63d year, and is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his brother, the Hon. Colonel Skeffington.

DEATHS AT GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, dated January 31, 1805.—"Encloſed I ſend you a liſt of the military and principal Britiſh inhabitants who were carried off by the late epidemical fever: it is, I believe, correct, as far as it goes, and includes all the Britiſh in reſpectable ſituations.

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By this it will be ſeen what dreadful havoc has been made in this ſmall place; but of the miſery that accompanied this ſcene of deſolation, no one, without being an actual witneſs, can form an idea. We are now entirely relieved from it; the poſt is opened, and clean bills of health are iſſued. Famine, however, now aſſails us, inſtead of diſeaſe: for three months we have been living almoſt entirely upon ſalt proviſions; and ſince the beginning of laſt month there has been an inceſſant deluge of rain, accompanied by repeated heavy gales of wind. The bay, at this moment, has a moſt diſmal appearance, nearly thirty ſail of ſquare-rigged veſſels being aſhore, and ſeveral of them beaten to pieces; beſides, thoſe which rode out the gales are lying in a very diſtreſſed ſituation, ſome with every maſt carried away!"

Staff. Major-General Barnett—Lord Pelham Clinton—Capt. Parſonage—Mrs. Nouth—Drs. Baynes and Straith—Rev. J. T. Frome and wife—Mrs. Hughes—Mr. Williams and two children—Mr. Levery, ſen. and one daughter—Mr. Levery, jun.

Royal Artillery—Captains Adie and Ledgerton—Lieutenants Hall, Pritchard, Wright, and Elliſon—Mrs. Witham, and 195 men.

Royal Engineers.—Mr. C. M'Donald, and 123 men.

2d, or Queen's Regiment. Capt. Johnſton—Lieutenants Culloden and Smith—Enſigns Coldſtream and Griffiths, and 91 men.

10th Regiment. Lieutenants Parker and Gleed—Dr. Colbraith—Mrs. Carpenter, and 28 men.

13th Regiment. Lieutenants Brown, Paterſon, Maſſer, and Hull—Dr. M'Guire—Miſtreſſes Wilkinſon and Brown, and 123 men.

54th Regiment. Major Bellew—Captain Heywood—Paymaſter Wilkinſon—Lieutenants Cuthbert, M'Pherſon, and King—Enſign Doolan, and 102 men.

De Roll's Regiment. Captains Metzger, Laville, Bachman, and Altenberg—Lieutenants De Roll and Wieſembach—Enſigns Couſtan and Polliſtrong—Drs. Deguizois and Lodren—Mrs. Muller, and 187 men.

Barrack Department. Major Andrews and wife—Lieutenants Claydon and Naughton, and 15 men.

Ordnance Department. Meſſrs. Alexander Roſs, James Bolton, Hanley, ſen. and wife—Lieut. Scholey—Miſs C. Hockings and brother—Meſſrs. Rodgerſon, M'Donald, ſen. Pons, wife, and one ſon, Smith, Hare, wife, daughter, and two ſons.

Victualling Department. Capt. Darling and ſon—Meſſrs. Thomas Ince, Stokes, ſen. Hanley, jun. Bennet, and Miller.

Naval Department. Miſtreſſes Pownall, Wooden, and two children—Miſs B. Mouat—Drs. Burd and Chriſtie—Mr. Dent—Five clerks in the yard—and about 30 men.

Civil Department. Mrs. Jephſon and child—Meſſrs. Nugent, Pulgrave, and F. Raleigh.

Inhabitants. Meſſrs. Glynn and wife, G. Cowper and wife—Rodgers and wife—M'Kay, wife, and daughter, Geddes and wife, C. Viale and wife—Boyd and wife, T. Gavino and ſiſter, G. Robinſon and wife, Abbot and wife, Shea, Gazzo, ſen. J. Nailor, R. Jephſon, A. Rombado, J. Calder, Humphries, G. M'Donald, Dixon, Meade, Kahn, Scott, D. Archibald, Donnoughe, jun. Chatto, Alexander, C. Mackellar, Thomas, jun. Booth and ſon, Nechlin, Byrn, R. Cowper, Horſey, A. Roſs, Clarke, Aſhton, Johnſon, Oxberry, Wyatt and ſon, and Meſſrs. Parrodys—Dr. and Mrs. Netts—Miſtreſſes Green, Garnett, Power, Archbold, Way, Yorſton, Davies, Kenion—Miſſes F. Cowper and Hill.

Abſtract. Officers 54—Soldiers 864—Women and Children 164—*Total Military* 1082—Inhabitants about 2500—*Total* 3582.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Philadelphia, the Rev. J. B. Linn, paſtor of the firſt preſbyterian church in that city. His untimely and lamented death was occaſioned by the rupture of a blood veſſel, after a long ſeries of indiſpoſition, which, however, was far from pointing to a cataſtrophe ſo premature and violent. This young man (for he was only twenty-ſeven years of age) attained a degree of eminence in his profeſſion, and in literature in general, which ſeldom falls to the lot of age made perfect by various obſervation and long experience; he was faſt advancing to the ſummit of diſtinction, when various corroding maladies laid hold of him, and tarniſhed in a great degree the flower of his days. In no inſtance, however, did his ardent deſire after uſeful knowledge, and his indefatigable zeal in purſuit of it forſake him, and his lateſt moments were employed upon ſchemes of great and laudable ambition; a myſterious ſtroke, however, has interpoſed, and laid low all the hopes of his country and family with regard to him.

James Baden, profeſſor of eloquence and the Latin tongue in the univerſity of Copenhagen. His death is a ſerious loſs to the literary world. He began his connection with that inſtitution in 1779; his labours were not confined to the pupils at the National College; he devoted a great portion of his time to advance the Daniſh language to its higheſt ſtate of improvement; and his tranſlation of Tacitus rivals the original for preciſion, taſte, and purity of diction. He alſo publiſhed a German and Daniſh Dictionary, known to every modern linguiſt. In the latter years of his life he found himſelf inadequate to the active duties of his public ſituation, and retired, but not without an honourable proof of the approbation of the Daniſh Government.

In Canada, Ytyenti Pohi, aged 102, a native of China, brought to America in early youth: he is ſaid to have deſcended from the race of the Chineſe emperors; and being of ſtrong powers of mind and body, inſtituted,

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in Canada, a ſociety by the name of Rouſticouchs, in imitation of thoſe of his native country, and in Europe, ſeveral branches of which are now in exiſtence in the United States: ſome of the objects of theſe ſocieties are to obtain and preſerve the curioſities of nature, to forward the arts and ſciences, to practiſe Olympic games, &c. It was in the act of attempting to throw an iron ſpear, weighing nearly ſix hundred pounds, at a mark twenty feet diſtant, (and which he effected) that he occaſioned his death, the exertion having produced a violent hæmorrhage.

In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Captain Daniel Holmes, maſter of the ſhip Endeavour, of London, and brother to the Rev. W. Holmes, who alſo died in Jamaica. Exemplary in fulfilling all the relative duties of life, the intereſt of his owners he ever held ſacred, and paramount to every perſonal conſideration. Laſt war, having the command of the Julius Cæſar Weſt Indiaman, and being attacked by a French privateer off the coaſt of Jamaica, though half his crew were inefficient from ſickneſs, and armed with one gun only and a few muſkets, he oppoſed the moſt determined efforts of the enemy, contrived more than once to rake him, and, by dint of nautical ſkill, eſcaped into harbour without the loſs of a ſingle man. For his gallantry in this action, in which he was wounded, he received the thanks of Lord Balcarras, then Governor. The laſt was his 25th voyage.

At Paris, aged eighty, M. Latude, well known from his impriſonment, during thirty-five years, in the caſtle of Vincennes, the Baſtille, and the Bicêtre. His health was not in the leaſt impaired by his long confinement. It is ſaid that ſome of the deſcendants of Madame de Pompadour endeavoured to atone for his ſufferings, of which ſhe was the occaſion, by putting him into a trifling buſineſs, which afforded him ſupport.

At Annapolis, Nova Scotia, General John Hoſkins Stone, late Governor of the State of Maryland. At the commencement of the American war he acted as firſt captain of the celebrated regiment of Smallwood, and afterwards highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battles of Long Iſland, White Plains, and Prince-town. At the battle of Germantown he received a wound which deprived him of activity for the remainder of his life.

At Gibraltar, in the prime of life, Dr William Burd, of the Naval Hoſpital; a gentleman of great profeſſional abilities and moſt amiable private character. He rendered himſelf dear to his friends, and eminently uſeful to ſociety, by his humane and unremitting exertions in adminiſtering relief to the diſtreſſed, and ſaving the lives of many in that garriſon, during the rage of the peſtilential diſeaſe, to which he himſelf fell a victim after an illneſs of a few days.

At New York, the Hon. J. S. Hobart, Judge of the Diſtrict Court of New York, and one of the revolutionary Judges during the American war.

At Boſton, aged 65, T. M'Donough, eſq. his Majeſty's Conſul for the ſtates of New England.

At Barbadoes, in conſequence of wounds received in a gallant action near that iſland with a large French privateer, which was beaten off, Lieutenant J. A. Dietrichſen, of the 60th foot, and ——— Lindo, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, paſſenger on board the Penelope letter of marque, Captain Robinſon.

At Frankfort, Kentucky, of an inflammation of the brain, General John Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor of that commonwealth.

At Nuggur, in the Eaſt Indies, Captain John Stuart, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and third ſon of the late Hon. David Stuart.

At Patna, Major General Fullarton, of Skeldon, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

On his paſſage to India, Dr. George Pattullo, ſon of the late John Pattullo, eſq. of Balnouſſie.

At his eſtate in Holland, aged 64, Frederic Chriſtian Henry Baron de Tuyll, brother of the Counteſs of Athlone.

On his paſſage from Bengal to Bombay, where he intended to embark for his native country, was drowned, Colin Anderſon, M. D. ſurgeon of the 75th regiment. He had ſerved as ſurgeon in the army about thirty-five years. During the American war he accompanied the 15th foot to that country; and during the twenty-five years of his reſidence in India, he has been ſurgeon to the 71ſt, 77th, and 75th regiments. As a profeſſional and ſcientific man, the ſervice could not boaſt one more able or more humane; and his ſocial qualities had acquired him univerſal love and eſteem.

At Jamaica, the Rev. T. O'Keefe, chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, and only ſon of Mr O'Keefe, the celebrated dramatic writer. He was a young gentleman of conſiderable talents, and his death is a ſevere ſtroke to his father, and has happened at a moſt unfortunate criſis, when he was preparing for the ſtage, under all the diſadvantages of age, blindneſs, and narrow circumſtances, a piece which, in whim and drollery, was expected to ſurpaſs all his former popular productions.

Aged 58, on ſervice with a detachment of the Company's troops in the province of Bundelcund, and after an abſence of above forty years in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Col. Thomas Polhill, of the 1ſt regiment of native infantry, and commander at Prince of Wales's Iſland. He was the eldeſt ſon of the late David Polhill, eſq. one of the Juſtices of Maidſtone.

At Antigua, Lieutenant G. Johnſon, of the 70th regiment, ſon of Captain Johnſon, of Violet Bank.

At

At Bombay, Mehendi Ali Khan, who, from a mean origin, was raiſed to a conſiderable employment in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and entruſted with the proviſion of ſupplies at Judda for the troops employed in the expedition to Egypt, which he executed greatly to the ſatisfaction of the Bombay Government. He was alſo employed as reſident at Baſhire, and on an embaſſy to the Sovereign of Perſia.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, John Griffin Saville, eſq. captain in the royal navy. He eminently ſignalized himſelf under his friend Sir Sidney Smith in the arduous debarkation of our troops on the Egyptian ſhore.

At Madras, of the wounds which he received in ſtorming the fort of Alhi Ghur, Colonel Kenny, of the 11th regiment of native infantry. He had been twenty-ſeven years in the ſervice, and had fought many battles in India under his uncle Sir Eyre Coote. In the laſt affair, which proved mortal to him, he loſt his right hand, and his left thigh was dreadfully ſhattered.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is, perhaps, not generally known, that a pretty ſteady trade is now carried on between this country and Peru. Although not immediately recognized by the Spaniſh Government, yet it is ſo far tolerated as to be conducted without hazard to the parties engaged in it. Theſe ſhips carry out various kinds of woollen cloths, muſlins, and other Mancheſter and Paiſley manufactures, hardware of all kinds, ſilk hoſiery, and ſilk manufactures in general. They bring back bark, ſarſaparilla, indigo, ingots of gold, bars of ſilver, wrought plate, &c. Since the eſtabliſhment of a free trade in the Spaniſh colonies, which took place in 1783, the Engliſh and other traders have had better acceſs to this market, and have contrived to diſtribute their commodities along the whole extent of theſe coaſts. The conſequence has been, that the manufacturers of Quito have had little demand for their coarſe cloths, thoſe of Britiſh manufacture being preferred, and to be had at a cheaper rate.

The uſual Acapulca ſhips and other Government traders have been diſcontinued ſince the ſame date, and the trade to the Manillas and other parts is carried on in private bottoms by free companies of merchants.

The prices of ſtocks, though not advancing, have not lately known any remarkable variation. The 3 per Cent. Conſols vary between 57 and 58. The Omnium has been at a premium of 2, 3, and 4 per cent.

The brewers of Liverpool have lately circulated the following paper relative to the advance in the price of ale and beer.

"As the Liverpool brewers find themſelves along with others brewers in the kingdom, compelled to the diſagreeable alternative either to advance the price or to reduce the quality of ale and beer, they preſume to ſtate to the public the cauſes which neceſſitate them to ſuch a ſtep: they find this the more neceſſary, becauſe the brewers have been challenged in certain London papers to ſhew cauſe for ſuch a proceeding; and as the public generally and the poorer claſſes of the community ſpecially are deeply intereſted in the quality and price of ale and beer, the brewers hope for the kind attention of a liberal public to an account of the cauſes why they are obliged to raiſe the prices or reduce the quality of beer and ale, which are as follows:

At the concluſion of the laſt war, in 1802, it was found neceſſary that a ſum of 41,489,000l. of accumulated debt in Exchequer bills, &c. ſhould be funded; it was alſo reſolved by parliament, that another ſum of 56,345,000l. the intereſt of which had before been paid by the income tax of 10 per cent. on land, &c. ſhould be provided for in another manner; the income tax was then repealed, and in place of that tax other articles were ſubſtituted to pay that intereſt, among which were malt, beer, and hops, which in 1803, actually paid as follows:

Malt in addition to old duties, paid more in the firſt year	£1,552,688
Beer ditto	399,964
Allowance to brewers, taken off	439,195
Tax additional on malt, ale and beer, laid on in 1802	£2,391,147
In June 1803. ſo ſoon as the preſent war began, a further additional tax was laid on malt for its ſupport, which was eſtimated to produce	£2,700,000
Additional tax on malt and beer in two years, 1802 and 1803	£5,091,847
Old produce of malt, beer, and hops, before theſe new taxes annually about	3,000,000
Paid annually now by malt, ale, beer, and hops, which laſt are uncertain	£8,091,847

The public will hence perceive that the brewers are now obliged to find an additional ſum of 5,031,847l. more than in 1802, for the new duties, which are paid every ſeven weeks, and alſo to find a capital for giving credit with ale and beer proportionately larger than two years ago. Nor is this the whole; barley which was ſold in 1800, ſo high as 98s. per quarter, was ſold in 1802, at 33s. per quarter; and in 1803 at 24s. 10d. per quarter, as appears by Mr. Catherwood's table of the weekly returns, and did not riſe till June, 1804. Owing to this cauſe, notwithſtanding the additional duty of 3s. per buſhel or 32 quarts freſh laid on malt, and 3s. 9d. on ſtrong beer, per barrel, the brewers had it in their power to afford beer and ale at the late prices; but ſince the new corn bill was brought into parliament in June laſt, the price of barley has advanced from 25s. to 68s. per quarter, which is 43s. more per quarter than before the new corn bill, and if the new duty of 24s. per quarter on malt be added, a candid public will allow that the brewers with 67s. per quarter advance on malt and barley, and 3s. 9d per barrel on ſtrong beer, muſt raiſe the price of ale and beer, or reduce the quality, or give up the trade.

It is a fact, that the duty and increaſed expence, independent of the advance in barley, on a barrel of ale, fairly brewed, and ſold at 6d per quart, are now as much as a barrel of ſuch ale was ſold for in Liverpool, ten years ago.

In juſtification of themſelves, as to the unhandſome reproach made to the maltſters and brewers in the London papers, that they were negligent if they did not foreſee that the new corn act would raiſe the price of barley, and that if they did not provide a ſtock of malt before-hand for the public, they are to blame. The maltſters and brewers beg leave to ſtate in reply, that they were not likely to foreſee that barley would riſe to ſuch a price, after the public declaration in parliament, in July laſt, that the quantity of old corn on hand, eſpecially barley, was ſo immenſe in England, as to require a bounty to get rid of it by exportation to ſome other country, which was urged as the main reaſon for the bill.

It is further requeſted that a candid public will recollect, that a new duty of 3s. per buſhel on malt, and 3s. 9d. per barrel on ſtrong beer, independent of the advance in barley, demand ſo great an advance of capital to feed the revenue, as puts it out of the power of all but the very rich brewers to purchaſe largely before-hand, and it is notorious, that for this ſpecial reaſon ſpeculation in malt by brewers had ceaſed after the new duties took place; indeed ſome brewers found themſelves ſo hard puſhed to pay the new duties, that inſtead of being able to ſpeculate in malt, it is well known they were obliged to ſhorten their credit, and call twice inſtead of once per year on their cuſtomers for payment.

The public may reſt aſſured, that the brewers will be as moderate and reaſonable in the advance of ale and beer, and will furniſh a quality as good, and at a price as low as the new duties on Malt, ale and beer, and the operations of the new corn act, in raiſing the price of barley, will allow, ſo as to leave themſelves a living profit; indeed the great competition in the brewing trade inſures that to the public.

It is very unjuſtly imputed to the maltſter, that malt is higher now than even in 1801; the additional duty ſince of 24s per quarter, ſhould be deducted, as conſtituting a part of the preſent price, which is no benefit to the maltſter, but is paid before-hand to government.

The Liverpool brewers do not meanly attempt to deceive an enlightened and candid public by pretending to ſerve them now at the ſame price with an article, of a quality as good as before the advance in barley, and the new duties on malt and beer, and they are convinced that a reaſonable public will not expect it. If the brewers and maltſters may preſume at all to obtrude their opinions upon the public, they would venture to recommend a petition to parliament to repeal the new corn act, and to reduce the preſent exorbitant duties on malt, ale and beer, which pay nearly three times as much per annum as the old land tax, and the new income tax on land together; being the only means according to their ideas, of reducing firſt the price of barley, and next lowering the heavy new duties on malt and beer; theſe ſteps alone can enable the brewers to keep down the prices of ale and beer; and when this ſhall be effected, the Liverpool brewers will moſt cheerfully ſerve the public with ale and beer, of a quality and at a price proportioned to any fall in the price of barley, and any reduction by parliament of the duties on malt, ale, and beer; and moſt heartily do they wiſh ſucceſs to ſuch a petition. The maltſters and brewers of ſeveral counties have petitioned parliament for a modification only of thoſe duties, but hitherto in vain; and they truſt that a candid public will be convinced that the advance in the price of ale and beer does not originate with the maltſters and brewers, but ariſes from another and a very obvious ſource.'

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE uncommon fineneſs of the weather, and the ſeaſonable rains which have fallen lately, have been exceedingly favourable to the operations of huſbandry, and have enabled the farmer to ſow his Spring Corn with facility, making excellent work. The Barley Tilths, on ſtrong lands, were never mellower or in better condition for Graſs Seeds; many thouſand acres have been ſown; and in well managed diſtricts the ſeeding-buſineſs is in great forwardneſs.

The

The young Wheats every where look well and promiſing. Winter Tares and Clover have improved lately very much; and in warm ſituations a bite may be ſoon expected. The Turnips have not ſuffered by the late froſts, and, with the aſſiſtance of the Swediſh (which are now generally ſown), will enable the farmer to ſupport his ſtocks well, till the new Graſſes are ready to be turned in.

The Ewes are beginning to lamb; the Falls are in general good, and there happen but few caſualties.

The prices of Grain in the country markets have been lately nearly ſtationary, except that Seed Corn of all kinds has been ſomewhat higher. Clover, Rye, Graſs, and Trefoil Seeds, are much advanced, being now in great requeſt. The average price for England and Wales is—Wheat, 91s. 11d.; Rye, 57s. 9d.; Barley, 48s.; Oats, 27s. 2d.; Beans, 47s. 7d.; Peaſe, 49s. 2d.; Oatmeal, 41s. 8d.

Fodder is in general plenty, and moderate in price, which occaſioned Lean Cattle to obtain good prices at the late fairs, where Stock Sheep have been ſomewhat cheaper; and Store Pigs are very low. In Smithfield Market Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per ſtone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d; Veal, 5s 8d. to 7s. 4d.; Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Milch Cows are dear; and good freſh Horſes of the draught and ſaddle kind ſtill obtain great prices, and are much in demand.

In Whitechapel Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 16s. to 4l. 9s.; Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.; Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 8s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, 1805, to the 24th of March, 1805, incluſive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.24. March 20. Wind E.
Loweſt 29.40. March 1. Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 5-10ths of an inch. Between the mornings of the 1ſt and 2d, the mercury roſe from 29.4 to 29.9.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 62°. March 14. Wind W.
Loweſt 22°. March 11. Wind S.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 26° Early in the morning of the 11th, the thermometer was as low as 22°, at the ſame hour on the next day it ſtood at 48°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report, is very ſmall, being equal to but little more than three quarters of an inch in depth.

This month has been remarkable for much fair and very dry weather. During the middle and latter part of it, the wind has been in the eaſt, and frequently the weather has been ſevere; nevertheleſs, upon the whole, the average degree of heat has been at 43.568, or about eight degrees higher than that of the preceding month. The mean height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29.92.

In this country a dry March has ever been eſteemed favourable to the progreſs of vegetation, and as a forerunner to a plentiful ſeaſon; we may therefore anticipate, from the preſent, good crops; and in moſt parts the wheat looks well, and the trees make a good ſhew for fruit.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſolar ſpots at preſent very far exceed in number and magnitude all that I have ever obſerved at one time.

Obſerving the ſun on the meridian with a ſmall equatoreal teleſcope, I was ſtruck with one of them very little advanced on the Sun's diſc. As the power is only 38, I knew the ſpot muſt be very large to be diſcernible by it; and ſo I found. For, changing my achromatic for a reflector with a power of 100, I ſaw no leſs than ſeven ſpots. Three cluſter-ſpots triangularly diſpoſed, large, and weſt of the centre; two other round ſpots eaſt of the centre; and this vaſt ſpot behind them in the ſituation which I have deſcribed. It is about four times the length (extending from north to ſouth) of its width; and its width muſt be at leaſt (I think) 40″. It will probably, as it becomes obſervable more diſtinctly near the centre, be found to be a cluſter-ſpot. Its edges are duſky, and very ill defined. There was a ſmall ſpot ſtill eaſt of it, very little beyond the eaſtern limb of the Sun.

Theſe

These were seen 10th March, 23 h. 46 m. nearly. On my re-observing of the great spot the same day, I thought its transverse diameter was equal fully to 1′ and its larger axis about 3½. It was spindle-formed.

The Eclipse of the Moon, 15th January last, took place, according to my observation by a common watch, 6 h. 44 m. A.M. At 6 h. 40 m. it was certainly not commenced. Although the twilight was strong, I never saw the commencement of an eclipse more distinctly; and about twenty minutes later, Mars was visible in the west, and Venus nearly on the meridian.

The approach of the *penumbra* was very distinguishable some minutes before the eclipse began.

Troston, March 11, 1805. I am, Sir, your's, &c. CAPEL LOFFT.

P. S. Be so good to correct an erratum in my Reply to Remarks on my Account of Mr. Hollis's Legacies, where you have printed Mr. for Mrs. Wakefield.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Speculum—T. B. on Orthoepy—L. L.—Mercator (whose subject is anticipated)—Renelm—L. B.—S. K.'s Letter sent by S. P.—Candidus—J. H. on English Grammar—Querist on the Property Tax—Remarks on Dr. Perry's Letter to Dr. Kinglake—Observations on Magnetism—Thoughts concerning the Inequality of Genius—J. T. on Pronunciation—Letter on the Slave Trade—Essay on British Poesy—Eulogy on General Washington—Translation of the first Ode of Horace—Verses to the Thatched-House Society—On the Young Roscius in Richard III.—Sacred Music—Tactics from Voltaire—Pinner's Hill—The Redbreast—Ode on Science—to Adeline—Lines on the Death of Tullock—Lines by J. W.—Stanzas on Spring—The Journey of Life—The Sailor Boy, &c.—Abomelique and Fatima—do not suit our Miscellany.

Bridge-street, Blackfriars, March 29, 1805.

IT having been represented to Mr. PHILLIPS, that, in consequence of a combination among that class of Printers called Pressmen, the Proprietors of some of the Periodical Works will not be able to publish them as usual on the Last Day of March, and that such Proprietors might sustain essential injury by the separate publication of any particular Work, he has on these accounts consented to postpone the publication of THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE till MONDAY the EIGHTH DAY of APRIL, on which Day it has been agreed that all the Monthly Publications shall be issued to the Bookselling Trade, and on the following Day, TUESDAY the NINTH, generally delivered to the Public.

*** *Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Post Office, at No.* 21, *Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Post Office, at No.* 22, *Sherborne lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at one Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Post Office, at No.* 3, *Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.*

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 128.] MAY 1, 1805. [4, of Vol. 19.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Correſpondent who, in the laſt Number of the Monthly Magazine, has communicated his experiments on pit-coal, is probably not aware, in common with moſt of your readers, that the application of this ſubſtance to the purpoſe of obtaining light, is not an infant diſcovery, but one which has already been matured, and reduced to beneficial practice. In a former number of your Miſcellany, I have an indiſtinct remembrance, that there is a notification of a patent for ſupplying lamps with the gas from coal; and one of the public places of amuſement in London (the Lyceum) has, I believe, been ſeveral evenings lighted in this new mode. But the perſon to whom the credit of this important diſcovery is really due, has hitherto failed to derive from it the honour to which he is entitled; principally becauſe, though the progreſs of his experiments has been long known among the circle of his friends, he has modeſtly forborn to lay his claim before the public. The gentleman to whom I allude is Mr. William Murdoch, of Soho, near Birmingham, whoſe firſt experiments on this ſubject were inſtituted in Cornwall about fourteen years ago. By ſubſequent improvements, at ſuch intervals of leiſure as occurred to him, Mr. Murdoch has long ago brought the proceſs of obtaining light from coal to nearly the utmoſt perfection of which it is ſuſceptible; for, with the aid of very ſimple and ingenious contrivances, he is enabled to procure, by the combuſtion of the gas in an Argand's lamp, a light not inferior to that from the beſt oil, and incomparably cheaper. Mr. Murdoch has alſo executed a laborious train of experiments on the fitneſs of different kinds of coal for the purpoſe, with exact attention both to the condenſible and elaſtic products; and has reduced to eſtabliſhed data almoſt every thing neceſſary for applying the diſcovery to the lighting of large buildings. Indeed, the extenſive iron-foundery and compting-houſe of Meſſrs. Boulton and Watt, near Soho, have been for ſome time regularly lighted in this mode, which ſeems peculiarly adapted, by its economy, facility, and ſafety, to all large manufactories, eſpecially where there is much danger of fire, ariſing from the combuſtible nature of the materials employed in them.

By the information which I had obtained from Soho, I was enabled, in a courſe of chemical lectures laſt winter, to exhibit an Argand's lamp on Mr. Murdoch's plan; and was induced, by the beauty of the light which it yielded, to examine attentively the compoſition of the gas from coal, with a view to aſcertain in what it differs from pure hydrogen gas, carburated hydrogen gas, and the carbonous oxide, all which, when burned in an Argand's lamp, give out comparatively very little light, and are entirely unfit for the purpoſes of illumination. The detail of theſe experiments I reſerve for a Scientific Journal, to the objects of which you will doubtleſs agree with me in thinking them better ſuited than to thoſe of your Miſcellany. In the mean time, I have deemed it only juſtice to Mr. Murdoch, to prefer, on his behalf, a claim, which an honourable reluctance to ſpeak publicly of himſelf has ſo long withheld from general knowledge.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

WILLIAM HENRY.

Mancheſter, April 13, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS there is juſt now a good-looking boy, a native of the iſland of Otaheite, reſiding as a ſervant in London, would it not, in the Miſſionary Society, be doing a good action to try to ſtore his mind with religious and uſeful knowledge, and put it in his power, when he ſhall be grown up, to return and ſcatter the ſeeds of knowledge and virtue among his countrymen.

When he was introduced to me by Mr. Turnbull* (whoſe Voyages in the Pacific Ocean

* The boy was ſervant to Mr. Turnbull during eight months reſidence in Otaheite.—

Ocean will ſoon be publiſhed), and informed that I was a clergyman (or, as they term it in Otaheite, a man of God), the boy came up to me from the lower part of the room, gave me his hand, and, after ſome converſation, expreſſed a ſtrong deſire to learn to read and write, and to become a Chriſtian, or, as he expreſſed it, to be able to underſtand and do what the men with the white and black gowns are always adviſing the people from the pulpits on Sundays. He has been nine months in London, and is, I believe, the only Otaheitan in England. He is about thirteen years of age; is named "Potto," but not baptized; and ſeems to poſſeſs not only an amiable diſpoſition, but to be capable of high mental improvement.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JAMES HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that you admit remarks upon the Engliſh language among the topics of correſpondence in your Magazine, I requeſt your inſertion of ſome ſtrictures upon an impropriety in the uſe of a word, which I have noticed in ſeveral late writers. It conſiſts in the omiſſion of *as* after the verb *conſider*, when uſed in the ſenſe of *to regard*, or *look upon*: thus:—"Refuſing a challenge is conſidered (*as*) a diſgrace only by the votaries of falſe honour"—"I conſider war (*as*) one of the greateſt of human calamities"—"Alfred may be conſidered (*as*) a model of a perfect king."

I believe there is no example in any of the writers of the pureſt age of Engliſh literature, of the omiſſion of *as* after *conſider* when employed in the manner above ſtated; at leaſt I can aſſert, that on turning over a few pages of Addiſon for authorities, I ſoon met with a number of inſtances in confirmation of the inſertion of the conjunction, without one for its omiſſion. I was diſappointed on conſulting Johnſon upon the point, ſince that lexicographer has ſtrangely omitted, among the ſenſes of the neuter verb *to conſider*, that which is here in queſtion.

Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE obſervations I met with in a former Number of your Magazine, relating to ſurnames, have induced me to ſend you the following remarks.

Camden informs us ("Remains," edit. 1674, p. 131), that they were uſed in no nation anciently but among the Romans, and even with them to no great extent till after the league of union with the Sabines. "The Hebrews (he ſays), keeping memory of their tribe, uſed in their genealogies, inſtead of ſurnames, the name of their father with *Ben*, that is, *ſon*, as Melchi-Ben-Addi, Addi-Ben-Coſam, Coſom-Ben-Elmadam, &c. So the Grecians: Ικαρος τε Δαιδαλε, Icarus the ſon of Dædalus, &c." *Pelides*, for Achilles, as the ſon of Peleus, will be recollected by every ſchool-boy converſant with Homer. This, indeed, appears to have been the moſt prevalent faſhion among the different nations of the world; and Camden has illuſtrated the point not only from the Saxon and the Britiſh, but even from the Arabian writers; and John*ſon* and Peter*ſon*, it will be found, are at this day as common in Holſtein as in England.

The general introduction of theſe names into Europe muſt certainly be referred to the tenth century; and they appear to have firſt multiplied to the greateſt extent in France and Italy; though I believe in the former country children did not regularly aſſume the ſurnames of their fathers till the thirteenth century. About the eleventh century we find them adopted by the Spaniards, and not generally by the Germans till the fifteenth; and though they were uſed in Venice as early as in France, yet there, as well as probably in other countries, they were confined for a long time to the grandees. Both among the early and the later Saxons, the names of men were very ſimple in their form, and if they expreſſed any thing, their meaning was uſually confined to the qualities, birth, or actions, of thoſe to whom they appertained. One of our monarchs was called *Hardi*-Cnut, from his boldneſs; and another had the epithet of *Harefoot*, from his ſwiftneſs. In this country I have little doubt they were of Norman origin; and though perhaps firſt uſed in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, whoſe fondneſs for every thing of French extraction has frequently been commented upon by our hiſtorians; yet I am of opinion that very few, if any, inſtances can now be found. Edward aſcended the

Engliſh

Mr. T. brought him to Port Jackſon, from whence he obtained a paſſage to England.—Mr. Turnbull deſcribes him as a boy of quick conception, and it appears that he has a taſte for drawing; ſome ſpecimens of which are in poſſeſſion of the publication. We have announced Mr. Turnbull's intended publication in the Varieties.

Engliſh throne about 975. From a paſſage in Tillet (*Recueil des Rois de France*), quoted by Camden, ſurnames may be ſuppoſed to have originated with the European expeditions to the Holy Land.

An examination of the celebrated Survey of this country finiſhed by the Conqueror in 1086, will ſatisfy the moſt curious inquirer on the preſent ſubject, in regard to their introduction into England. William and his companions partitioned the whole country as ſpoil. The greater lords, pleaſed with their new poſſeſſions, and deſirous to perpetuate the memory of *their* ſhare in the conqueſt of the country, uſually added to their baptiſmal name that of the caſtle or eſtate they had left at home, as Geoffrey *de Mandeville*, Robert *de Oilgi*, Robert *de Ivery*, and others; while ſoldiers of inferior conſideration, and the raggamuffins of the army, whom William found it neceſſary to reward for their ſervices, uſually aſſumed the name of the village, town, or diſtrict, that had given them birth. It is more than probable that William, in diſtributing property to his confederates, might demand theſe additions, that he might be perfectly aſſured of the identity of thoſe perſons whoſe ſervices he was rewarding. Indeed there is hardly a village in Normandy that exiſts at this day, which did not give name to ſome family in England. Others aſſumed the title of offices which they held about the Engliſh Court, ſome of which have deſcended to us unimpaired even at the preſent hour. Of theſe were, Eudo *Dapifer*, Waleran *Venator*, Nicholaus *Baliſtarius*, Nigellus *Medicus*, Durandus *Tonſorator*, and William *Arcuarius*.

As the faſhion prevailed, it will be eaſily ſuppoſed that they who enjoyed neither hereditary property from their anceſtors, or dignity from any public office, would readily aſſume the names of trades or employments which had been to them ſources both of property and reputation. Such were *Bowyer*, *Viner*, *Fowler*, *Baker*, *Goldſmith*, *Fruiterer*; and that they were aſſumed in imitation of the Normans by the old inhabitants, ſeems ſtill more likely, as the *er* with which many of them finiſh, is nothing more than an abbreviation of the Saxon *wer*, a man, as Bo*wyer*, a Bow-*man*. So *monger*, with which many other of our names are ended, is nothing more than the Saxon *mangere*, a trader; as Fiſh-*monger*, Fleſh *monger*, Coſtar-*monger*. The Normans ſeem to have taken entire poſſeſſion of the landed property, but left trade and manufacture to the Saxons: Chap-*man*, Full-*man*, and others, ſpeak for themſelves.

The prevalence of ſurnames ſoon after this period, is curiouſly illuſtrated by Camden. It ſeemed a diſgrace (ſays he) for a gentleman to have but one ſingle name, as the meaner ſort and baſtards had; for the daughter and heir of Robert Fitz Hamon, a great lord (as Robert of Gloceſter, in the library of the illuſtrious antiquary, Maſter John Stow, writeth), when King Henry the Firſt would have married her to his baſe ſon Robert, ſhe, firſt refuſing, anſwered,

'It were to me a great ſhame
'To have a lorden withouten his *twa name*;'

whereupon the king his father gave him the name of Fitz Roy, who after was Earl of Glouceſter, and the only worthy of his age in England."

But among the common people, ſurnames were at that time not quite ſo numerous as we may at firſt ſuppoſe. A deed in the regiſter of Spalding priory, of the age of Richard I. affords a curious illuſtration of the point. Among the witneſſes are two Simons ("*Hiis teſtibus*, &c. *Sim. Blundo, alio Simon*"), one diſtinguiſhed by his complexion, and called *Simo Blundus*, or the fair; and the other, having no name as yet to diſtinguiſh him, was called *another Simon*.

Strangers who came over here in the time of Henry III. were frequently named from the countries they had left; as *Flemming*, *Loring*, *Burgoin*, *Le Picard*, and an hundred others. And a few from the trade or commerce they imported.

Your Correſpondent's claſſification, however, is not complete. He ſeems to have forgotten not only places, but qualities, and habitudes of body, rank, offices, manufacture, ſituation, alliance, amuſements, misfortune, and a variety of other ſources, from all which our ſurnames have been derived. Indeed there ſeems no good reaſon why Meſſrs. *Cheſhire*, *Virtue*, *Mouth*, *Mucklewhite*, *Earle*, *Butler*, *Twiſt*, *North cote*, *Frere*, *Playfull*, *Nutting*, or *Boſſu* (i. e. crook-back), ſhould be refuſed admittance into any one of his liſts: though it might poſſibly puzzle him into what claſs he ought in propriety to put ſuch people as Meſſrs. *Wild*, *Wildman*, and *Savage*.

The miſcellaneous remarks to which the ſubject of itſelf leads, are too numerous to be mentioned here. A great many may be found in Camden; and a thouſand others will readily ſuggeſt themſelves to every reader. This I am certainly con-

vinced of, that all the *Palmers*, in their original, were pilgrims; that the anceſtors of *Fort-eſcu* and *Shake-ſpear* were warriors; and the *Bill-men* and *Hook-men* of the day but common ſoldiers a few centuries ago. How to account for *Neptune* and *Horace*, and *Homer* and *Pindar*, and *Cato* and *Cæſar*, I confeſs myſelf at a loſs; but poſterity will, I dare ſay, be as much perplexed when they hear, that, in the reign of fanaticiſm, one man was found who had for a Chriſtian-name the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commanments.

NOMENCLATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your laſt Magazine wiſhes to know by whom the ſong of "Auld Robin Gray" was written. It is, I believe, generally allowed to be an effuſion of the elegant pen of Lady Anne Lindſay, now Bernard, daughter to the late Earl of Balcarras.—This celebrated ſong firſt appeared, I think, in "Love and Madneſs," to the author of which work it had probably been communicated by the fair authoreſs, as he "begs to thank Lady A. Lindſay" for it. Mr. Ritſon ſeems to think that the author of "Love and Madneſs" took ſome liberties, with the original manuſcript. Speaking of this ſong, as given in his Collection of Scottiſh Songs, vol. i. p. 135, he ſays, "A different copy of this ſong, with numerous and conſiderable alterations, is printed in the laſt edition of "Love and Madneſs." The alterations (he continues) do not appear, in every inſtance, for the better, and may probably be retracted by the fair and elegant authoreſs in ſome future publication; which is one reaſon why the original ſtanzas have been preſerved: another is, that they are already familiar to the pubilc."

Another ſong, intitled "The Pigeon," has been aſcribed to Lady Anne Barnard. As this ſong does not ſeem to be generally known, and as it has conſiderable merit, I ſhall tranſcribe it here:—

Why tarries my love?
Ah! where does he rove?
My love is long abſent from me.
Come hither, my dove,
I'll write to my love,
And ſend him a letter by thee.

To find him, ſwift fly!
The letter I'll tie
Secure to thy leg with a ſtring:
Ah! not to my leg,
Fair lady, I beg,
But faſten it under my wing.

Her dove ſhe did deck,
She drew o'er his neck
A bell and a collar ſo gay;
She tied to his wing
The ſcroll with a ſtring,
Then kiſs'd him and ſent him away.

It blew and it rain'd,
The pigeon diſdain'd
To ſeek ſhelter,—undaunted he flew;
Till wet was his wing,
And painful the ſtring,
So heavy the letter it grew.

He flew all around,
Till Colin he found,
Then perch'd on his hand with the prize,
Whoſe heart, while he reads,
With tenderneſs bleeds
For the pigeon that flutters and dies.

I believe thoſe two ſongs are the only poetical productions of Lady Anne Barnard that have iſſued from the preſs. It is to be lamented that one who writes ſo well does not write often.

I am, &c. A. B.

April 3, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS they will occupy but little room, be pleaſed to inſert in your Magazine the following additions to Vertue's Catalogue of Hollar's works. I lately ſaw them in the Collection at the Britiſh Muſeum.

Print of a great hollow Elm at Hampſtead, with Poetry round it. The Elm "28 foote round at bottom."

Map and Deſcription of Plymouth, at the Siege, 1643.

A Booke of Country Dances, with the Frontiſpiece mentioned in p. 110 of Vertue's Catalogue, article the ſecond, 1651.

Your's, &c. A COLLECTOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD eſteem it a favour if ſome of your Correſpondents would inform me, whether or not tranſlations in the Engliſh language have appeared of the "Eccerinis" of Muſiatis, the "Orfeo" of Politiano, or the "Progne" of Corraio; or point out any Engliſh writer who gives a ſatisfactory account of thoſe dramas. I am inclined to think that none of theſe pieces have yet appeared in the Engliſh language; yet the "Orfeo" is particularly deſerving notice, as it is ſaid to have given birth to paſtoral comedy and the melo-drama.

ZENO.

April 5, 1805.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BELOW you will find an Abstract of my Meteorological Journal.—For an explanation of the different columns, see Monthly Mag. Vol. 18, p. 99.

1804.	Barometer.	Thermometer. without	Thermometer. within	Rain.	Evaporation.	Approximation of the Winds to the Cardinal Points. N.	E.	S.	W.	Prevailing Winds.
	Inches.			Inches.	Inches.					
July, to ....10..	29.497	60.1	62.3	.....	.....	5	8	12	15	S.W.
....20..	.676	62.7	62.1	.....	.....	16	4	12	8	N.W.
....31..	.361	61.7	63.0	.....	.....	7	1	26	10	S.S.W. ½ W.
Whole Month	29.501	61.5	62.5	2.23	2.24	28	13	50	33	S.W. ¼ S.
August, to ....10..	.614	61.6	64.4	.....	.....	12	2	19	16	W. by N.
....20..	.453	56.1	58.1	.....	.....	2	4	21	13	S.S.W. ½ W.
....30..	.781	58.1	60.2	.....	.....	8	0	18	13	W.S.W. ¾ S.
Whole Month	29.616	58.6	60.9	2.47	2.11	22	6	49	37	S.W. ¾ W.
September, to 10..	.812	56.9	61.5	.....	.....	3	2	23	12	S.S.W. ¾ W.
....20..	.768	59.3	61.2	.....	.....	7	4	19	10	S.S.W. ¾ W.
....30..	.841	50.1	54.2	.....	.....	11	3	6	20	W.N.W.
Whole Month	29.807	55.6	59.9	0.24	1.88	29	9	48	42	S.W. ½ W.
October, to ..10..	.559	50.7	55.0	.....	.....	0	6	25	9	S. by W.
....20..	.267	46.6	49.4	.....	.....	6	6	30	10	S.S.W.
....31..	.315	47.8	51.0	.....	.....	5	25	11	3	E.S.E. ¼ E.
Whole Month	29.380	48.4	51.9	3.06	0.91	5	33	66	22	S. by E.
November, to 10..	.448	43.1	45.7	.....	.....	13	11	12	4	E. by N.
....20..	.512	44.6	48.3	.....	.....	11	13	16	0	E.S.E. ¼ S.
....30..	.556	35.6	39.5	.....	.....	25	2	4	9	N. by W.
Whole Month	29.505	40.9	44.5	3.90	0.36	49	26	32	13	N.E. ½ N.
December, to 10..	.455	35.5	39.2	.....	.....	4	20	9	7	E.S.E. ¼ S.
....20..	.420	34.2	39.2	.....	.....	10	3	11	16	W. ½ S.
....31..	.458	26.7	31.0	.....	.....	36	2	4	2	N.
Whole Month	29.444	32.1	36.5	0.80	0.12	50	25	24	23	N.
Mean	29.542	49.5	52.7	2.08	1.34	29	18	45	30	S.S.W. 1-6 W.
Total	.....	....	....	12.50	8.02	175	110	269	182	.....
Total for Year	.....	....	....	23.60	16.17	219	222	555	398	.....
Mean for Year ...	29.517	47.4	50.3	1.97	1.35	18	18	46	33	S.W. by S. ½ S.
Mean for the last Five Years...	29.526	47.9	49.7	1.91	1.91	21	17	44	35	S.W. ¼ S.

A Lit

A List of the Thermometer at the usual Time of Observation:

	Thermometer.	Wind.
July	11 54°	N.
	17 71	S.S E.
August	14 62	S.S.E.
	30 66	S.
September	14 65	S.
	24 47	W.
October	3 60	S.E.
	16 36	S.W.
November	14 50	S.S.E.
	29 30	N.
December	11 44	S.S.E.
	24 14	N.

The highest observed this year was at 84° on August 30, 4 h. P. M. I think it would not be uninteresting to many of your readers if some of your Meteorological Correspondents would give a Table of the average state of the barometer, thermometer, &c. for every day in the month for these last ten years, with a list of the highest and lowest points for every day of the same period.

I would freely undertake to do it, but have not time. It may be worth observing, that the same quantity of rain has fallen in this place during the last six months of 1804 as in the same months of 1803, and that the whole rain of this year does not exceed the average of the last five years more than half an inch.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Leighton, B. BEVAN.

Bedfordshire, March 9, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine having this month come into my hand later than ordinary, I have now first seen the ingenious observations of J. A. upon Heyne's Commentary on Virgil. How far, upon examination, I should agree with your Correspondent, I do not know; but I cannot give my assent to the remark upon the *Pocula Achelöia*, Georg. I. v. 9. The substitution of the water of Achelous for water in general was common with the ancients, no doubt for some particular reason, and probably because, according to Didymus,

Αχελωος παντων των ποταμων πρεσβυτατος ην.

In the Andromache of Euripides, v. 166, we read,

Τειχεων χαρι σταθεισαν Αχελωια δροσον.

But let us farther hear Hesychius:

Αχελωος, πολις Αρκαδιας, και παν ὑδωρ ουτως καλειται.

See Alberti, and the authors cited by him. The Scholiast on Homer, Il. Φ. v. 194, remarks,

Κοινως δε παν ὑδωρ Αχελωος καλειται.

With respect to the Achelous I have nothing more to add, but that Dawes (*vide Miscel. Critica*, p. 176) was precipitate in affirming that the name of this river could not be written Αχελωιος. The evidence of Apollonius Rhodius on this point is satisfactory. L. IV. v. 293:

——— Ει ετεον γε
Γαιης ὑμετερης Αχελωιος εξανιησιν.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

E. COGAN.

Higham Hill, March 11, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE two Greek pronouns, ος, *qui*, and οστις, *quicunque*, appear to be used by some of the most celebrated poets of ancient Greece sometimes reciprocally for each other. I do not know that this circumstance has been animadverted upon by others; I shall therefore illustrate my meaning by appropriate examples. In Hom. Il. 11, 367, Diomed, after putting Hector to flight, and menacing him in the usual opprobrious style of Homer's heroes, adds these words:

Νυν αυ τις αλλος επειτομαι, ον κε κιχειω.

Here ον, I conceive, assumes the common acceptation of οντινα.

Again, in Pindar's Pyth. 3, 36–41, a just reflection is made on a common propensity in human nature, with great energy of diction, where οστις evidently stands for ος:

Εστι δε φυλον εν ανθρωποισι ματαιοτατον,
οστις αιχμαν επιχωρια, παλαιοτα τε προσω,
μελαμωνια θηρευων ακραντοις ελπεσιν.

The lax concordance of οστις, used here merely as a relative with its antecedent, is also deserving of notice. It reminds me of a passage in Horace's Ode in praise of Pindar, where, although in a different sense, the Roman poet, speaking of the Theban bard, says,

——— Numerisque fertur
Lege solutis.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

W. SINGLETON.

Hanslope, March 9, 1805.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK it may be somewhat useful, through the medium of your Magazine, to notice the false interpretation that is almost always given by English translators to the French word *aimable*, which does not signify *amiable*, as we find it rendered in most translations from the French. The word *aimable* relates to the qualities of the mind, not to those of the heart, and may be rendered as—agreeable, charming, fascinating, amusing; whereas, by amiable, we mean, kind, benevolent, gentle, domestic: it is a word, in fact, for which there is no synonime in the French language. This false interpretation of *aimable*, not only fails to convey the direct meaning of the original, but entirely mutilates the sense of many passages, as will be seen in the following, from the English translation of M. Segur's Essay on Women. "The German women are in general possessed of less feeling than those of France, and, with stronger passions, are less amiable. Their sagacity in discovering the qualities of the heart is greater than their address in discerning those of the intellectual faculties." The *contre-sens* is here obvious, for we never suppose those less amiable (in the true sense of the word) who are more interested in the qualities of the heart than of the understanding. Having quoted the above work, I may be allowed here to name one or two other very principal inaccuracies which it contains. In speaking of the reign of Louis XVI: "Every thing seemed to conspire to strip the throne of its dignities. St. Germain destroyed the mansion of the King, and by that means succeeded in drawing from the Court a necessary degree of pomp." We are led, from this, to think, that M. St. Germain had demolished either Versailles or the Thuilleries; but even had an individual, besides the King, ever possessed such authority in France, every one knows that those palaces still stand erect. But we shall see, that *la maison du Roi*, which stands in the original, should be translated, "the household troops,"* and not "the mansion of the King," and that then the sentence will be perfect. In another place, *l'impôt du timbre*, which means a "stamp-act," is rendered "an impost upon timber." It is almost surprising, that, in a translation, the language of which is in general better than that of most others, such blunders as the foregoing are to be found. It may also be observed, that, in more places than one, *plus* is translated *more* where it means *no more*; *plus d'espoir, Pedro* ("no more hope, Pedro), we find put, "more hope, Pedro."

It is not now my design to advert to the numerous errors that are to be found in almost every translation from the French; I merely wish to recommend to notice the abuse of the word *aimable*, as it so frequently occurs in the French language, and is so generally misinterpreted.

I am, Sir, &c. A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I APPREHEND your correspondent S. H. in your last month's Magazine, is mistaken, when he refuses to Gallini the appellation of Sir John; for though he be only an Italian Knight, if I am not greatly mistaken, he had the King's authority for calling himself Sir John, the same as Sir Francis Bourgeois, who is a Polish knight, I know has.

I have further to notice, that when a title of Duke or Prince was addressed to in France, he was always styled "*Monseigneur*," and not "*Monsieur le Duc, ou Prince.*"

In relating the account of the opening of the London Docks, page 179, the name of Daniel Alexander, the surveyor to the Company, should have been substituted for that of Mr. Rennie, the engineer, who had nothing to do with the warehouses and buildings. You must plainly see the distinction. They are both able men: I doubt if the latter has his equal in abilities in this kingdom.

I am, &c. P. P.

March 18, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the subject of *bruising malt*, allow me to request that some of your obliging readers will kindly favor me with a few lines of information.

That *bruising*, if *well* performed, is preferable to grinding, I have not a doubt;

* These were the King's guards, who, in time of peace, attended on him at Versailles, and were obliged to follow him when he went to battle. They mustered fifteen thousand men originally, and were formed mostly of the young *noblesse*. After the reform of M. St. Germain, the body-guards were alone preserved along with the regiments of French and Swiss guards.

doubt; but I should be glad to know *how* the malt *can* be properly bruised. I have seen *bruising-machines* exposed for sale: but I apprehend that these are very ill calculated for the purpose; the cylinders (of *cast* iron!) being *fluted*, and with very narrow flutings. If indeed we could obtain pure clean malt, I should be far from objecting to the flutings: but (whether from chance or *design*) the malt, retailed in London, contains so great a quantity of small *flints and gravel*, that, in spite of the most careful sifting, a sufficient portion will escape through the sieve, to damage the strong, well-tempered teeth of a mill, and consequently (I presume) to break and destroy the brittle, slender flutings of those cast iron cylinders.

From the mischief done in a short time to a malt-mill of mine by the small flints and gravel which had passed in spite of a very careful sifting, I have often wished for a *bruising-machine*, if I could procure one that were less liable to injury than those above mentioned with the fluted cast-iron cylinders; and I shall be much indebted to any of your Correspondents who will kindly inform me, either from his own experience or knowledge, or from probable reasons, whether any well-founded objection exist against plane cylinders; as I conceive that these would bid defiance to the flints and gravel.

I naturally presume that the plane cylinders would require to be of larger diameter than the fluted ones: otherwise, they would probably not raise the grain, unless they were set so wide asunder, as nearly to defeat the intended purpose of bruising. But I forbear all further remarks, hoping that some obliging Correspondent will favour the public with more satisfactory information upon a subject which is interesting to a very considerable number of private families, as well as to,

Sir, your constant reader,

April 10, 1805. ZYTHOPŒUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be glad to receive from any of your Correspondents, instruction where to seek for an authentic History of the Prophet Mahomet, from the period of the declaration of his mission, until we find him at the head of an armed force.—This part of his history must be very interesting to every one who exercises himself in the study of philosophy and religion. I once made this inquiry of the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, who was known to have addicted himself to the study of Oriental learning. He said he was entirely at a loss where to find such particulars of the life of Mahomet, and his progress to power, or those after which I inquired. Certainly some accounts of this nature must exist; but he who expects to find them in the popular Sermons of Professor White, or any other of the writers in this country who have attempted to compare the progress of Mahometanism with that of Christianity, will, I fear, be miserably disappointed. I suspect that there are to be found amongst the readers of your Magazine, as many individuals attentive to the history of opinions and the philosophy of the human mind, as can be found in any class of them in this country. S. S. TOMKINS.

London, March 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent Quæstor (last Mag. p. 105), inquiring about the Poets Laureat, take the following list of them:

Bernard Andrews, 1486.

Johan Kay, *circa* 1490.

. . . . . .

Rev. John Skelton, [illegible] called in the title to his poems. Died 21st June, 1529.

. . . . . .

Edmund Spenser, *circa* 1590. Died 1598.

Samuel Daniel, 1598 or 9. Died 1619.

Benjamin Jonson, 1619. Died 6th August, 1627.

Sir William Davenant, 1637. Died 7th April, 1668.

John Dryden, Esq. 1668. Dismissed as a Papist 1688.

Thomas Shadwell, 1688. Died 9th December, 1692.

Nahum Tate, 1692. Died 12th August, 1715.

Nicolas Rowe, 1716. Died 6th December, 1718.

Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718. Died 27th September, 1730.

Colley Cibber, December, 1730. Died 11th December, 1757.

William Whitehead, December 1757. Died 14th April, 1785.

Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. 27th April, 1785. Died 21st May, 1790.

Henry James Pye, Esq. understood to be his successor; but his appointment was never announced in the Gazette.

March 19, 1805. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you appear to have completed the Abſtracts given in the late Numbers of your Magazine, of the Returns made under the Population Act, for England and Wales, I beg leave to offer a few remarks thereon.

It could not be expected that an undertaking of ſuch an extenſive nature would be ſtrictly complete and correct; and, in fact, though the enumeration was ordered to be made in England and Wales on the 10th of March, 1801, and the general abſtract of the returns was not laid before Parliament till the middle of December following, there were many places from which returns had not then been received, which places, of courſe, could not be included in the account. It is likewiſe deficient from the careleſs manner in which it was taken in many places, and, in ſome inſtances, from the ignorance of the people, who, conſidering it as a preparatory ſtep to inrollment for military ſervice, or a poll-tax, probably omitted ſome of the members of their families.

Theſe cauſes muſt have rendered the total amount of the account ſomewhat below the truth. The difficulty and labour of arranging ſuch a multiplicity of ill-formed materials, may eaſily have occaſioned errors either of deficiency or exceſs; and great attention muſt have been requiſite to detect errors of the preſs in printing a document of this nature. It is not, therefore, ſurpriſing that ſome inaccuracies ſhould appear, though it may be proper to correct them as far as poſſible.—The following are a few inſtances:

The ſummary of the county of Suffolk appears to be ſhort caſt 1000. The hundred of Weſteaſwith, in the county of Suſſex, is ſhort caſt 70; and the hundred of Aldweeke, in the ſame county, is caſt 10 too much. The hundred of Chippenham, in the county of Wilts, is ſhort caſt 810; and the ſummary of the county ſhort caſt 5000. It is highly probable that a more particular examination of the account would detect other errors of this nature.*

The total of inhabited houſes in England is ſtated to be 1,467,780; but the errors juſt mentioned being corrected, will make the number 1,474,740. This, however, is leſs than the real amount.—From a compariſon of the totals of houſes and perſons with the number of returns that have been received, it appears highly probable, that the number of houſes in the places from which returns had not been received at the time of making up the account, was at leaſt 8000. There are other places which returned the number of perſons, but not of houſes. The number of perſons in theſe places in England is 12,953, which, at $5\frac{3}{5}$ to a houſe, makes the houſes 2314. Theſe additions increaſe the total number of houſes in England to 1,485,054. The total number of houſes in Wales, according to the returns, is 108,053, to which may be added about 600 for returns not received, making the number 108,653.* The total number of houſes in England and Wales thus appears to be 1,593,707.

At the beginning of the laſt century, Dr. Davenant publiſhed an Account, containing the total number of houſes in England and Wales, according to the hearth-books of Lady-day, 1690. There is no reaſon to doubt that this account was as correct as that which has been lately taken; and a compariſon of the totals ſhews an increaſe, from 1690 to 1801, of 274,492 houſes, which, at $5\frac{3}{5}$ perſons to a houſe, makes an increaſe of 1,536,057 inhabitants. This appears to be the leaſt increaſe that can be aſſigned; but it has certainly been greater, on account of the number of ſoldiers and ſeamen far exceeding thoſe employed in 1690.

Previous to the late enumeration, many perſons who had paid conſiderable attention to the ſubject, were of opinion, that, during the laſt century, the population had declined conſiderably; and the moſt authentic evidence which then exiſted, certainly appeared to warrant this concluſion. The total number of houſes in 1690 was 1,319,215. According to the returns ſince made by the ſurveyors of houſe and window-duties, the total number of houſes in 1759 was only 986,482, and in 1781, 1,005,810. Suppoſing theſe numbers to be equally accurate, it was impoſſible to draw any other conclu-

* In the total of the county of Surrey, the perſons employed in agriculture are ſtated at only 2746. This is certainly an error, as the totals of the hundreds make the number 24,976.

* In the Obſervations on the Reſults of the Population Act, the number of places from which returns of the pariſh-regiſters were ſuppoſed to be wanting, are ſtated at 260 in England, and 19 in Wales; but the number of places from which returns of the enumeration had not been received, is not given. The additions made above, on this account, are, however, probably much below the truth.

fion from them than that juſt mentioned; but the fact appears to be, that the returns of the ſurveyors of houſe and window-duties, though probably not much below the truth with reſpect to the number of houſes paying theſe taxes, gave little further information. It is true, returns were made of the houſes excuſed on account of poverty; but the number was probably much leſs than the truth, as it cannot be ſuppoſed the collectors are very careful in keeping an account of houſes from which they do not collect any thing. As to houſes not liable to theſe taxes, which in ſome parts of the country are very numerous, they muſt have been entirely excluded from the account. Hence it appears, that many perſons have miſtaken the nature of theſe accounts, by conſidering the number returned of houſes excuſed on account of poverty, all which are houſes liable to the tax, as the total number of houſes not paying the tax; whereas the houſes exempted from the houſe and window taxes are far more numerous than the houſes returned as excuſed paying them, and the two claſſes together are equal to the whole number of houſes paying taxes, as will appear by the following ſtatement.

By an Account preſented to the Houſe of Commons, in 1797, of the number of perſons paying aſſeſſed taxes, the total was 791,802. Some perſons pay aſſeſſed-taxes who do not keep houſe; but there are probably a greater number of perſons who pay for more than one houſe. The number of houſes for which aſſeſſed-taxes are paid, muſt therefore exceed the number of perſons paying them; and there is reaſon to believe 5000 will not be too great an addition to the above number on this account. The numbers will then ſtand as follow:

Houſes paying aſſeſſed-taxes,	796,802
Houſes not paying ditto, .	796,905
Total houſes in England and Wales, . .	1,593,707

The enumeration, therefore, by aſcertaining the number of houſes of all deſcriptions, has deſtroyed the appearance of a diminution of their number ſince 1690, and fully proved a conſiderable increaſe.

Another circumſtance that cauſed conſiderable diſagreements in the eſtimates which had been previouſly formed on this ſubject, was, the want of ſufficient means of determining the proportions of perſons to a houſe. Dr. Davenant and Dr. Brakenridge reckoned ſix perſons to a houſe; while Mr. G. King allowed rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ in London, $4\frac{3}{10}$ in the cities and market-towns, and 4 in the villages. Dr. Price aſſerted, that 6 to a houſe for London, and 5 to a houſe for all England, was too large an allowance; but the truth now appears to be as follows:

In England, . .	$5\frac{2}{3}$
Wales, . .	5
England and Wales, .	$5\frac{3}{5}$
Scotland, . .	$5\frac{2}{5}$
Great Britain, . .	$5\frac{5}{9}$

The proportion of inhabitants to a houſe appears to vary conſiderably in the different counties of England, viz.

	Perſons to a houſe.
Northumberland,	6
Durham, .	6
Cumberland, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Weſtmoreland, .	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Lancaſter, .	6
Yorkſhire, .	5
Lincoln, .	5
Nottingham, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Derby, .	5
Cheſter, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Salop, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Hereford, .	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Monmouth, .	5
Worceſter, .	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Warwick, .	5
Stafford, .	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Leiceſter, .	5
Rutland, .	5
Northampton, .	5
Huntingdon, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Cambridge, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk, .	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Suffolk, .	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Eſſex, .	6
Hertford, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Bedford, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Buckingham, .	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Oxford, .	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Glouceſter, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Somerſet, .	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Wilts, .	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Berks, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Middleſex, .	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Surrey, .	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Kent, .	6
Suſſex, .	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Hampſhire, .	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Dorſet, .	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Devon, .	6
Cornwall, .	$5\frac{3}{4}$

The

The chief cauſe of the difference between the ſeveral counties in this reſpect is, the large towns, and particularly the ſea-ports they contain; as in ſuch places the inhabitants live more crowded together than in moderate-ſized inland towns. The county of Suffolk, however, appears an exception to this remark, as it contains a greater proportion of inhabitants to a houſe than any other except Middleſex, which, in this inſtance, ariſes in a very ſmall degree from large towns, it being very high through the whole county. In a great number of places it is 7, 8, and 9 perſons to a houſe, and in ſome ſtill higher. The number of uninhabited houſes throughout the county is very ſmall, which, combined with the circumſtance juſt mentioned, ſeems to ſhow that the population of this county is rapidly increaſing.

It muſt be expected that local circumſtances may occaſion a conſiderable variation in the proportion of inhabitants to the houſes, and cauſe it to appear in ſome places conſiderably greater, and in others leſs, than the uſual number, though it is much eaſier to account for the former than the latter. The following are a few inſtances in which it appears conſiderably below the uſual rate:

	Perſons to a houſe.
Pariſh of Keyſoe, Bedford,	2⅓
Hamlet of Hedgerley Dean, Bucks,	2¾
Pariſh of Lavenden, ditto,	2½
Townſhip of Barthomley, Cheſter,	2 1/11
Pariſh of Dunkeſkwell, Devon,	2¼
Pariſh of Eaſt Haddon, Northampton,	2¼

Places in which the proportion of inhabitants to a houſe exceeds the uſual number:*

	Perſons to a houſe.
Pariſh of Waſing, Berks,	11
Pariſh of Childerley, Cambridge,	11¾
Townſhip of Dalſton, Cumberland,	12½
Pariſh of Aldſtone, ditto,	11⅓
Townſhip of Garrigill, ditto,	14½
Pariſh of Great Waldingfield, Suffolk,	13
Pariſh of Euſton, ditto,	12
Pariſh of Hengrave, ditto,	14
Pariſh of Shipmeadow, ditto,	31½

* Perhaps ſome of the Correſpondents of the Monthly Magazine who reſide near the places abovementioned, may be able to communicate the circumſtances which cauſe this apparent deviation from the uſual proportion of inhabitants.

The different proportion of inhabitants to a houſe in large towns, and in thoſe of leſs extent, will be ſhown with tolerable accuracy by the following ſtatements:

Inhabitants.	*Towns.*	*Perſ. to a houſe.*
864,845	London,	7¼
84,020	Manchester,	6¾
77,653	Liverpool,	6¾
63,645	Briſtol,	6
43,194	Plymouth,	9¾
32,200	Bath,	7½
32,166	Portſmouth,	6
29,516	Hull,	6¼
28,366	Newcaſtle,	9

The other towns in England containing more than 29,000 inhabitants, are the following:

Inhabitants.	*Towns.*	*Perſ. to a houſe.*
73,670	Birmingham,	5
53,162	Leeds,	4¾
36,832	Norwich,	4½
31,314	Sheffield,	4¾
28,861	Nottingham,	5¾

Theſe are all the manufacturing towns, the trade of which, it is well known, had been for ſeveral years previous to the time when the enumeration was taken, in a very diſtreſſed ſituation, and had reduced the population much below its uſual ſtandard. If proof of this fact is neceſſary, it may be found in the number of uninhabited houſes, which, at Birmingham, amounted to more than 1 in 9; at Sheffield, to 1 in 11; while at Plymouth there was found only 1 in 51; and at Portſmouth, 1 in 178.* A few years continuance of peace would reſtore the population which ſome of the manufacturing towns have loſt, and reduce (though in a leſs degree) that of the principal outports.

Proportion of perſons to a houſe in towns of a moderate ſize:

Inhabitants.	*Towns.*	*Perſ. to a houſe.*
7909	Devizes,	5
7668	Saliſbury,	5¼
7655	Bury,	5¾
7579	Glouceſter,	5¾
7531	Wellington,	5½
7398	Lincoln,	5
7302	Bradford,	5¾
7020	Northampton,	5¼
6828	Hereford,	5

* The number of uninhabited houſes in Birmingham was more than in Mancheſter, Liverpool, Briſtol, Plymouth, Bath, Portſmouth, Hull, and Newcaſtle, together.

6736	Newark,	5
6505	Tiverton,	5¼
6099	Swanſea,	5¼
5794	Taunton,	5

The principal towns in Scotland differ very materially from each other in this reſpect. At Edinburgh the proportion appears to be a little more than nine perſons to a houſe, which is probably below the truth; at Aberdeen it is 10; at Perth nearly 11; in the town of Paiſley, 14⅛; at Greenock, nearly 17; but at Dundee and Glaſgow it appears to be only about 3¾. Poſſibly in the two laſt-mentioned places, ſtories or apartments let to ſeparate tenants may have been returned as houſes.

There is no circumſtance on which more light has been thrown by the Act for aſcertaining the population, than the proportion of males and females. It has been long known that more male children come into the world than female, of which additional evidence is afforded by the regiſters of baptiſms which have been thus collected. In every one of the twenty-nine years for which the returns were required, the males exceed the females, and the totals are, 3,285,188 males, and 3,150,922 females, being in the proportion of 104 to 100. This is much nearer equality than the proportion which previous accounts had appeared to eſtabliſh, and will probably be found much nearer the truth. It has been aſſerted, that although more males are born than females, there are more females living than males. This opinion appears to reſt on the foundation of enumerations of places of ſmall extent, or in which the males belonging to ſuch places, who, at the time, were employed in the army or ſea-ſervice, were not included. That the number of females is, in particular diſtricts, greater than that of males, cannot be denied; and the proportion is in ſome places ſo great, that it cannot be accounted for by any general cauſe, but muſt ariſe from local circumſtances; of which the following are inſtances:

	Males.	*Females.*
Village of Churton, by Alford, Cheſter,*	43	97
Townſhip of Woodſide, Cumberland,	72	166
Pariſh of Little Shelford, Cambridge,	69	151
Pariſh of Powderham, Devon,	58	117
Pariſh of Alderton, Wilts,	25	78
Village of Stoke Mandeville, Bucks,	81	161
Townſhip of Thorneyburn, Northumberland,	54	109
Weſt Quarter of Hexhamſhire, ditto,	25	96
Townſhip of Newtown, ditto,	9	19

There are a few places in which the number of males conſiderably exceeds the females; as in the

	Males.	*Females.*
Townſhip of Clutton, Cheſter,	48	24
Pariſh of Barking, Suffolk,	326	144

and many other places in a leſs proportion; but in general the number of females certainly appears greateſt, and much more ſo in the maritime counties than in the inland counties. This diviſion cannot be ſtrictly made; but the following ſtatement of the proportion of females to 100 males, will afford ſufficient proof of the fact juſt mentioned.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Northumberland,	114
Cumberland,	115
Weſtmorland,	106
Durham,	114
Lancaſter,	108
Cheſter,	106
Glouceſter,	114
Somerſet,	115
Devon,	118
Cornwall,	109
Dorſet,	114
Hampſhire,	107
Suſſex,	102
Kent,	103
Eſſex,	103
Suffolk,	108
Norfolk,	110
Average,	110

* The townſhip of Hatherton, Cheſter, is ſtated to contain 44 males and 147 females; but this is probably erroneous, as the number of perſons employed in agriculture is 83, being nearly double the number of males.

INLAND COUNTIES.

Derby,	102
Nottingham,	104
Shropshire,	103
Stafford,	101
Leicester,	103
Rutland,	105
Hereford,	102
Worcester,	106
Warwick,	108
Northampton,	107
Huntingdon,	102
Cambridge,	102
Bedford,	107
Oxford,	103
Buckingham,	106
Hertford,	103
Berks,	106
Average,	104

There can be no sufficient reason assigned for a greater proportion of females residing in the counties which contain sea-ports, but their connexion with males engaged in a seafaring life. In reality, the proportion of females is not greater in these counties than in the others; but it unavoidably appears so in the abstract of the enumeration, in consequence of persons in the navy and merchants' service having been accounted for in a body, instead of being included in the returns of the parishes to which they belong.—Of the total number of males in Great Britain, it appears that about 1 in 27, or nearly 4 in 104, are in the army and militia; which corresponds with the appearance of an excess of females in the inland counties, whence most of our soldiers, but scarce any sailors, are supplied; and of the total number of males in Great Britain, the army, navy, and seamen in the merchants' service, together, amount to 1 in $11\frac{1}{2}$, or somewhat less than 10 out of 110; which agrees so nearly with the average excess of females in the maritime counties, that little doubt can remain that the appearance of an excess of females has been caused merely by soldiers and seamen not being included in the parochial returns. It is well known that soldiers and sailors are obtained chiefly from large towns, and that the sailors belong almost entirely to the sea-ports; it is found, accordingly, that the excess of females is much greater in large towns than in the villages, and likewise that the excess is far greater in the principal ports than in inland manufacturing towns.

Total of inhabitants, and excess of females, in the principal large towns:

SEA-PORTS.

Total.		*Excess of Fem.*
77,653	Liverpool,	8919
63,645	Bristol,	9759
43,194	Plymouth,	7162
32,166	Portsmouth,	3548
29,516	Hull,	3414
28,366	Newcastle,	3628
17,398	Exeter,	2770
15,052	Chester,	2068
14,845	Yarmouth,	1919
12,412	Sunderland,	2608
11,520	Colchester,	1496
11,295	Gosport,	1789
10,505	Chatham,	1107
10,096	Lynn,	1016
8,742	Whitehaven,	2046
7,913	Southampton,	1133
7,187	Berwick,	1169
6,688	Scarborough,	1228
6,099	Swansea,	1041
3,684	Falmouth,	752
417,976		58,572

MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

Total.		*Excess of Fem.*
84,020	Manchester,	5800
73,670	Birmingham,	4238
53,162	Leeds,	2154
36,854	Norwich,	5234
31,314	Sheffield,	348
28,861	Nottingham,	1403
16,953	Leicester,	1111
16,034	Coventry,	690
14,739	Shrewsbury,	1445
12,565	Wolverhampton,	151
12,549	Bolton,	701
10,989	Wigan,	853
10,832	Derby,	868
10,107	Dudley,	289
8,886	Halifax,	934
8,743	Macclesfield,	785
8,131	Wakefield,	729
8,027	Maidstone,	357
7,909	Devizes,	661
7,668	Salisbury,	844
462,013		29,595

The difference is obvious on mere inspection of this statement, and would probably have appeared greater had the trade of Birmingham, Manchester, and Norwich been in a flourishing state at the time, so as to have employed the usual number

number of workmen, the proportion of the totals is,

In the sea-ports—132 females to 100 males.
In manufacturing towns—113 females to 100 males.

It is impossible to believe this great excess of females can be natural; nor is it easy to discover any other cause for it than that to which it has been ascribed, the deficiency of the number of males in consequence of soldiers and seamen not being included in the returns of the places to which they belong; and as the addition of these bodies of men brings the numbers of the sexes nearly to equality, there seems to remain little doubt on the subject.

Total males in Great Britain, by the returns,	4,979,694
Soldiers,	198,351
Seamen,	270,837
Convicts,	1,410
	5,450,292

The total of females is 5,492,354, exceeding the males by 42,062; which difference, of less than 1 in 100, may be accounted for by emigrations from this country to the East and West Indies, America, &c. very few females going from hence to reside in foreign parts in comparison with the number of males who are continually leaving the country in commercial pursuits or from other motives.*

The result of the enumeration, therefore, strongly proves, that the number of males and females living is as nearly equal as in a subject of this nature can be expected; and the circumstance of a greater proportion of males being born, appears a wise provision for maintaining this equality, by providing against the greater adventitious mortality among males, in consequence of the casualties to which they are exposed, and particularly from war and navigation. I believe it may not only be proved, that the opinion of the number of females living being greater than that of males, is unfounded, but likewise that the value of male lives is naturally at least equal to that of female lives.

J. J. GRELLIER.

* That the persons who leave this country to reside in foreign parts, are chiefly males, may receive some confirmation from the enumeration of the United States.—America receives a great number of the emigrants from Great Britain and other parts of Europe; and accordingly we find the number of males living there in 1791 exceeded the females nearly as 104 to 100; and in 1801 the proportion was somewhat greater.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Further ELUCIDATIONS *of Who Wrote the* WISDOM?

Οὐδὲ τὴν γραφὴν ταυτὴν ἀνέγνωτε; λίθον ὃν ἀπεδοκίμασαν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτος ἐγενήθη εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας.

IN the Monthly Magazine for October and November, 1803 (Vol. XVI. p. 221 and 305), occurs a Paper intitled—Who wrote the Wisdom? This dissertation has incurred the attention of one of your readers, whose strictures have been handed round to the author. Will you allow space for an attempt to repel the more relevant and plausible of the hostile arguments?

The objector assumes a paternal tone of alarm, and seems anxious to ascertain the drift of the dissertation. He is at a loss whether to be offended with it as sectarism or as impiety; but he is plainly predetermined to estimate the inference not by its logicalness but by its tendency. To his other charges he might have added that of Popery; for the obvious result of the dissertation, were the argument to appear convincing, would be, that, among all Christians, the Wisdom must form a part of the books accounted sacred, as it does already in the Church of Rome.

The ambition of founding a sect, of propagating infidelity, or of restoring catholicism, did not constitute the dissertator's object. He wished to discuss one of the most curious problems of literary history in the appropriate manner. Every expression implying an admission of the Christian miracles was carefully shunned, least it should prejudice the philosophic world against the reasoning. Every expression implying a rejection of the Christian miracles was also shunned, last it should prejudice the Christian world against the reasoning. The main inference is compatible with belief or with unbelief. Its reception might eventually inflect some of the popular doctrinal creeds; it might also inflect some of the theories of infidel speculators; but it would apparently leave the mass of evidence respecting the miracles nearly in the same state of verisimilitude in which it has always subsisted. Let us then overlook the

the scope, to inquire concerning the correctness, of the hypothesis.

The objector seems to have read with care Calmet's Dissertations on the Bible, and thence to take his point of view.—Nor will arguments be despised by the philosopher, which convinced a Gibbon (c. xxi. vol. ii. 4to. p. 229). Both the Benedictine and the historian are for dating the Wisdom above a century before the Christian æra. Suppose the reasoning solid, what results?—That the second chapter of the Wisdom, containing (ver. 13—21) a clearer allusion to the crucifixion of Christ than any other book of the Jewish Scriptures, must be received as prophetic, consequently as inspired, and consequently as entitled to become canonical; and that those churches which exclude this book from their canon, have apostatized from revealed truth and renounced divine doctrine. Will the objector abide by this inference? No: sooner than do it he will moult all his borrowed display of peacock's plumage.

The objector's successive arguments of detail, in fact, unite in this:—that the Wisdom and the Ecclesiasticus, being usually coupled together in the notices and citations of ecclesiastical antiquity, must have had a cotemporary origin; and this coevality is confirmed by the identity of character, both as to sentiment and style, which pervades the Wisdom and the untranslated portions of the Ecclesiasticus, of which a small part only can have been composed or compiled in Hebrew by the grandfather of the translator. Moreover, an imitation of Solomon, by which the Wisdom must be meant, is directly ascribed to the translator of the Ecclesiasticus in the first prologue. Now the Ecclesiasticus can be proved long anterior to the Christian æra. It is attributed, in a trustworthy preface, to the thirty eighth year of Ptolemy Evergetes; which date is corroborated by the stronger internal evidence of the 50th chapter—the installation of Simon, son of Onias, as High-priest, being apparently described by an eye-witness. There were two Simons, sons of Onias, the one of whom flourished under Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the other under Ptolemy Philopater. The latest, therefore, lived full two hundred years before Christ. Suppose this fiftieth chapter, which has no symptom of being translated from the Hebrew, to have been, nevertheless, the work of the grandfather, which is an indulgent supposition—his grandson even must still have flourished 130 or 140 years before the Christian æra. This is a decisive chronological obstacle to the opinion in discussion.

In this restatement, though the objector may complain of the abridgment, he will not of the enfeeblement, or smothering, of his argument. We are agreed that the Ecclesiasticus and the Wisdom come from one hand: it is useless to transcribe the parallel passages that indicate it. To separate the fate of the two books is not the most satisfactory method of obviating the difficulty. Make this single simple emendation:

For Simon, son of Onias (Ecclesiasticus, c. l. v. 1), read Simon, son of Boethus.

Not one musty parchment of the most recently interpolated which Bendtsen could discover, not one Bible in the whole Prussian collection is stated to supply this new reading. No father of the church—no heretic in a dilemma—ever before found it expedient to propose this capricious alteration of Onias into Boethus.—Sound the words—look at them—copy them; no scribe, however deaf, dim, or stupid, can possibly have mistaken the letters for one another in Greek, in Estranghelo, or in Latin. Under what pretext, then, is this new mark of date to be smuggled in?

There were, as the objector truly observes, two Simons, sons of Onias, who became High-priests at Jerusalem. Both were distinguished, conspicuous, not to say celebrated men in the Ecclesiastical Annals of the Jews. Josephus, in the twelfth book of his Antiquities, mentions the first Onias, whose son was called Simon the Just, and was father to the second Onias, who again named his son Simon. All four attained the High-priesthood.—Of course the name Simon, son of Onias, must have been very familiar to the latter of the seventy (if there were seventy) interpreters, to the students in the schools of Alexandria, to the popular preachers of Jerusalem, to the various classes of religious pamphleteers, to the genealogists, and to the Temple-scribes. Son of Onias must have been an epithet so habitually associated among them all with the name of the High-priest Simon, that it would almost inevitably trip from the tongue of a dictator, or slip from the pen of a copyist, where the text had only Simon. And what renders this very probable accident in the present instance nearly a certainty, is, that the Simon of the Ecclesiasticus. (c. l. v. 4.) fortified the temple.

Now Josephus relates, that, under the first priesthood of Simon, son of Boethus, Herod built a palace, or barrack, in the

upper

upper city, where the Temple stood, which would contain (Ant. xv. 9, 3.) many companies of men. And in the second priesthood of Simon, son of Boethus, Agrippa strengthened the fortifications (Ant. xix. 7, 2.) so obviously as to excite the mistrust of Marcus, the prefect of Syria. Agrippa almost seems to have deposed Simon for the purpose of shifting on him the blame of a turbulent innovation. So that of either priesthood of the son of Boethus it might be truly related, that under him the Temple was fortified; whereas this is not related of the Oniassons first or second.

The conjecture, that "son of Onias" is an epithet of routine, inserted by a copyist, can surely not be thought violent.—Suppose it omitted, the circumstance of the Temple's being fortified under his auspices, will necessitate a decision in favour of this third Simon, instead of the first or the second. It must, therefore, be inferred, that the writer was present at the installation of the Simon who fortified the Temple; that is, of Simon Cantheras, the son of Boethus; and, consequently, that the author of the Ecclesiasticus resided at Jerusalem in the twenty-third year of the Christian æra; and, at that time, took an enthusiastic and professional interest in the public ceremonies of the Temple.

It is some slight further confirmation of the idea that the son of Boethus must be the Simon of the Ecclesiasticus, that his remarkable personal beauty is there noticed with delight (c. l. v. 6.); and that, according to Josephus, he was father (Ant. xv. 9. 3.) to a woman no less distinguished for perfection of external form.

The subordinate marks of date all tally with the times of Herod and Agrippa.—The high spirit of liberty, of almost rebellious hostility to the Romans, which breaks loose in the xxxvi. chapter (v. 3. and v. 7—11.) is such as ought to characterise the subjects of a Tiberius and a Caligula, such as was really prevalent at that very period in Jerusalem, and such as was worthy to inspire the analogous eloquence of the cotemporary author of the first book of Maccabees. The high value which is set on faith πιστις in the Christian system, begins to make its appearance in the Ecclesiasticus (c. xxv. v. 12.) No such idea was in circulation a century before Christianity. The probably interpolated mark of date in the preface has already been considered (vol. xvi. p. 307); it was, no doubt, an inference from the previous error concerning Simon.

The Ecclesiasticus, therefore, was not only not anterior to the Christian æra, but was actually in the process of composition or inditement at the very time; which, of all others, most favours the hypothesis advanced in the dissertation "Who wrote the Wisdom?" One may repeat them with additional confidence, and somewhat extend the original proposition, that the pupil of Sirach,* the translator of the Ecclesiasticus, and the author of the Wisdom, must be one and the same Jesus with the Christ of the Gospel-historians.

Conducive it will surely be found to the improvement of practical conduct among men, that two books, so replete with moral instruction as the Ecclesiasticus and the Wisdom, should acquire the additional circulation and influence which an origin thus peculiar and illustrious is likely to confer. It remains, therefore, to exhort the Protestant churches speedily to replace these all-virtuous writings among their recognized canonical scriptures; and to exhort both Catholics and Protestants so to new model their creeds, that "the words of their Master" may be adapted not only for the edification of the multitude, but for the confirmation of ecclesiastic doctrine. This, however, is the concern not of the critic but of the priest.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* FEATHERS *and* DOWN *of* DOMESTIC FOWLS. *By* M. PARMENTIER.

BIRDS are caught and reared not only for the sake of their flesh, their fat, and their eggs, but also on account of their feathers. The feathers, given them by nature for their clothing, and to form their principal means of flight, are applied to different purposes more or less useful to society.

Some, remarkable for their softness and elasticity, for the beauty of the filaments of which their barbs are composed, serve to overshadow the helmets of warriors, to ornament the head-dress of ladies, to form those tresses and those elegant plumes by which the richest articles are surmounted.

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* And who is Sirach, the Syrian? Probably Philo, the brother of Alexander the Alabarch. This, at least, would neatly account for a filiation of idea which has been satisfactorily made out between the Alexandrian and Christian schools of theology.

Others,

Others, ſought for on account of the length and ſolidity of their barrels, and the facility with which they can be cut at pleaſure for writing, become the interpreters of our thoughts. Among the Europeans, they form an advantageous ſubſtitute for the reeds employed by the Arabs, and for the ſtyle with which the Ancients engraved upon tablets.

There are feathers alſo proper for filling thoſe cuſhions, on which, when fatigued with the labours of the day, we repoſe during the night. It is from among the latter that Luxury herſelf has ſelected ſome of peculiar fineneſs, lightneſs, and elaſticity, to form of them a bed on which ſhe enjoys gentle ſleep.

Plumes and other Ornaments of Luxury.

The moſt beautiful and moſt eſteemed of all the plumes are thoſe made of the feathers of the oſtrich, that ſingular biped, which has its feet and parts of generation like thoſe of quadrupeds, the head of birds, and the faculty of laying; the ſtomach and inteſtines of ruminating animals, and yet the gizzard of fowls; which has its body covered partly with hair and partly with feathers; in a word, which has wings which are not the inſtruments of flying, but only a kind of balance, with which it ſupports itſelf, and eaſily preſerves an equilibrium in the exceedingly rapid courſes which it performs in the deſerts of Africa.

The plumage of the male is black, with ſome gray and white feathers; that of the female is brown, and of an aſh gray; the large feathers of the wings and tail are white in the male and black in the female.

What in particular diſtinguiſhes theſe large feathers, and renders them proper for making plumes, is, that they are ſoft, open, and flexible; that their barbs, compoſed of detached filaments, without conſiſtence and adheſion, are long and full; and, laſtly, that the white plumes of the male are ſuſceptible of aſſuming the fineſt tints.

The rarity and high price of theſe oſtrich feathers, which are brought to us from the Levant, might, no doubt, have ſuggeſted the idea of naturalizing theſe birds in Europe, had it been believed that they were capable of reſiding in any place but the burning ſands of Africa. But there is another kind of oſtrich, that of Magellan, which, inhabiting the cold diſtricts of South America, might thrive in our climates. It would be neceſſary to introduce it, and to try to multiply the breed, in order to take advantage of its eggs, its fleſh, and its feathers.

In the mean time, there is another ſpeculation which would ſucceed more ſpeedily, and with more certainty. It is, to multiply white turkeys, and to employ for plumes the feathers found on the lateral part of the thighs of theſe animals.—This ſubſtitute for oſtrich feathers would become uſeful to commerce.

Beſides the large oſtrich-feathers which are ſeen waving with ſo much grace over the head-dreſs of ladies, there are ſome taken from other birds which ſerve alſo for ornamenting theſe heads. Of this kind are the feathers of the bird of paradiſe, and particularly the long and beautiful black feathers which proceed from the top of the head of the heron, forming an aigrette, which is balanced on their neck. Luxury adorns itſelf alſo with the feathers of the peacock. The colours of gold and of precious ſtones which nature has beſtowed in profuſion on the tail of this beautiful bird, are its excluſive property. Thoſe of the golden birds, the humming-bird, and others of the large family of the woodpeckers, exhibit the freſhneſs and velvety appearance of flowers, the poliſh of the moſt brilliant metals, the ſplendour of the moſt precious ſtones, and the variegated and dazzling reflection of the rays of the ſun. It has employed, in trimming robes, the beautiful yellow and brilliant feathers of the neck of the toucan. It has not even diſdained to uſe, for the like purpoſe, the azured feathers of the jay, and with which that in the fable was not contented.

So active a war was carried on ſome time ago againſt theſe birds, in order to obtain their feathers, that the farmers flattered themſelves with the hope of being ſoon freed from them. Unfortunately the rage for the feathers of the jay is over, and that bird continues, as before, to ravage the fields.

Not ſatisfied with objects of ornament, for which luxury employed thoſe feathers, embelliſhed with the moſt brilliant colours, the idea has been conceived of rendering them uſeful.

It is with ſkins furniſhed with feathers of the ſame birds, to which are added, thoſe of the ſwan, duck, diver, pintado, pheaſant, &c. that muffs and palatines are made.

The ſkins deſtined for this purpoſe (ſays M. Vieillot, in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Hiſtoire Naturelle*), ought not to be thoſe of birds which have died of diſeaſe, or which have been killed in moulting time. In this caſe the feathers would

drop off, or would not be in a ſtate of perfection. None, therefore, muſt be employed but thoſe of birds killed in their ſtate of perfection, and ſtripped off ſoon after their death, eſpecially when the weather is hot; otherwiſe the ſame effects would reſult from corruption as from diſeaſe.

When the ſkin has been freed from all its impurities, it is ſpread over a ſmall table, the plumage downwards, and the feathers previouſly well arranged over each other. To ſtretch it better, it is fixed with pins, or with a thread.

The greaſe and fleſh which may adhere to it, are then removed, and the rents in it, if any, are ſewed up. The ſkin is then covered with glue, prepared from a handful of farina, a pinch of common ſalt, and as much good white-wine as is neceſſary to mix it up and bring it to the proper conſiſtence.

The ſkin being thus covered, is expoſed to dry to the north wind, after which it is cleaned by ſcraping it, which may be eaſily done, as the glue detaches itſelf in ſcales. After this operation, if it ſtill retain any humidity, it muſt be again covered with glue, and dried as before.

When well dried, it is fixed with thread upon paper, or on a ribbon, to preſerve it, and incloſed in a box, the bottom of which is covered with abſynthium or roſe-wood. If an agreeable odour be required in the ſkin, it will be neceſſary, before it is taken from the table, and after it has been ſcraped, to give it, with a ſponge, a ſtratum or two of ſome odoriferous compoſition.

When the ſkins are thoſe of large birds, vinegar, in which ſalt or alum has been diſſolved, is uſed inſtead of wine; ſeveral ſtrata of this mixture are daubed over them; the quantity depends on the thickneſs of the ſkin.

Writing-Quills.

Pens, for ſuch is the name given to the feathers of the wings and tails of birds, to diſtinguiſh them from the feathers, properly ſo called, by which their bodies are covered, are the longeſt and ſtrongeſt of all the feathers. Thoſe of ſwans, geeſe, and crows, are employed in preference to all others for economical purpoſes, and according to the quality of their barrels.

Thus, the quills of the ſwan are moſt eſteemed for writing and for forming bruſhes; thoſe of the gooſe, which are more plentiful, and almoſt as good as thoſe of the ſwan, are more generally uſed for writing; and thoſe of the crow are more particularly employed for the keys of harpſichords, and by draftſmen in thoſe kinds of drawings which are executed with the pen.

Method of Dutchifying Quills.

The bird which ſupplies the greateſt quantity of writing-pens is the gooſe.—One furniſhes quills of ten different qualities; but there always remains on their ſurface a greaſy matter, from which they muſt be freed to render them pure, tranſparent, ſhining, and, in a word, proper for acquiring the neceſſary qualities. This preparation is generally given to them by the Dutch. Hence the expreſſion of *dutchifying* quills, to denote the operation to which they are ſubjected. I took advantage of the circumſtances of the war, when ſeveral apothecaries, acquainted with the arts and ſciences, were employed in Batavia, to requeſt them to procure ſome information in regard to a proceſs which is ſtill very little known. The following is the ſubſtance of what was communicated to me.

The proceſs conſiſts in immerſing the quill, when plucked from the wing of the bird, into water almoſt boiling; to leave it there till it becomes ſufficiently ſoft; to compreſs it, turning it on its axis with the back of the blade of a knife. This kind of friction, as well as the immerſions in water, being continued till the barrel of the quill be tranſparent, and the membrane, as well as the greaſy kind of covering, be entirely removed, it is immerſed a laſt time to render it perfectly cylindrical, which is performed with the index-finger and the thumb. It is then dried in a gentle temperature.

Feathers and Down for Cuſhions.

Pillows, mattreſſes, and cuſhions, may be filled with the ſmall feathers of domeſtic fowls and pigeons. There are ſome cantons in which they are employed for this purpoſe; but for the moſt part the down of the palmipedes is choſen. Thoſe of birds of prey might be employed alſo, were they ſufficiently numerous to promiſe abundance.

There are two kinds of down. One, which is neglected, conſiſts of light ſoft barbs, open, briſtly, and without connection, which cover a great many young birds ſoon after birth, and which drop off in proportion as they are developed. The other, more adherent, which are carefully collected, conſiſt of thoſe ſhort feathers, with ſlender barrels, and long, equal, diſunited barbs, with which nature has compoſed the warm clothing of birds which take

take a high flight, and thoſe which are aquatic, in order to ſecure them from the cold they would otherwiſe experience, the one in the upper regions of the atmoſphere, and the other from the contact of the water. This down in the latter is covered with a cloſe oily plumage, which preſerves it entirely from humidity, and by theſe means permits theſe birds to preſerve their natural heat.

The down of birds of prey, being, as already ſaid, exceedingly rare, collectors endeavour to obtain only that of palmipedes; a very numerous claſs of birds, and of which three ſpecies only have been ſubjected to the condition of domeſticity, viz. the ſwan, gooſe, and duck.

But before I ſpeak of the collecting of theſe three kinds of down, which are readily obtained, I ſhall ſay a few words in regard to a kind of down which is far ſuperior to them on account of its ſoftneſs, lightneſs, and elaſticity; it is the eider-down furniſhed by a duck called the eider-duck (*Anas molliſſima*, Linn.) which inhabits Iceland. The following is the deſcription given of it by Sonnini, the worthy friend of Buffon, and one of the principal co-operators in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Hiſtoire Naturelle*:

"The eider-duck pulls from its breaſt and belly the down with which they are covered, in order to line its neſt to warm its eggs and its young. It is ſought for with great care in all countries where theſe birds are common. It is the ſofteſt, the lighteſt, warmeſt, and moſt elaſtic, of all the kinds of down. Norway and Iceland furniſh this valuable ſubſtance, which is ſold there at the rate of a piſtole per pound when pure and well picked.

"The neſts of the eider-duck are, in the north of Europe, to the inhabitants of the coaſt, a ſort of property, which, though free, is conſtant and certain.—Each individual enjoys in peace the neſts ſituated on his land, and does every thing in his power to draw thither theſe ducks. A heavy fine is impoſed on thoſe who kill any of theſe birds. One man, if his habitation be placed on one of the rocks at a diſtance from the land, can collect in a year from fifty to a hundred pounds of down. The Danes purchaſe all they collect. But it is a general rule, that the down taken from a dead eider-duck is inferior in quality to that which it plucks from its own body." I have already made this obſervation, and ſhall here add, that it is general for all birds.

There is, indeed, a very great difference between feathers plucked from a living animal and thoſe taken from one which has died in conſequence of diſeaſe. The latter have very little elaſticity; their barbs become matted when expoſed to the leaſt humidity. They are attended alſo with another inconvenience, which is, that, though baked in an oven, they are attacked more readily by inſects, and in a little time reduced to duſt.

But this difference is obſerved not merely in the feathers of domeſtic animals; wool and hair are equally ſubject to it. Wool ſhorn from an animal which has died of diſeaſe, is not nearly ſo valuable as that cut from a ſheep in good health. The ſtate of the diſeaſe even leſſens the quality in a conſiderable degree. All cloth made of hair cut from an animal which has died of diſeaſe, is deſtitute of ſtrength. Merchants, therefore, are very careful to ſay that their hair is the product of a living animal; and they are, no doubt, taught by daily practice to diſtinguiſh it.

Even ivory which is collected by chance in countries inhabited by elephants, is inferior to that obtained from elephants which are hunted; the latter being whiter, leſs brittle, finer, and ſuſceptible of a better poliſh, and in every reſpect ſuperior.

Swans' Down or Feathers.

Among the wild ſwans, there are ſome, the plumage of which is entirely white, like that of domeſtic ſwans. Others, and this is the caſe with the greater number, are rather gray than white; and this gray is of a darker colour on the head and back, ſo that it appears almoſt brown.

Domeſtic ſwans are ſtripped of their feathers twice a-year, in the ſame manner as geeſe. They furniſh a down much ſought after on account of its ſoftneſs, and which is employed for ſtuffing pillows and beds. It is well known, alſo, that the ſame ſubſtance, exceedingly fine, and ſofter than ſilk, is uſed for powdering-puffs. It is formed alſo into beautiful muffs and fur-articles, which are both light and warm. The feathers of the wings are preferable to thoſe of the gooſe for writing, and for the tubes of painting-bruſhes.

Ducks' Down or Feathers.

Though the down of common fowls and pigeons is not neglected in ſome diſtricts, the palmipedes furniſh the principal part of that conſumed in Europe.

Duck's-feathers are ſufficiently elaſtic, and ſold at a certain price in the *ci-devant* Normandy, where great numbers of theſe birds are reared. They are uſed for pillows and mattreſſes.

Goose-Down or Feathers.

The common gooſe, and particularly the large ſpecies which, ſince time immemorial, have been ſubjected to a ſtate of domeſticity, ſupplies the greater part of the feathers and down employed in Europe. It was long believed that the health of theſe birds was injured by depriving them of their feathers; but if the operation takes place before moulting, it is not followed by any inconvenience when properly performed, and in ſuch a manner as to take from each wing only the down and four or five feathers.

When the young birds have attained the age of two months, they are conducted different times to a piece of clear water; they are then placed on clean ſtraw, in order that they may become dry; they are then ſpeedily ſtripped of their feathers for the firſt time, and a ſecond time at the commencement of autumn; but with moderation, on account of the approaching cold, by which they might be injured.

Another precaution, which ought always to be known, is, that when geeſe are ſtripped of their feathers they muſt be prevented from going to the water, and made only to drink, during two days, till their ſkin becomes firm. They are plucked a third time, when they are killed, after they have been fed. This bird, therefore, which has lived about nine months, can furniſh, in the courſe of its life, three crops of feathers.

The advantage to be derived from gooſe-feathers is no where to be neglected.—They form an important article of commerce in Lincolnſhire, where they are ſold, to a conſiderable amount every year.

To neglect the advantage of obtaining once, twice, or thrice, in the courſe of a year, a crop of writing-quills, and of down for filling beds and pillows, would be to renounce voluntarily a conſiderable and certain profit which might be derived from a numerous breed of geeſe. It is eſtimated that this product varies with age, and that a mother-gooſe gives in general a pound of feathers, but a young one furniſhes only half a pound.

Geeſe deſtined for peopling farm-yards, and which are what is called old geeſe, may, indeed, be plucked thrice a-year, without inconvenience, at an interval of ſeven weeks; but young ones, before they are ſubjected to this operation, muſt have attained to the age of thirteen or fourteen weeks, and eſpecially thoſe ſoon deſtined for the table, becauſe they would become meagre, and loſe their quality.

The nature of the food contributes very much to the value of down, and to the ſtrength of feathers. The particular care taken of geeſe has no leſs influence. It has been remarked, that in places where theſe birds find a great deal of water, they are not ſo much ſubject to vermin, and furniſh feathers of a better quality.

There is a ſort of maturity in regard to down, which may be eaſily diſcovered, as it then falls of itſelf. If removed too ſoon, it will not keep, and is liable to be attacked by worms. Lean geeſe furniſh more than thoſe which are fat; it is alſo more eſteemed. Farmers ought never to ſuffer feathers to be pulled from geeſe ſome time after they are dead, for the purpoſe of being ſold; they generally ſmell badly, and become matted: none but thoſe plucked from living geeſe, or geeſe which have been juſt killed, ought to be introduced into commerce. In the latter caſe, the geeſe muſt be plucked ſoon, and in ſuch a manner that the operation may be terminated before they are entirely cold: the feathers are then much better.

Deſiccation of Feathers.

Whatever be the kind of birds from which feathers are obtained in the greateſt abundance, thoſe principally uſed ought to be plucked from a living animal; and they may be eaſily known, as the barrels, when preſſed between the fingers, emit a bloody liquid. Thoſe plucked after death are dry, light, and liable to be attacked by inſects; but feathers and down of the beſt quality, collected before moulting, and in the proper ſeaſon, require, as already obſerved, precautions, in order that they may be preſerved in a good ſtate. They are always accompanied by a fat lymphatic matter, which, becoming altered, would communicate to them an odour exceedingly diſagreeable. They muſt, therefore, be ſubjected to previous deſiccation, and expoſed in an oven after the bread has been taken from it. This deſiccation ought even to be carried further when the feathers are thoſe of aquatic birds, in conſequence of their oily nature.

When

When this previous deſiccation has been effected, the feathers are conveyed to a dry airy place, where they are ſtirred every day. By theſe means the pith contained in the barrels is dried; the greaſy and membraneous parts of their ſurface are diſſipated in duſt. The quill may then be kept for centuries: but if theſe precautions be neglected, if the quill is not reduced to the ſtate of pure parenchyme, and if it contains half dried juices, it will then become a prey to inſects. In this caſe it muſt be bleached in ſoap-water, and then waſhed ſeveral times; a ſecondary operation, which determines the elaſtic quality of the quill, and occaſions a loſs. What has been ſaid of feathers, is applicable to wool. If badly ſcoured, the yolk and fat matters with which it is impregnated attract inſects. It muſt then be waſhed to prevent its total deſtruction, and be freed from this natural fat matter, which is liable to corrupt.

The matters employed in beds in country-houſes muſt be put into a hurdle, ſupported by a treſſle, in the middle of a well-aired apartment; they muſt then be ſtirred and beat from time to time with a ſwitch; expoſed often to the open air; to the cold during the fine days of winter, and to the ſun in the beginning of ſpring, to remove that kind of inſect of the claſs of the phalenæ which is propagated only in the ſhade and in a ſtate of repoſe. Day-light and agitation are means far preferable to the aromatic plants propoſed for producing the ſame effect.

The proceſs of purification conſiſts in putting into three pints of boiling water a pound and a half of alum and as much cream of tartar, which are diluted in twenty-three pints more of cold water.—The wool is then left immerſed in this liquor during ſome days, after which it is waſhed and dried. After this operation it will no longer be ſubject to be attacked by inſects.

The purity of feathers and wool employed for mattreſſes and cuſhions ought to be conſidered as a firſt object of ſalubrity. Animal emanations may, under many circumſtances, be prejudicial to the health; but the danger is ſtill greater when the wool is impregnated with ſweat and the excrementitious parts of perſons who have experienced putrid and contagious diſeaſes. Bed-clothes, and the wool of mattreſſes, therefore, cannot be too often beat, carded, cleaned, and waſhed. This is a caution which cannot be too often recommended.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following obſervations, relative to the uſe of horſe-ſhoes, if you deem the ſubject worthy of any farther attention, may not be unacceptable to your correſpondent Veterinarius.

If the hoof of a horſe, mule, or any beaſt of burden, was injured, it was uſual, among the Greeks and Perſians, to bind round it a kind of ſock, made of the plant called *Spartium junceum*, or the *Stipa tenaciſſima*, a ſhrub capable of being manufactured, like our hemp, into baſkets, ropes, and ſhoes. Ariſtotle, in his Hiſt. Anim. ii. 6. calls theſe ſocks καρβατιναι, a term ſignificant of the ſhoes worn then by the common people; whence ſome have inferred, that they were, like them, made of ſtrong ox-leather. What was at firſt uſed as a remedy, was afterwards employed as a preventive. In the time of Catullus, it is evident, that a plate of iron, *ferrea ſolea*, was faſtened to the hoof (moſt probably by a piece of cord), for the purpoſe of defending it from injury.

Et ſupinum animum in gravi derelinquere cœno,
Ferream ut ſoleam tenaci in voragine mula.
CAT. xvii. 23.

Suetonius informs us (Ner. Vit. cap. 30), that the ſhoes of Nero's mules were made of ſilver; and Pliny (lib. xxxiii. cap. 30) tells us, that Poppæa's mules were ſhod with gold. Theſe ſhoes, it appears, from a paſſage in Suetonius (Veſp. Vit. cap. 23) were only uſed for ſhow, or when neceſſity required.

The firſt intimation which we have of the modern horſe-ſhoe, is in the *Tactica* of Leo VI. Emperor of Conſtantinople, a work compoſed in the ninth century. In enumerating the various articles of furniture for a horſe, he ſpecifies horſe-ſhoes of iron, with horſe-ſhoe nails. The words in the original are, σεληναια σιδηρα μετα καρφιων. That the modern Greek term σεληναια can have no other meaning than that here aſſigned to it, is ſufficiently evident from an obſervation of Euſtathius, who informs us, that the σεληναια were placed under the hoofs of horſes, and faſtened with nails. The term was probably adopted from the reſemblance which a horſe-ſhoe bears to a creſcent.—How long they exiſted before the ninth century we have no evidence.

Dr. Carey quotes the χαλκοποδ' ἱππω (Iliad viii. 41.), as a proof, that, in the days

days of Homer, if not during the Trojan war, horses were shod with brass. This inference appears to me highly questionable. It was usual with the Greek poets, when they intended to convey an idea of strength or durability, to affix to the noun the epithet χαλκεος. Thus Stentor (Il. lib. v. 785) is termed χαλκεοφωνος — Achilles (in lib. xviii. 222) is characterized as having χαλκεον οπα, *vocem æream.* The mansion of Jupiter (Il. i. 426.) is denominated χαλκοβαλες δω, an expression, which, as Madame Dacier and Clarke justly observe, is significant merely of its stability. The precise meaning, therefore, of the phrase χαλκοποδ' ωκεα, appears to me too contestable to furnish any satisfactory proof that the horses of the Greeks or Trojans were shod with brass. For my part, I am inclined to adopt the opinion of Eustathius, Hesychius, and some other eminent critics, who consider the epithet here employed as equivalent to χρυσερωνυχες, signifying nothing more than *solidas ungulas habentes.* For, had it been usual during the Trojan war, or in the age of Homer, to shoe horses with brass, it appears to me extremely improbable that a practice so useful should have been relinquished, or that an art so simple could have been lost. Yet there are accumulated, though indirect, authorities, to prove, that in later ages it was entirely unknown (See Xenophon de Re Equestri, et de Magister Equitum; Appian de Bello Mithr.; & Diod. Sicul. lib. xvii.).

Dr. Carey observes, that brass or copper was in general use before the accidental discovery of iron. It is far more certain that it was generally used long after; and I am inclined to believe that the discovery of both originated with one and the same person. Iron was known in the time of the Trojan war. Homer informs us, that the Greeks bartered it for wine (Il. H. 472.). And when he introduces Achilles as recounting his riches, iron is particularly mentioned as constituting part of his valuable property. It is likewise certain, that the art of working it was then known. This being the case, it is indeed difficult to assign any satisfactory reason why the armour of the Greeks and Trojans was entirely fabricated of brass. It was, perhaps, owing to the scarcity of iron; for it appears that the value of the few articles then manufactured of this metal did not consist in their exquisite workmanship, and that it was not the πολυκμητος σιδηρος only which was highly esteemed. In evidence of this, we are informed (Il. Ψ. 827), that Achilles proposed, as a prize worthy of dispute, an iron *discus*, rough from the furnace.

It is generally believed, and the Arundelian marbles state, that the use of brass was known before the discovery of iron. This hypothesis, I must say, appears to me, if not false, to be at least extremely doubtful. The authority of these records, in regard to any chronological fact, is so problematical, that they cannot justly be regarded as correct and decisive documents. Their evidence is, in this instance, contradicted by the testimony of sacred history, which ascribes the art of working iron, and that also of working brass, to the same original, namely, Tubal-Cain, the son of Lamech. The Greek and Roman poets, concurring with the sacred historian in regard to the fact, though they assign a different author, generally represent Prometheus, the father of Deucalion, as the inventor of the art of working both iron and brass. Their fables, however, disfigured as they are with incongruities, deserve, perhaps, but little credit. One thing is certain, that they agree in representing Prometheus (Providence or Foresight) as the father of the arts,* and that they assign him an existence antecedent to the flood. Orpheus, indeed, one of the best of the ancient mythologists, addresses him as the same with Saturn.† Agreeably, therefore, to sacred history, and also to the fables of the poets, to whatever credit they may be entitled, both the arts in question must have been anterior to the deluge, and must have sprung from one and the same origin.

Stephanus, indeed, in his Thesaurus, affirms, on the authority of Hesiod,‡ that the use of brass was known before iron

* Βραχει δε μυθω παντα συλλιβδην μαθε, Πασαι τεχναι βροτοισι εκ Προμηθεως.

† Pace, Pater! Semne Promethei.

‡ Hesiod, in describing the brazen-age, observes, that, during that period, μελας δ' ην εσκε σιδηρος, on which a celebrated critic makes the following remark:

"Si constarent sibi figmenta poetica, hanc progeniem (æneam) occidisse oporteret, ante tempora Promethei, qui ferri cudendi artem inveniisse a poetis magno consensu dicitur.—Verum non tantopere exculta erat ars mentiendi iis temporibus, ut mendacii partes consentire necesse esset."—Clericus.

This charge of anachronism seems to me not well founded. The poet, when he introduces the story of Prometheus, must be understood, as I conceive, to speak proleptically.

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was discovered. But this authority must appear highly questionable, when we consider the evidence by which it is opposed.

I beg leave to add, that your correspondent Veterinarius will find the subject of his query more fully treated in Professor Bechmann's History of Inventions.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Highgate, A. CROMBIE.
March 11, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *through* LOMBARDY *and the* EASTERN GRISONS. *By* M. REUCHLIN.

AT the conclusion of July, 1803, we set off from Milan, the seat of the Government of the Italian Republic, and, since the year 1796, the theatre of many remarkable scenes and many distinguished persons. The company consisted of several Italian merchants, an artist from Zurich, and a man of letters. The wretched situation of the Cisalpine Republic, the disordered state of the finances, and the confusion in the public offices, together with the total neglect of public instruction, were the subjects of our conversation, till the smiling landscape and the serene ether by which we were surrounded inspired more chearful ideas. The beautiful level country round Milan consists alternately of meadows and corn-fields; the former yield four or five crops, and are partly indebted for their fecundity to the facility of irrigation; the latter, besides a crop of corn, produce another of Turkey maize, between which rows of vines interweave their luxuriant branches almost without cultivation. The meadows, which, in some countries, are confined by no boundary, but extend without interruption the whole length of the vallies and plains, are here surrounded with various kinds of wood, which produces an agreeable effect on the eye, that would otherwise soon become fatigued with the perfect uniformity of the prospect. The consumption of wood is, in part, supplied by these inclosures; but Milan is likewise furnished with that article by means of a canal from Lago Maggiore, some parts of which are bordered with woods.

We had proceeded several miles from the city, when we discovered, to the left, the mansion of Montebello, which resembles a castle. In the summer of 1796 this was the favourite residence of Bonaparte; notwithstanding which, he refused the offer of it made to him by the Cisalpine Republic. The heat was extremely oppressive when we arrived at the station of Parlasina; we therefore passed the middle of the day at that place. We here received much pleasure from a practice which is very common in this part of the country, namely, that of forming, in the midst of the garden, a hill of considerable height, the summit of which is generally crowned with a verdant bower. The different apertures in an arbour of this kind afford an interesting view over the plain by which the spectator is surrounded; and it was from one of these stations that we once more bade adieu to the light-grey dome of Milan. We arrived in the evening at Como, the native town of the younger Pliny. It lies low, and is situated close to the lake, which is bordered by steep and lofty mountains. The cathedral of Como is constructed entirely of marble, in the ancient Gothic taste; but time has converted it to a dusky white. Between a range of piazzas opposite to it, the tradesmen's shops and coffee-houses invitingly present their commodities. Not far from hence is situated the market and the port, which is tolerably lively. You can scarcely approach the latter without being surrounded by boatmen, who stun you with their cries of "*Signore, commanda una barca, una barca alla Pliniana, a Domaso,*" &c. Nor is it without difficulty that you are able to escape from their importunities.—Those however, who have leisure, should by all means embrace the opportunity of making an excursion on the lake to the adjacent villas, and feasting their senses on the delightful views. The frequent rains to which this place is exposed, probably on account of its proximity to the lake, have procured it the name of *L'Urinajo della Lombardia.*

Having entered the bark about six, we proceeded on the placid surface of the lake, between two mountains, which afforded a rich variety of prospects. The cypress-coloured olives, in the midst of the dark foliage of chesnut-trees, blended here and there with the lighter tints of the peach and lemon, form a picture the more interesting on account of the striking contrast of this mild and pleasing spectacle with the glistening snow-clad summits of the mountain. It was not long before our eyes were saluted with charming villas, situated on both the shores of the lake.—That which most distinguished itself was the villa Danzi; the proprietor, an opulent banker of Milan, having embellished this Tusculum with various kinds of buildings, floating-bridges, and terraces.

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To the villa Danzi likewise belongs a beautiful garden; but the Pliniana is scarcely remarkable, excepting on account of the celebrity of its ancient proprietor. It, however, has to boast a natural curiosity, which is, a spring whose water regularly ebbs and flows. We likewise heard of the *Orrido di Bellano*, according to the description, a tremendous cavern, the residence, as a countryman significantly informed us, of many a frightful goblin, whose manœuvres are probably of great advantage to the neighbouring clergy.—In different parts of the mountains inclosing the basin of the lake, iron is procured. At ten at night we landed by moon-light at a solitary inn, where fish and sour wine were all the refreshment we could obtain. Near it is situated a village entirely inhabited by fishermen. The next morning we passed a small dock, where we saw several barks on the stocks; after which we arrived at the harbour of Domaso, where we found a French gun-boat with the tri-coloured-flag. Here, while we refreshed ourselves with lemons and wine, we waited for the south wind, to which the north, which prevails in the early part of the day, was soon expected to give place. In the mean time we proceeded with the help of our oars, but very slowly, as we were protected from the burning rays of the sun only by a linen awning, and the bark was full of passengers. It was now past noon; a brisk south wind swelled our sail; we desisted from rowing, and the vessel rapidly glided along the liquid mirror, when we soon perceived, on the right, Fort Fuentes, erected in 1610 by Fuentes, Governor of the Milanese, in spite of the protestations of the Envoys of the Grisons. It is situated in the midst of inaccessible morasses, and completely commands the adjacent country. Nothing but the ruinous walls are now standing, as it was demolished by the French in 1709. We now passed the mouth of the Adda, which discharges itself into the lake. The Adda is a river of considerable breadth, is navigated by vessels with sails, and is fed by the melting of the snows on the mountains of the Valteline. A thicket of reeds, through which, some hours afterwards, our bark forced her way, indicated our near approach to the shore, and in half an hour we landed at Riva. This village, which is principally inhabited by fishermen, and contains a custom-house, is remarkable for its climate; the air, during the summer-months, is so unhealthy at night as to produce fevers; on which account not only travellers avoid passing the night at this place, but even the inhabitants move in the evening higher up the hill, and return in the morning. This quality of the air is probably occasioned by the adjacent morasses, which might, however, easily be drained. In several other districts bordering on the lake of Como, the air possesses the same quality, but in other parts it is extremely pure and salubrious.

From Riva to Chiavenna, a distance of twelve miles, a tolerably good road leads through a narrow valley. The soil produces abundance of grapes and chesnuts, and the villages and detached houses scattered over the sides of the mountains, give the country the appearance of a Swiss landscape. Chiavenna is completely surrounded by mountains; the inhabitants, who are industrious, have a considerable trade in silk and rice, and are also employed in the conveyance of commodities over Mount Splugen. They likewise raise for sale great quantities of very fine chesnuts, wine, figs, and peaches. Their number amounts to about three thousand. As lately as the year 1790, the Calvinists who resided in this place, to the number of several hundreds, were obliged to emigrate on account of the religious persecution commenced against them. The grottos hewn in the rocks near Chiavenna, in which wine is kept in summer, are likewise worthy of notice. This beverage is a real refreshment in that season, and more innocent than sherbet or ices. Part of the company now turned to the north-west, towards the Splugen, but we proceeded in a north-east direction. The road through Castasegna, Vicasoprano, and Castaggia, continues gradually ascending the dreary rock of the steep Mount Maloya. About four miles from Chiavenna was formerly situated the village of Piuro, which is still laid down on the maps, and near it the mountain of Conto. This mass, composed principally of earth, must have been gradually penetrated and undermined by snow and rain, and thus prepared for the tremendous catastrophe. On the 4th of September, 1618, the Conto overwhelmed the unsuspecting village, burying in a moment both the houses and their inhabitants. The traveller still sees with horror the spot where nature has placed its monument of hills and rude fragments of rock. A little beyond these melancholy memorials, a charming cascade, known by the name of the *Aqua Fraggia*, precipitates itself from the rocks on the left in two broad crystal streams. The district extending from the boundaries of Chiavenna to the

Maloya, is called Bergell *(Prægallia)*, and its principal productions are, cattle, flax, corn, and fruit. The village of Loglio, to the right, is embelliſhed with the country-ſeats of the Meſſrs. de Salis.—The ruins of a chapel erected to the memory of St. Gaudentius, who propagated the Chriſtian religion in this diſtrict, are ſtill remaining, not far from Caſſaggia.—A path conducts, in a continual zig-zag, up the mountain; thick fogs envelope the traveller, juſt arrived from the genial ſummer of Comos's lake. As ſoon as he has reached the ſummit of the chalky precipice, the village of Maloya affords him a reſting-place. He is now at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the Upper Engadin, in one of the higheſt inhabited vallies, the intenſe cold of whoſe atmoſphere atteſts its elevation. At a little diſtance from Maloya is ſituated a conſiderable lake, which extends about four miles to Sils, and abounds in trout. To the right, beyond Sils, the river Inn riſes at the foot of an extenſive glacier. Not far from its ſource it firſt traverſes the ſmall lake near *Silva Plana*, and afterwards the ſtill ſmaller near St. Maurice. After watering the whole Engadin, it enters the Tyrol at Finſtermünz. This river has the credit of having given its name to the Engadin, which is ſaid to be derived from *En Code Ino* (*in Capite Ini*). The length of the valley of Upper Engadin is upwards of thirty, and its breadth not more than two miles. On each ſide of it, mountains, piled on maſſes of granite, tower aloft to the ſky, and the weather-beaten crags on their ſummits reſemble the ruins of antique caſtles. Theſe mountains are covered half way with foreſts of larch and pine-trees, and they are very rich in ſalubrious plants, particularly the *Iva moſchata*, *valeriana*, and *angelica*.—Other ſpecies likewiſe grow in abundance; and in ſome moiſt ſituations we found the fineſt garlic in full bloom. The productions of the Upper Engadin are confined to good and extremely fragrant hay, of which two crops are annually obtained, and a ſmall quantity of barley. The Alps afford an opportunity for rearing cattle; and in the huts of the herdſmen are made excellent butter and cheeſe.—A portion of the mountains is let to the ſhepherds of Bergamaſco, who paſture their ſheep upon them full two months in the year; for that is the duration of the ſummer of the Engadin; ſo that, reckoning fourteen days for ſpring, and as many for autumn, nine months are left for the dominion of winter, who is here enthroned in hoary majeſty.

St. Maurice, the laſt place in the Upper Engadin, is celebrated for its mineral water, which contains iron and acid gas in conſiderable quantity. It is exported in great quantities, particularly in Auguſt; and is frequented by ſtrangers, who repair hither from Switzerland, Lombardy, and the Tyrol. The accommodations at this place are aſtoniſhingly bad; neither walks have been formed nor baths conſtructed for the convenience of viſitors; and it is by mere accident that you meet with a phyſician. The inns are rather pot-houſes, and reſemble the former only in their charges. Weſtward of St. Maurice is ſituated the mountain called Julius, over which a road conducts to Chur. On each ſide of this road ſtands an ancient column, without pedeſtal or capital, about three feet in height and two in circumference. Theſe are ſaid to have been erected by Cæſar, who here found himſelf unable to proceed any farther againſt the Rhætii; but the inſcription, "*Non plus ultra*," on which this report is ſaid to be grounded, is no where to be found; and it is even doubtful whether Cæſar ever was in theſe parts. A very intelligent man who reſides in this country, who has accurately examined theſe columns, and under whoſe direction the earth has been dug from about them, is of opinion that they were erected by the Romans for the purpoſe of making libations. In the Lower Engadin, which commences with the village Sumada, is a cave, which is likewiſe ſaid to have exiſted in the time of the Romans. Druſus, the ſon of Auguſtus, actually penetrated with an army into this valley, which he ſubdued, and it is reported that he took up his winter-quarters in the above cavern. Not far from Chur there is a paſſage hewn through the rock, which is denominated the Roman gate. To the eaſtward, on the mountain of Bernina, is ſituated a remarkable glacier, from which, in ſummer, runs a conſiderable ſtream, which diſcharges itſelf into the Inn. The adjacent mountains are inhabited by chamois, marmots, wolves, and bears; the latter frequently do conſiderable injury to the flocks of ſheep on the mountain-paſtures. We ſaw ſeveral chamois ſhot, and found their ſinews and tendons, particularly in the legs, of uncommon ſtrength. We were likewiſe ſhewn ſome of the lumps which are found in their ſtomachs, and which, in the dark ages of ignorance, were employed in me-

dicine by the name of the bezoar-ſtone.—They are in fact nothing more than the indurated remains of roots which the animal is incapable of digeſting. The chamois feeds on herbs and leaves; the female ſeldom produces more than one at a time, which ſhe exerciſes at an early age in leaping. The young are ſometimes taken alive as they remain ſtanding by the ſide of their dam when the latter is ſhot. They are then habituated to ſuck a ſhegoat, which, in a ſhort time, regards the ſtranger as her own offspring. A great number have been reared in this manner. The fleſh of the chamois, after lying from ten to fourteen days in vinegar, is very good eating; but the moſt valuable part of the animal is its ſkin. The marmot produces three or four young ones, and digs a ſubterraneous habitation, in which it lays up a ſtore of hay in the ſummer, and paſſes the winter rolled up like the dormouſe in a profound ſlumber. It forms one of the principal amuſements of the inhabitants to dig up their holes and to make captives of the whole ſtupified family. The ſkin of the marmot is uſed for furs, and their fleſh, though inſipid, is eaten. Martens, pole-cats, and ſquirrels, are likewiſe hunted in winter for their ſkins. The vehicles employed by the inhabitants are not above three feet in height, and are commonly drawn by oxen. As this country is too barren to afford ſufficient ſubſiſtence for its inhabitants, they go in great numbers as ſhopkeepers, ſugar-bakers, &c. to France and Italy, where they carry on buſineſs for a time, and return with the fortune they have acquired to their native land. In conſequence of this, moſt of the inhabitants, beſides their native language, ſpeak Roman (which is a corrupt mixture of Latin and Italian), French, and Italian. In the interior of the country you nevertheleſs perceive little civilization and induſtry, and the character of the inhabitants is rude and unpoliſhed. Between the different branches of the family of Salis and that of Planta exiſts a jealous rivalſhip for the preponderating influence over the people. The former are in the Auſtrian and the latter in the French intereſt. The higheſt eulogy which the Griſon can beſtow on himſelf or his country is, he is a freeman; but yet, in their diets, almoſt every queſtion is carried by means of corruption.

The Lower Engadin is a delightful valley, and contains the villages of Sumada, Bevers, Pont, Zug, Skanf, and others, which enjoy a milder air, and produce a greater quantity of grain. In this valley the rich ſalt-ſpring of Thraſp is particularly worthy of notice. It is frequented by great numbers of patients. No attempt has hitherto been made to obtain culinary ſalt from this ſpring by means of evaporation.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK. (*Continued from p.* 218 *of laſt Number.*)

No. III.

"Sed tamen neceſſe fuit eſſe aliquid extremum, et tanquam arborum baccis, terræque frugibus maturitate tempeſtivâ, quaſi vietum et caducum."—Cic. de Senectute.

THE vigour and youth of Greece were now on their decline; and her exertions in arms and arts were becoming leſs active as centuries rolled on: but in her green old age the features of her youth were diſcernible, and the ſpirit with which it was animated burſt forth in irregular and partial gleams, that evinced her not yet to be exhauſted by the efforts of former days.

Deprived of the advantages enjoyed by his predeceſſor, Philip of Theſſalonica continued the work after an interval of an hundred and fifty years.

The ſeaſon had now gone by in which we are to expect thoſe vivid flowers that had compoſed the former Wreath, for this was the title given by the collectors to their works.

Perfection is no longer to be found.—The Sapphos and Anacreons of the day were admirers and imitators of their predeceſſors, but bore no nearer reſemblance to them than the Pſeudo-Hercules, in one of Menander's plays, to the real hero of antiquity.* The ſame ideas recur; but the power of expreſſion to give them their due illuſtration is wanting. It is a moſt juſt and elegant compariſon which Addiſon makes ſomewhere in his Spectators (and which may well be transferred to the ſubject before us), when, ſpeaking of the prince of Roman eloquence, he obſerves, that the ſame idea expreſſed in the language of Cicero and attempted by another writer, differs as much as the ſame object when ſeen by the light of the ſun and by the faint glimmering of a taper.

* This perſonage is recorded to have appeared on the ſtage with a neat black cane by way of club.

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The attractions of these light compositions become less striking as we advance; the colourings, no longer vivid, are mellowed into the tints of autumn; but although "fallen into the sear and yellow leaf," remain pleasing to the eye, and interesting even to their latest decay.

During the silent lapse of more than five hundred years, the lyre of Greece hung silent and unstrung; and when Agathias, in the sixth century, attempted to give it sound, a feeble tinkling was returned to the touch before it lay mute for ever.

This collector raked together the loose miscellanies and scattered fragments of his time; and knew not that by his exertions he was bequeathing and perpetuating to succeeding ages the figure of his country enfeebled, helpless, exhausted, and nearly sunk into dotage.

Some few of his own productions may be brought forward to redeem it from this second childishness. A mistress in the golden days of Meleager would not have thought herself degraded by a tribute like the following. I have substituted the familiar English name Janet for the Greek one Ereutho:

Σπεύδων ἐς φιλέει με μαθεῖν ἐυῶπις Ἐρευθώ.

In wayward mood by artifice I strove
To try the fervour of my Janet's love;
And, "Oh farewel, my dearest girl," I cried—
"Forget me not when seas and lands divide."
Pale at the news, she wept; and, in despair,
Her forehead struck, and tore her silken hair,
And sigh'd, "Forsake me not;" till, sweetly prest
By her soft sorrows, and her kind request,
I yield, by generous selfishness inspir'd,
And hardly grant her what I most desir'd.*

Yet have the labours of Agathias deserved well of posterity; for as the public taste declines with the morals and power of a people, he found admirers in his contemporaries, who seem to have given all the encouragement in their power to this unpromising offspring of decrepitude, and to have watched over it with such jealous care, that we have more remains from the collection of Agathias than from his two predecessors conjointly. Thus if we are not indebted to this collector for any very refined pleasure in the perusal of his work, yet if it be true that *mutum est pictura poesis*, we are at least enabled to judge from the preference given to the new over the old collection, of the then prevailing taste in literature.

A more calamitous period in the history of the world is not to be found than that which elapsed from the fourth to the sixth century. The Barbarians of the North had not only succeeded in their depredations on the enfeebled inhabitants of the Eastern and Western Empires, but had introduced their manners among them, and had even engrafted their jargons on the withering stem of Grecian literature.

At the end of the sixth century, its unhappy country appears to have become foreign to herself; and none, excepting those who devoted themselves solely to the study of ancient learning, were masters of the dialects, metres, and nice discriminations between words seemingly synonimous. Grammarians had, at different times, endeavoured to affix, by accents, certain rules for the raising and depression of the voice, which, if not invented at this æra, were at least more generally resorted to as the standards of tone and modulation. On proofs so faithless and unsteady, the ancient fabric was not calculated long to brave the assaults of barbarism. The public taste continued to decline; and, while the collection of Agathias remained entire, those of Meleager and Philip were, from two causes, yearly losing some of their ornaments.

The decay of the old manuscripts was not supplied by new transcribers; and a second cause, not less powerful than the first, may be found in the gloomy and unrelenting zeal with which the ministers of religion persecuted every work of ingenuity and fancy.

The first of Meleager's collections, from the very plan and intention of the collector, was necessarily exposed to their fury. The specimens of that work which yet remain, too abundantly justify the persecution. It was written for the express purpose of celebrating eastern sensuality, and is said to have contained nothing but the *divitias miseras* of a mind pregnant with ideas wasted in the embellishment of vice. But unfortunately its undiscriminating enemies appear to have been actuated by a rage no less furious against those beautiful relics of affection and sorrow by which the poet endeavoured to make amends to an insulted world for the extravagance of his youth.

To Agathias we are indebted for six years of the reign of Justinian, continued from the History of Procopius to the last victory of Belisarius, in the year 559,

* The epigram beginning with εἰμι μεν ἐ φιλοσινος, which was inserted in the first number, is there by mistake ascribed to Meleager: Agathias was its real author.

over the Bulgarians, commanded by Zabergan. The history of our author has been censured, perhaps justly, as a dull and prolix declamation. Yet he is generally allowed to maintain a respectable place among the Byzantine historians, and is peculiarly noticed for the mildness and humanity of his sentiments.

The whole series of the second Gothic war had been completed by Procopius.—During the eventful reign of Justinian, Rome had five times changed masters, and was once more restored to her lawful Emperor by the bravery of Narses. The times were big with stratagems, individual deeds of heroism, distant migrations of Barbarians from the bleak and ungenial North in quest of milder suns, the havoc of war and pestilence, and the convulsions of empires and of nature.*—Gibbon takes a reluctant leave of Procopius for Agathias. "We must now (says he) relinquish a statesman and a soldier to attend the footsteps of a poet and a rhetorician. The savage descent of the Franks, under the two brothers Buccelin and Lothaire, into the fair plains of Italy—the wild superstitions of their allies the Allemanni, who sacrificed the heads of horses to their native deities of woods and rivers—are noticed by this even and placid writer in the strain of cool philosophy.—The Sybil's cave, made venerable from its inmate, and the ancient dreams of inspiration, is only mentioned with a view of ascertaining its scite with accuracy; and the final victory gained by Narses on the banks of the Vulturnus was only chosen to give point and ornament to an epigram of six lines. Rome had so frequently been the seat of empire to barbarous monarchs—had so often crouched under the despotism and indignities imposed on her by strangers—the theatre of her former victories had in such numerous instances represented the scenes of her disgrace and humiliation, that we are no longer to expect from her historians that awful regard, that holy "*admonitus locorum*," which is felt by the patriot while musing over the honours of his country."

But in describing the joy which diffused itself over Italy, this writer was insensibly betrayed into language so nearly approaching to poetry, that its resemblance to the opening of Richard the Third could not escape the notice of Gibbon—"Nothing (says Agathias) remained for the Italians but to exchange their shields and helmets for the soft lute and capacious hogshead."

Agathias was one of the few remaining Greeks who made the study of the ancient language the business of their lives, and hence he obtained the name of Scholasticus; for, amongst other encouragements held out to support the cause of expiring literature, the names and titles of grammarian and scholar were applied to those who signalized themselves by successful application to the works of their forefathers.

In the tenth century, the manuscripts, from the combined effects of time, discord, and superstition, were either nearly destroyed, or falling quietly into oblivion.—Happily for the lovers of poesy, a person known to us by name only, embarked once more in the undertaking, and saved the vessel that was going unnoticed down the stream of time to oblivion. This person was Constantinus Cephalus, the friend and relation of the Emperor Leo the Philosopher, some of whose whimsical productions appear in the work. How small a share of literature and talent entitled a person in these days to public notice, we may easily collect from the honourable title conferred on Leo, whose time appears to have been devoted to any thing rather than those pursuits from whence he derived his precedence in name.

Maximus Planudes, a monk of the fourteenth century, was the last collector. We are not to expect great elegance of selection in a man of that age, and particularly in a monk; and must not be surprized if many dull, and, to say no worse of them, unmeaning epigrams, of his tasteless times, have a place in his work, to the exclusion of others recommended by elegance and antiquity. Two manifest disadvantages appear in the arrangement of Planudes; for, by doubly classing the epigrams — first, alphabetically; and again, in order corresponding with their subjects, the mind is fatigued by the sameness of repetition, and the latter ages are confounded with those of purity. The *editio princeps* of this *Anthologia* was that of Jan. Lascaris, accompanied by a Greek Prologue of the editor, and a Latin Epistle to Pietro di Medici, printed at Florence, August 1494.

Planudes turned with abhorrence from the many indelicacies that yet disgraced the work; and, as Lascaris says of him in his Preface, "Non magis dispositi, quam mutilarit, et, ut ita dicam, castra-

vit

* See an account of the earthquakes that shook Constantinople incessantly, and the comets which appeared in the reign of Justinian.

vit hunc librum detractis lascivioribus epigrammatis ut ipse gloriatur."

To this imperfect and tasteless abridgment the scholars of Europe were referred until the seventeenth century; and this might have been added to the number of instances on record where abridgments have survived their originals, had not a youth of Burgundy, the pride and wonder of the age in which he lived, rescued the parent-collection from total oblivion.

Claude de Saumaise, well known to us by the name of Salmasius, was one of those original and hardy geniuses of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, who braved the terrors of religious persecution, and embraced tenets rather from conviction than the fashion of the times. His mother was a Protestant, and had infused into his mind her notions on points of faith with such assiduity, that, after a residence in Paris of two or three years, he fled from that city to Heidelberg, for the express purpose of enjoying in freedom his religious opinions. He arrived at that city at the age of fourteen (under the escort of some merchants who were going to Frankfort fair), with recommendatory letters to all the learned there from Isaac Casaubon, with whom he had become intimate at Paris. To oblige his father, he studied civil law under Gothofredus. But his own inclination induced him to avail himself of the permission granted him of perusing the books contained in the library of the Palatinate. To accomplish this purpose, he sat up every third night, and was already pronounced by Casaubon "*ad miraculum doctus.*" His time was employed in comparing printed editions with their MSS. and in transcribing the MSS. not hitherto printed.

He soon discovered that Maximus Planudes had been unfaithful in the office he had undertaken; and put together that collection, which, though unpublished, has ever since been known by the name of Salmasian, and constantly referred to by succeeding commentators.

Various causes prevented Salmasius from publishing his favourite work. Towards the close of life he was in great estimation among the sovereigns of Europe, and, on his return from Sweden, was unfortunately engaged to undertake the defence of the unhappy House of Stuart, which called down upon him the retaliation of Milton, with whom he was in no respect qualified to measure lances. Thus elated by the attentions of the great, and humbled in a contest with an obscure individual, his mind fluctuated between the extremes of grandeur and debasement, and seems for ever to have lost that firm serenity, that just appreciation of its own powers, which neither aims at things beyond its grasp, nor sacrifices to a temporary repulse the pursuit in which it was formed to excel from inclination and experience.

I cannot conclude this paper without slightly noticing the principal sources from which (besides the *Anthologia*) the materials of the ensuing observations have been collected. The first is Athenæus, who was an Egyptian, a native of Naucratos, and flourished in the third century. From his extraordinary powers of memory, and from the extensive learning which his works display, he has acquired and merited the title of the Grecian Varro. Of these works, which were numerous, that of the "Deipnosophist" only remains to us, and is alone sufficient to support his character and justify his pre-eminence. To us, at least, it is rendered a most invaluable treasure by the quotations it contains from the most celebrated works of the most celebrated authors, and from authors whose names alone would have survived to us but for the fragments which it preserves. He conveys information in the most pleasing manner on the most interesting subjects, the customs, manners, and opinions, of the Greeks; and we are likewise indebted to him for several of the poems which the later collectors have inserted in the *Anthologia*.

Joannes Stobæus was so called from the place of his birth, Stobæ, in Macedonia. His age is not precisely ascertained, but has been conjectured by Heeren, his commentator, to have been about the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries. He also was the collector of an *Anthologia*, but on a very different principle from any that we have mentioned. The instruction of a favourite son was the scope of his labours; and to this we are indebted for both the collections which we have under his name, but which, in all probability, were but separate parts of the same work. They both consist of extracts from the most excellent philosophers, and moral and dramatic writers of Greece. To a work containing the united wisdom of the best ages of antiquity, and the most beautiful poetry which the vigorous genius of Athens ever produced, the title of a well-arranged common-place book is perhaps now the strongest recommendation that can be given; and to such praise are the books of Stobæus entitled.

Fragments

Fragments of near three hundred writers are preserved by him, of whom the greateſt number have ſo nearly ſuffered their final diſſolution, that no veſtiges of them remain any where elſe, particularly thoſe of the many comic writers of Menander's ſchool, which (perhaps beyond any other circumſtances) tend to make us regret the cruel depredations of time. I ſhall, in the courſe of my preſent undertaking, preſent a few of theſe in an Engliſh dreſs.—Their ſerious and moral turn, united to a force and energy of expreſſion which entitles them to a very high poetical eſtimation, will afford a pleaſing variety from the lighter and more alluring lays of Meleager, Agathias, and Antipater.

I have now finiſhed the ſketch which I thought neceſſary to prefix to my Eſſays; and it is with pleaſure that, after this detail, I return to the work itſelf, and again open the little caſket, which, during the lapſe of ſo many centuries, and delivered into the cuſtody of ſo many guardians unable to appreciate the value of the truſt, has come down to us unrifled.

PROLOGUE.

Thou little wreathe, by Fancy twin'd
In ſummer's ſuns and winter's wind,
That thro' an age of deepeſt gloom
Haſt kept thy fragrance and thy bloom,
Tho' now whole centuries have roll'd,
And nations, ſince thy birth, grown old,
Tho' time have wither'd many a leaf,
And ſilent Envy play'd the thief,
And clowns have breath'd in evil hour
A poiſon into thy ſweet flow'r,—
Yet doſt thou live—nor tyrant's rage
Hath nipt thee quite, nor wars, nor age.
Yet not, as once, the gentle earth
Thou doſt adorn that gave thee birth,
When, all unforc'd by pains and toil,
Wild ſhooting in thy native ſoil,
The ſweeteſt buds that deck'd the land
Were pluck'd by Meleager's hand,
Who curl'd Anacreon's bluſhing vine
Around Erinne's eglantine,
And Myro's lillies call'd, to ſhade
The roſes of the Leſbian Maid,
And pluck'd the myrtle from thy grove,
Callimachus, the ſprig of love.
Be mine to wreathe, theſe ſweets among
(Menander, prince of comic ſong),
Some honours, ſpar'd by age and clime,
That live to grace an after-time,
Pluck'd from thy many garlands bright,
So charming once and new to ſight.
Our unavailing ſorrows mourn
Thy roſes pale, thy lillies torn,
Thy garden rifled of its bloom,
Thy violets robb'd of their perfume;
Thy gaudy tulips now have loſt
Their ſmiles by many a chilling froſt;
Thy ſpring's rich wardrobe now is ſcant,
And now ſome ſad and wint'ry plant,
Some wither'd ſhrub, of pow'r malign
(Of all that grac'd thy garden fine),
Remains of thee, or ſickly yew
(Where buds of heavenly fragrance grew)
Or mourner cypreſs ſpreads a ſhade,
Or plant of Daphne, hapleſs maid!
Yet, 'midſt the melancholy night,
Some ſcatter'd honours give delight,
And here and there a roſe is found
Neglected on the chilly ground,
And a chance-lilly ſheds its ſnow
Beneath the darker ſhrubs of woe.
Oh, not as erſt, thou modeſt wreathe,
Shalt thou of all thy fragrance breathe!
Oh, not as erſt, when Genius knew
To give thy colours to the view,
And Taſte was ready to diſplay
The flow'rs that fell in Fancy's way!
An Iron-age hath nipp'd thee ſore,
While cold neglect thy honours tore.
For zephyrs ſoft that fann'd thy youth,
How wilt thou meet the gale uncouth?
Torn from a genial ſummer's ſmile,
How wilt thou bear a northern iſle?
Far from thy home and native ſky,
Meek ſtranger, wilt thou live or die?

NARVA.

N. B. ERRATUM in the laſt Number. For
Implicuit Meleager opus, charoque Diocli
Pignus amicitiæ, &c.
Read,
Implicuit Meleager, honoratoque Diocli
Munus amicitiæ, &c.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on* MODERN TOURS, *and the* MODES *of* TRAVELLING *in* WALES, *with* EXTRACTS *from a real* ITINERARY. *(Concluded from No.* 126. *Page* 136,)

THE ruins of the caſtle of Aberyſtwith conſiſt merely of the barbican, or watch tower, and large maſſes ſtrongly cemented. It is apparently on a ſimilar plan to others, built by Edward the Firſt, and a very pleaſant walk has been made among its ruins, from which the Bay of Cardigan is very advantageouſly viewed. Mr. Wedall Price has built, on the ſhore, what he would be the firſt to notice had Repton built it. The hotel was full. We therefore availed ourſelves of a neat lodging-houſe, where we were reminded of Engliſh comfort, and had leiſure to enjoy it. On our departure we learned that the dæmon of extortion which pervades the Engliſh watering-places, had found his way into Wales. For two days and three nights, with very ſlender dinners, and only two bottles of port wine for two gentlemen and three ladies, the charge amounted to eight guineas!

The road to Machynleth is pleaſingly diverſified, about the ſeventh mile ſtone,

as we descended to the estuary of the Dovey, which presented a beautiful scene of the village of Talgarth.

Machynleth, with romantic environs, is yet a beggarly town, where the colour and form of the houses increase the melancholy appearance. The rustic architecture disdains the use of chimnies, which are, in general, supplied by the door-way: the interior may be easily guessed.

To Dolgelly we were led through a rich woodland tract, with frequent waterfalls (if the dry season had not prevented them) 'till we came to the ascent of Cader Idris. This mountain-pass, is, without exaggeration, grand and interesting.

The lake of Tallylyn spreads at one extremity, and at the Pool of the Three Grains, the whole scope is sublime.

We now descended rapidly to Dolgelly, where we found a snug inn, and a harper ready to receive us. I willingly pay my tribute of praise to these agreeable musicians, and was delighted by what I could persuade myself to be the genuine melody of the ancient bards; but, as another bad consequence of their increased intercourse with England, my ears were perpetually assailed by Irish jigs and country dances, which no one can appropriate to Wales.

"Demptus pervim mentis gratissimus error."

Dolgelly Green is much celebrated by the artists. The finest view of Cader Idris is found at about a mile upon the Tany Bwlch road in a fertile valley. We were here incircled by the mountains, and being greatly favoured by the weather, saw these prospects very happily. For that time the point of Cader Idris was clear. We should have praised the comfort and cheapness of the inn had we not been forced to take four horses upon a road almost without hills, and those not comparatively steep. The first part of the road is pleasant and shady. At Doly-mullenllen is the very tasty cottage of Mr. Madocks. There is a romantic path among the rocks to the cascade, which, though the fall does not exceed fifty feet, is preferable to that of the Mynach, at the Devil's bridge, of three hundred. On the whole, I think this the most enchanting spot in Wales. As we ascended we still appeared to be in the centre of a plain, closely surrounded with mountains: those in the distance were certainly very blue and magnificent, but the common eye will feel a monotony, when they continue for such a space to form the only feature.

Toujours Perdrix!!!

At dinner time we reached Tan-y-bwlch inn, in the Vale of Festiniog, and experienced the usual pre-occupation, and the same extortion of four horses. This occasioned us a detention, but in the Vale of Festiniog, after what has been said of it by Lord Lyttleton, no one must complain. His praise, however, has nothing peculiar to this singularly pretty place, for with the friend of one's heart, the woman one loves, and a study of books, the most disagreeable would become pleasant. This valley is luxuriant, narrow, and lying between two parallel ranges of mountains, the outlines and grouping of which are extremely picturesque. Mr. Oakley's house has a romantic situation, about half way up the acclivity, commanding either extremity of the valley. None but a splenetic traveller will deny the praise so generally given to this favoured spot.

We had read of the "dark tower of Maentyrog," but found it in reality to be a little whitewashed pinnacle, with a bell in it; but still favoured by the weather, we strolled to several points of view, and were much gratified. I am convinced that there is but one mode of travelling with comfort in Wales, which is in an open carriage, with two horses at length, with a man on the foremost. If you consign yourself to a post chaise, the rapacity of the innkeepers is immediately excited, common charges are doubled, and a scheme is laid, under a plea of the pre-engagement of the only chaise they keep, to prevent your leaving any place without a due fleecing. But of all evils the greatest surely is, to follow close at the heels of a party of fashionable picturesquemongers. Such a party usually consists of a close carriage, two or three curricles, as many *abigails* and insolent *gentlemen's gentlemen* on horseback, *avant couriers*, &c.

Upon a true principle of vanity and selfishness every inn which occurs in succession on the tour, is apprised of their important arrival, so that as you drive up to the door, hungry and perhaps sick of mountains, in a fog, and bad roads, you are saluted with the blank phyz of the landlord, bawling out his negative catalogue of—No room, no beds, no chaise! Or, if you insist upon admittance, you are fain to take up with the kitchen, its company and its fare, and sit up all night in the same place; for no prudent person would sleep twice in a Welsh farm-house. During the late rage of making a tour in Wales, it has not unfrequently happened, that two parties of the

the same description have immediately followed each other, when the distress of the disappointed is truly ludicrous; and sober travellers have their revenge. A never-failing trick of the Welsh landlords is that of tacking on a mile or two in a stage more than those marked in the maps and guides, and demanding half a crown a mile for four horses.

We ascended one of the lower crags, and observed all the mountain sides covered with heath in full bloom of the brightest purple colour, which, in combination with the verdure and the grey cliffs, gives a very rich tint, well imitated in water colour drawings.

Having paid a reasonable bill, we set off for Beddkelert, at an early hour. The inn, ruinous bridge, and general effect of the scenery are much admired and almost invariably selected by artists. They keep there an *album*, in which the poetical and the vain are solicited to write their sentiments, on their arrival.

Mountains, in an endless succession, formed the only view till we came to the far-famed pass, called *Pont Aberglasllyn*. These are scenes beyond the powers of verbal description; and the attempts which have been given to the public, fail contemptibly. This opinion was particularly confirmed on reading the inflated accounts of this extraordinary place. The rocks are indeed stupendously high, and of vast masses, while their deep copper colour and their near approximation on either side, render the whole scene grand and gloomy. But the falling river, a very material accompaniment, was nearly lost to us, and the salmon-leap totally so, for want of water. By making the Alpine road more commodious, and widening the bridge, the height of which is not considerable, the effect which produces instant surprize is much diminished. Soon after, a view of Harlech Castle opened very finely about six miles distant, rifted upon a promontory, jutting into the sea.

Descending for some miles, we arrived at Caernarvon, having seen the majestic towers of the castle, for a considerable time. We were at the Hotel, a commodious inn, lately built by Lord Uxbridge, from whence we commanded the straits of Menai and the Isle of Anglesea. We visited the castle, before dinner, which is highly deserving of admiration. The great gateway, flanked by two towers, is much more grand and expensive than any now remaining in England, as it rises to the height of one hundred feet. It was the palace as well as the fortress, of Edward I, which is apparent from the remains of two bails or courts, the upper only of which was applied to military purposes. In the lower court is the Eagle tower, which had three polygonal rooms, in the base. It is finished by as many very lofty turrets. On the left hand, is a more spacious tower, polygonal without, but square within, having many windows of peculiar form, which contained the state apartments. Several curious chimnies still remain. It is traditionally said, that the Eagle tower was appropriated to Q. Elinor, and the other to the king; and they were formerly connected by an open gallery, still perfect. The site of the great hall is not to be discovered by any accurate vestige. The entrance into the castle was protected by no less than three portcullises, and another gate opening to an arm of the sea, could not be approached but by a ladder, which was drawn up. The battlements are very regular and many of them pierced with an eyelet hole. The castle is built with a grey stone like Windsor, and the whole of its architecture nearly resembles such parts of the great wall of Constantinople, as have been built by the later Greek emperors, which Edward saw when he visited the Holy Land. Several of the Gothic castles in the Levant, as those at Smyrna and Pergamus, are of a similar construction. The two views of this castle, which have nearly an equal interest, are from the hill above the hotel, and from another across the ferry.

The hotel is reasonable in proportion to the accommodations, and the public are greatly obliged to Lord Uxbridge.

We now left Caernarvon, for Bangor-ferry and Conway. The road is said to resemble those near Southampton, and is excellent to travel, leading through a cultivated and pleasant country. Bangor-ferry merits all sober praise. The abrupt craggs of Penmaenmawr, rising suddenly above the valley, are very striking; no Alpine road is more terrific, than this was, previously to the late improvement of it, by adding to the width, and securing the whole by a parapet. At present, the ascent is gradual, several hundred yards above the sea, and for the greater part of the way, under impending masses of rock, of vast size. We were perpetually reminded of danger, by the huge fragments which are strewed about the base of Penmaenmawr. It is, in fact, rather a rock than a mountain with acute and serrated heads. Such a scene, secure from danger, fills the mind with a pleasing astonishment. We regretted to lose, by the closing in of the evening,

some

some commanding views of Conway, and at eight o'clock entered its romantic gate.

The next morning, as bright as those we had experienced, induced us to visit the castle early. The whole town of Conway is inclosed by a single wall, with many towers open within side, the only one I have seen, which so nearly resembles the fortifications of the cities in the Levant, made by the Norman crusades. The elevation is more favourable than that of Caernarvon; and is more picturesque, from the beautiful grouping of the small round towers, which rise from others, circular without, and angular within side the castle. In several parts, there are deep projecting brackets or machicolations which are not seen at Caernarvon, where on the battlements are armed figures carved in stone; a curious military stratagem. Here, instead of the figures, are sharp spikes placed on the top of each, upon which the heads of the conquered Welshmen might be exposed. Of the hall, the shape is irregular, bending to that of the rock, on which it stands; the roof on that account was supported by eight groined arches, four of which remain. I am inclined to think, that it was originally divided into three separate apartments, as there are as many chimney-pieces. The inner court contains a room on the first floor, with three singular windows, the heads of which are square, the upper parts filled up with quater foils, as observable in ecclesiastical-buildings of the age of Edward I. It was probably the presence-chamber. The eastern towers of the castle were appropriated to the royal residence. There are remains of a private oratory. Consulting my guides *in octavo*, I found them totally silent as to two historical facts. Richard II. landed here from Ireland, though Shakspeare calls it Barkloughley, by which he meaned Harlech; and at the breaking out of the grand rebellion, Archbishop Williams fortified Conway for the king, inviting the gentry of North Wales to inlist under his banner. The entrance into the castle is made by a draw-bridge over the fos, and a very narrow portal with many steps to ascend to another gate, which opened to the first court. From a fine oak grove on the north-east of the town, the whole fortification built in the form of a harp, rises in a rich cluster, and is extremely grand. Above the arm of the sea by which it is surrounded, the base of one of the towers fell down, about seventy years ago, leaving the upper part suspended in the air. The effect is novel and surprizing, as the foundations are every where ingrafted into the solid rock, and in that respect, not unlike Warwick. Crossing the estuary, for about a mile, from an eminence, near the ferry-house, we enjoyed a perfect view both of the castle and town, with the beautifully wooded bank behind them. Upon our return, we landed on a shrubby rock, divided a few yards only from the shore, and saw the eastern side of the castle in front and a rich groupe of towers and turrets in perspective. We left Conway well satisfied with the comfort and cheapness of the inn (the Bull's-head.)

Turning back to Conway, we soon lost the towers by which it is surrounded, and at the second mile followed a good road to the right, above the river Conway, through a wide and fertile valley, which spreads between the hills. Those above us became craggy and scarcely less abrupt than Penmaenmawr, though with the advantage of single trees and copses. The river Conway, precipitous near its source, flows with an easy sweep, and has every characteristic of a placid and large stream, excepting fulness, which was to be attributed to the long absence of rain. This circumstance too, spoiled the effect of a considerable fall, at Tallybont. On this account we were universally losers by the unusual continuance of fine weather. At the termination of this fertile valley we first perceived the town of Llanrwst, embosomed in mountains of very harmonizing tints in the distance.

The bridge, of three arches, has great architectural merit, and is traditionally one of the earliest works of Inigo Jones, who is the boast of the principality. Llanrwst is a town as awkwardly built, as others we had seen, but with a favourable situation on the banks of the Conway. Gwyder, the ancient seat of the Wynnes, has been injudiciously modernised. It lies at the foot of a richly wooded hill, immediately opposite Llanrwst, and what is a peculiarity, the park is at the very summit which is level and of great extent. Walking on the road towards Bala, the expanse of Snowdonia opened to us with infinite grandeur; but a view of the highest point was not seen till we had left Llanrwst about five miles behind, near the bridge called *Pont'y llyn Dyffis*, a spot well known to artists. The waterfall had become copious by the rain, and the accompaniments are little inferior to those at the Devil's bridge, excepting in extent.

Of many very beautiful views, which I have seen, taken from this narrow dingle, the most accurate is that published in the Rev. B. Broughton's Views in North Wales, accompanied with a poetical de-

ſcription, of no ſmall merit among modern bards.

A mountainous road runs in a line, nearly parallel, with the courſe of the Dee, after having paſſed the town of Corwen and Keniogy, which are ſurrounded by fine ſcenes. When this valley is verdant, its *amenity* is rarely exceeded, but the long ſeries of dry weather had ſcorched the meadows. At Llangollen, we were attracted by fame, to viſit the cottage inhabited by the Iriſh women of quality, whoſe ſtory is detailed, with ſome ſlight variation, in every tour which has been lately publiſhed. It certainly diſplays no taſte, either in its exterior conſtruction or the immediate environs, but appears like any other ordinary houſe, contiguous to a little dirty market-town. Indefinable as a modern cottage is, this will be found to have no ſingle characteriſtic, excepting ſmallneſs. Withinſide we learned, that good taſte is diſplayed in the library and drawing-room. It is whiſpered, that theſe female anchorites, as they have advanced in life, have diſcovered no ſmall curioſity to know what is paſſing in the world they left twenty years ago with inviolable reſolutions of perfect ſecluſion.

Llangollen is encompaſſed by lofty mountains; upon one, which ſtands inſulated, are the ruins of Caſtle Dinas-bran, an early Britiſh fortreſs, which proudly overlooks the valley. Advancing, we obſerved an aqueduct not far diſtant from the dilapidated church of the monaſtery of Llan Egwyrſt, the eaſtern window of which has attracted the artiſts, as producing a ſuperior combination of architecture and ſcenery. We came much nearer to another upon a grander ſcale, now building, and both intended to carry a navigable canal over the river Dee. Theſe are curious, as exhibiting a mode of architecture practiſed in England, only within a few years paſt, but infinitely inferior to the *Pont du Gard* at Niſmes, and others, on the Continent, of high antiquity. Near Chirk, one of theſe was a good appendage to the landſcape. The Caſtle at Chirk eſcaped our notice, and from the report of travellers is not much deſerving of it, having been ſo entirely moderniſed. Wynſtay and its proud domain appeared on the left, and its very extenſive front was richly illuminated by the ſetting ſun; it is a reſidence every way worthy of the great feudal lord of North Wales. We had ſcarcely paſſed the barriers of England and Wales, when the twilight ſucceeded, and concealed a view of the country, till we entered Oſweſtry.

Sate down in a comfortable Engliſh inn, we began to talk over the excurſion we had juſt concluded. It was unanimouſly agreed, that to the lover of landſcape and of caſtle architecture North Wales holds forth every rational inducement for the journey. To thoſe who have the pencil at command, the gratification will be enhanced in a degree not within calculation. South Wales poſſeſſes eccleſiaſtical architecture of a very ſuperior kind, at Llanthony and Tintern, with the immenſe caſtle of Caerphilly and the caſtellated houſe of Raglan.

For thoſe who, implicitly crediting the lateſt tours, will not ſubmit their imagination to the caſtigation of common ſenſe, much diſappointment is reſerved, if they explore theſe wild regions, merely becauſe it has been recommended by "people of faſhion."

But thoſe of liberal purſuit, who delight in the grandeur of nature, and allow each ſcene to preſent itſelf, unſpoiled by falſe anticipation, who expect no ſimplicity of manners where the vices of civilization are prevalent, a tour in Wales muſt ever be a deſirable object.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

N. B. This Cantabrigiana and laſt month's were intended as one, though divided, on account of length, by the printer. The writer, miſtaking, apprehended, that the following lines were either to be omitted, as incorrect, or inſerted in this month's Magazine, and was therefore inattentive to the errors of the preſs; though he acknowledges ſome inadvertence of his own. We beg leave, therefore, to reprint them, with a tranſlation by the author.

The reader will pleaſe to correct, alſo, an error of the preſs in No. ccviii. of the laſt month; for ungenerous, read *ingenious*.—And in the preceding month (No. cci.), for for Ασκληλαπιω, Ασκληπιω.

IN OBITUM JOSEPHI PRIESTLEY, LL.D.

Κειται θνητος εων Πριεσθληιος εν φθιμενοισιν,
Αλλ' ετι και φημη ζη, κλυτα πολλα τυχων.
Κειται εν αλλοδαποις φιλης απο πατριδος αιης·
Ζωει εν ευγενεων σθηθεσιν Ανγλιακων.
Γραπτης, Οξονιη και ϛην τεκνοισιν εριζεν
Ζων· αγαπην δ' αμφοιν και κλεος εικε θανων.
Οξυγεαφος σιγηστε, πολυσκαρθμος και Εριςης,
Σιγωσιν πολλοι τ' ανιερι ζομενων.
Ου περι νυν ιερων ιερευς ιερει πολεμιζει,
Φιλοσοφος νεικει εκ ετι φιλοσοφω.
Αλλ' ημεις ζωϛες σοφιην αρετην τε σεβωμεν,
Εξ αρετης τιμη, και κλεος εϛι νεος.

NO. CCXII.—TRANSLATION.

IN the cold grave, among the ſilent dead,
Low Prieſtley lies; but ſtill he lives to fame;
In foreign climes low lies his reverend head,
But generous Britons ſhall record his name.

While

While living, rich in theologic lore,
With Granta's and with Oxford's sons he ſtrove;
Yet are there, who ſhall Prieſtley's loſs deplore,
And give—what well he earn'd—their praiſe and love.

For now the ſhrewd polemic ſleeps in death,
So prompt in thought, and dext'rous to contend;
And ſome, as mortal, have reſign'd their breath,
In judgment differing, but alike their end.

No more divine enleagu'd againſt divine,
Each warm for truth, maintains his favourite plan;
But, juſt to all, the wreath of praiſe we twine—
For worth is glory, and the mind is man.

But not that Prieſtley needs this humble wreath;
Science itſelf ſhall be his golden crown;*
The ſame his glory, now he ſleeps in death,
As did, while living give him fair renown.†

NO. CCXIII.—ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

This eminent man received his firſt education under a pariſh-clerk, at Aſſacton, in Nottinghamſhire. He entered of Jeſus College when he was but fourteen—ſtudents entering then much ſooner than now—and afterwards became fellow.—He devoted himſelf, till he was two-and-twenty, to the monkiſh, ſcholaſtic learning of thoſe times, in which he became a great adept. Afterwards he applied himſelf to other branches of learning, but principally to theology. Marrying a lady of Cambridge, he conſequently loſt his fellowſhip; but his wife dying ſoon, he was permitted to enjoy his fellowſhip again. He was afterwards made doctor in divinity, and a reader of theological lectures in his own college. His celebrity as a caſuiſt and a divine gave great weight to his opinions; and having, as Henry VIII. expreſſed it, "taken the ſaw by the right ear," that is, having eſpouſed that ſide of the queſtion which was favourable to the king's divorce, he was raiſed to be Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

If any proof were required that Cranmer was a Calviniſt, it would be ſufficient to refer to Biſhop Ponet's Catechiſm—to the ſanction of which Cranmer ſubſcribed his name—and to the Homilies, which were compoſed by him, aſſiſted by Ridley, Latimer, and others: more Calviniſtic performances than theſe were never written. He died a martyr, as every body knows, to the Proteſtant doctrines.

NO. CCXIV.—BISHOP RIDLEY.

Nicholas Ridley was Biſhop of London in 1547, tranſlated to London in 1550, and burnt at Oxford, at the ſame ſtake with Biſhop Latimer, in 1555.

Ridley was one of the moſt learned of the reformers, and undoubted teſtimonies remain of his having been a Calviniſt in Fox's Martyrology. He received the rudiments of his education in Northumberland, and was entered of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which ſociety he was firſt Fellow, and afterwards Maſter. In the garden belonging to that college he learned by heart almoſt all Paul's Epiſtles in Greek. Theſe memorable words are recorded of this pious man, by Fox, as written a little before his martyrdom:—"Farewell, Pembroke Hall, of late my own college, my cure, and my charge.—What caſe thou art now in, God knoweth: I know not well. Thou waſt ever named, ſince I knew thee, which is not thirty years ago, to be ſtudious, well-learned, and a great ſetter-forth of Chriſt's goſpel, and of God's true word. So I found thee, and, bleſſed be God, ſo I left thee, indeed. Woe is me, for thee, my dear College, if ever thou ſuffer thyſelf by any means to be brought from that trade. In thy orchard (the walls, butts, and trees, if they could ſpeak, would bear me witneſs) I learned without book almoſt all St. Paul's Epiſtles, yea, and, I ween, all the Canonical Epiſtles, ſave only the Apocalypſe; of which ſtudy, though in time a great part did depart from me, yet the ſweet ſcent thereof, I truſt, I ſhall carry to heaven with me.—The profit thereof, I think, I have felt in all my lifetime ever after."

NO. CCXV.—MARTIN BUCER, AND FAGIUS.

Martin Bucer was born in Germany in the year 1491, and there received his education. He was invited by Edward VI. to England, and appointed divinity profeſſor at Cambridge, as Peter Martyr was at Oxford. Fagius, invited by the ſame authority, accompanied Bucer to England, and ſettled alſo at Cambridge. He was a man of acknowledged talents and learning; and ample proofs of his being a Calviniſt may be ſeen in his Latin writings. Large extracts from theſe are made by Mr. Toplady, in his Hiſtoric Proof.

* Η Παιδεια ομοια εστι χρυσω στεφανω.
Science is like a golden crown.
DEMOPHILUS.

† Four lines are here in the tranſlation, to which nothing anſwers in the original.

The following curious passage relative to the burial of Bucer is extracted from King Edward VIth's Journal, subjoined to Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. 2. :

"Feb. 28.—The learned man Bucerus died at Cambridge, who was, ten days after, buried in St. Mary's Church, at Cambridge, all the whole university, with the whole town, bringing him to his grave, to the number of three thousand persons. Also there was an oration of Mr. Haddon, made very eloquently, at his death, and a sermon of Dr. Parker: after that, Master Redman made a third sermon; which three sermons made the people wonderfully to lament his death. Last of all, all the learned men of the university made their epitaphs in his praise, laying them on his grave."

Paul Fagius, of whom mention was just made, was appointed Hebrew professor at the time Bucer was chosen professor of divinity. He died in the university the November preceding the death of Bucer.

NO. CCXVI.—BUCER NOT A JEW.

We just notice, that the Buceriſm mentioned by Bayle, in his Dictionary, as distinguished from Calvinism, relates to some circumstances of discipline and moderation, in which Bucer might very easily exceed Calvin. *This* the Latin works alluded to amply shew—that however liberal he might be, predestination was the marrow of his divinity. The report also mentioned by Bayle, of his becoming a Jew, is discountenanced by the tenor of his writings, and his behaviour at death. He might be born of Jewish parents, but he seems to have died a Christian. For we can hardly think, that a man of Bucer's character would act with such duplicity for a professorship; or that he could so devoutly play the hypocrite in his last moments.

NO. CCXVII.—LINES WRITTEN BY THE REV. MR. L. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TO THE LATE MISS ALDERSON (NOW MRS. OPIE), ON READING IN MANUSCRIPT HER EPISTLE FROM CAROLINE TO HENRY.

How much with the tale has my mind been perplex'd!
In wonder one moment, in pity the next;
Admiring, if sorrows so tuneful could flow
From the aid of invention, a stranger to woe—
But—if from thy feelings—alas! I repine
To think that the bosom so tortur'd was thine.

NO. CCXVIII.

And here closes our Cantabrigiana, which we hope we may conclude nearly as Demophilus, the Platonist, closes, the first book of his Similitudes—

Μετρον αριστον, εφη τις των σοφων· ω πειθομενοι και ημεις ομοιως—Θεραπειας Αναπαυσωμεν.

Moderation is the best, said one of the wise men; in obeying which let us put an end to our services.

Should any more Cantabrigiana follow, they will be done by another hand.

E. R.

P.S. Agreeably to a hint formerly dropped, the writer made a few remarks on Mr. Tooke's Diversions of Purley, and Mr. Whiter's *Etymologicum Magnum*, in a former Cantabrigiana. But during a long absence from town, they were mislaid, he supposes, by the printer, and accordingly were supplied by another writer in a different part of this Magazine, some months ago.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberal notice you have repeatedly taken of my public labours, for the improvement of our *National Elocution*, and the removal of *Impediments of Speech*, (even while my undertaking was yet in its infancy, and my plan was imperfectly developed) has frequently occasioned me (since my project has been more matured) to look, with anxiety, for some opportunity of more precise communication on the subject. It is not, indeed, any part of my plan to publish in detached portions those discoveries (if such I may presume to call them) which can only be justly appreciated in their connection as a whole; yet some of the episodes, perhaps, there are, which might have awakened curiosity, and convinced the world—that there is something more in the science and faculty of oral expression than was likely to be discovered or imparted by the ordinary modes of enquiry and tuition:—as the connection, for example, between the sciences of Physiology and Music, and the physical cause of the satisfaction received by the human ear from such sounds, *exclusively*, as are reducible to the stated proportions of common and triple time*. This part of my Lectures

* Mr. Joshua Steele, in the only valuable work I have met with on the subject of English elocution ("Prosodia Rationalis, or a Treatise on the Measure and Melody of Speech") observes, (p. 26.) "that either a tune or a discourse will give some uneasiness, or at least not be quite satisfactory to nice ears, if its whole duration be not measured by an even

Lectures has accordingly, been long impreſſed upon my imagination in all the requiſite form of detached communication; and had the mind been a ſtereotype, that could ſtamp whole pages at a thought, long before this, you would have been troubled with my theory on that myſterious ſubject.

When my arrangements called me to this place (where I purpoſed to remain ſomewhat longer than I had done in ſeveral preceding neighbourhoods) I confidently promiſed myſelf ſo much leiſure as would enable me to trace my thoughts in the ordinary way, and forward them to you by the poſt: but, though my ſtay has been more than twice as long as was originally intended, my expectation of leiſure has been moſt flatteringly diſappointed: for what with my public Lectures and my attention to the private inſtruction of ſeveral groups of intereſting pupils, from the claſſical ſeminary of the Rev. P. Inchbald*, the college of Dr. Williams†, and ſome of the moſt reſpectable families in the neighbourhood, every hour, for a conſiderable ſpace of time, from eight in the morning till ten at night, has had its imperious deſtination; and even the eſſential operation of printing an ample outline of my Lectures has been, of neceſſity ſuſpended; becauſe time could not be found for the correction of the proofs.

The eligible connections to which theſe engagements have introduced me—the teſtimonials in behalf of the importance and application of my ſcience, with which I have been honoured by the principal magiſtrates, clergy, and men of the moſt acknowledged learning, talents and reſpectability, and by the parents and connections of thoſe young perſons, of both ſexes, who have been benefitted by my tuition; and, above all, the eclat of a public exhibition of highly reſpectable pupils in the Town-hall, whoſe acuteneſs and diligence in the comprehenſion and application of my principles produced the beſt demonſtrations of the efficacy of my ſyſtem, had once determined me on a different mode of announcing my ſubject; and my reſolution was partly taken for an immediate expedition to London. More deliberate reflection has, however, convinced me—that the ſeaſon is too far advanced;—that my arrangements are not ſufficiently made;—and, above all, that the nature of my undertaking is not yet ſufficiently underſtood in the metropolis to ſecure that unempaſſioned and unprejudiced attention which its importance to my family, and,

even number of complete cadences, commenſurable with, or diviſible by two or by three." (He admits, however, (p. 23.) that, at leaſt with reſpect to the rhythmus of ſpeech, "perhaps, the number five, as being compoſed of the prime numbers two and three ſhould be alſo excepted;"—and Mr. Sheild, I underſtand, has practically demonſtrated the ſame exception even with reſpect to the muſic of ſong. But theſe exceptions interfere not with ſo much of the propoſition as falls under our conſideration. All is referable to the primary cadences of common and triple time.) To the axiom thus advanced, Mr. Steele has added the following note.—"It were to be wiſhed that ſomething more than aſſertion, with an appeal to nature, and a conjecture could be offered as an illuſtration of this myſterious law. But may not ſpace of time be analagous to ſpace in geometry? which can only be equally and uniformly divided by quadrilateral or triangular polygons, their multuples, or ſubduples; that is by ſquares □, parallelograms ⌑, triangles △, or hexagons ✳; for with a ſeries of pentagons or heptagons, or any other polygons than thoſe firſt mentioned, no ſpace can be uniformly covered, without leaving void interſtices of heterogeneous forms; whereas any quadrilateral or triangular ſpace can be completely covered with homogeneous quadrilateral or triangular figures; that this conjecture is ingenious, muſt be admitted; but that it is completely ſatisfactory, I think, the moſt devoted mathematician will not venture to affirm. The fact is that not to geometrical proportions, but to phyſiological action we muſt look for the ſolution of the difficulty. The neceſſary actions of the primary organ of vocal impulſe, once comprehended,—the law of univerſal ſympathy between the executive and the perceptive organs, exhibited in all the phenomena of vital actions and vital perception, once conſidered,—and the neceſſary reference of all imitative art, (however modified and improved) to the primary principles of original nature once admitted—the myſtery may be eaſily explained.

* Rev. P. Inchbald; a learned and ingenious clergyman of the church of England; who to the preferments and honours of his profeſſion has preferred the laborious and uſeful employment of educating a ſelect number of young gentlemen; and who is ſo happy as to behold, among his pupils, talents and perſeverance that give high hope and promiſe to the riſing generation. I ſhould be inſenſible if I did not feel, and ungrateful if I did not acknowledge, a glow of honeſt pride at the highly flattering teſtimony in behalf of my Lectures, which appears this day in the Doncaſter Gazette, with the open ſanction of a name, which I venture to prognoſticate will be long to learning dear.

† Diſſenting College, at Rotherham.

I flatter

I flatter myself, to *mankind*, renders me solicitous to obtain.

These considerations induce me to postpone, till the end of the ensuing autumn, my proposed establishment in the neighbourhood of London, for the cure of Impediments of Speech, and my Lectures in the Metropolis on the Science and Practice of Elocution. In the mean time, I suspend a while my journey to Preston (where arrangements for my Lectures are already made; in the neighbourhood of which I shall probably reside during the summer months) to devise such means of preparatory announcement as may facilitate the accomplishment of the end proposed. Your liberally conducted and widely-circulated Miscellany is, of course, upon this occasion, the first vehicle that presents itself to my recollection; and I flatter myself that your readiness to promulgate every new discovery, and your zeal for the improvement of every practical science will dispose you to give insertion to this declaration of the season and objects of my purposed undertakings. That these may be more particularly understood, and the attention of scientific men directed to the subject, I subjoin a brief abstract of the extent and nature of my science, and the mode of illustration usually pursued. It was drawn up, for *private circulation*, at the request of a lady of superior endowments and extensive connection;—the intellectual mother of two of those pupils who lately did me so much honour and acquired so much credit to themselves;—but perhaps its brevity, which was the object principally aimed at, may render it as acceptable to the *public*, also, as any thing I could prepare upon the subject.

"The object of my course of Lectures on the science and practice of elocution is to explain and illustrate, in a popular way, the physiological and musical principles upon which all graceful and harmonious utterance must necessarily depend; and practically to elucidate the deportment and accomplishments with which the higher efforts of oratorical delivery should be accompanied.

"In the prosecution of this plan, I find it necessary to commence with an enquiry into the structure and offices of those two distinct classes of organs (the *Vocal* and the *Enunciative*) which are employed in the production and variation of tunable sounds, and in superadding to those sounds the discriminative characteristics of literal and verbal expression. In explaining the functions of the latter of these, I necessarily discuss the anatomy of the elementary sounds of English Speech, and the precise actions of the organs by which such elements are formed. The laws of physical necessity under which the organs act, come next into review: from the injudicious application of an overstrained volition to which I trace the gradations of harsh and ungraceful utterance, and, from irregular and inconsiderate efforts for their counteraction, all impediments of speech. This part of the subject leads me to an investigation of the intimate connection between physiological and harmonic science; the origin of our perceptions of musical proportion, from the primary actions and reactions of the organ of vocal impulse, and the application of these implicated sciences to facility of utterance, to the improvement of the grace and harmony of speech, and to the removal of *habitual* impediments. Facts, also, are introduced relative to the practical application of the principles in question, and to the structure and efficacy of artificial organs, in those cases of defective conformation, which alone should be regarded as cases of natural impediment.

"Such are the essential elements of my Science; though the assistance of philology is occasionally appealed to in the more critical parts of the investigation. From these original stems, a variety of interesting considerations necessarily branch forth;—such as the application of all the various contradistinctions of ordinary music to the phenomena of speech; the inflections of acute and grave on the respective syllables; the adjustment of the percussive accent; the adaptation of the degrees of loud and soft to appropriate words; of swell and fall to the respective portions of sentences; of the staccato and the slurring styles to different combinations of sentiment and language; the objects and elements of idiomatic pronunciation; the nature of vocal punctuation; the seat and time of emphases; and other particulars, of the extent, variety, and connections of which it will not perhaps be practicable to give a more compressed idea than is attempted in the titles of thirty successive Lectures, subjoined to the introductory discourse, recently printed for publication.*

"Nor do I confine my instructions to the mere language of tone and enunciation; attitude and demeanour have their share of my attention. Composition, also, (whether in verse or prose) is too intimately con-

* I enclose the account alluded to; if you think it proper to be subjoined.

nected

nected with any ſubject to be paſſed over in ſilence; and the graces of converſational accompliſhment, and the towering energies of ſoul, and range of intellectual attainment eſſential to genuine eloquence,—and all that relates to the formation of the oratorical character, come ultimately under conſideration.

"For the purpoſes of more complete illuſtration as well as of entertaining variety, the Lectures are uſually accompanied by ſelect recitations and readings, and ſpecimens of ſpontaneous oratory devoted to the vindication of the uſefulneſs and importance of this neglected branch of education."

Such, Sir, is the miniature outline of that extenſive plan which in the courſe of the enſuing winter I ſhall hope to have the opportunity of delineating in all its full proportions to the ſcientific and the curious of your great city—my loved and native home, from which I have been ſo many years a ſtranger; but for which my heart beats with all the fondneſs of original impreſſion. Of the eſtabliſhment and plan of education for the removal of impediments, you may probably be ſhortly troubled with ſome further explanations, by

Your's reſpectfully,

JOHN THELWALL.

Doncaſter, April 6, 1805.

The following is the Order of Succeſſion propoſed for the Didactic Diſcourſes of the entire Courſe. The Illuſtrative and Oratorical Portions of the Lectures being ſubject to perpetual Variation, muſt be referred to the temporary Advertiſements.

Lect. I.—Introductory Diſcourſe on the Nature and Objects of Elocutionary Science.

Phyſiological Series.

Lect. II.—Theory of the Origin and Propagation of Sounds, and of Vocal Sounds, in particular. Structure and Offices of the Vocal Organs.

Lect. III.—Structure and Offices of the Enunciative Organs; and Anatomy of the Elementary Sounds of Engliſh Speech.

Lect. IV.—The Laws of phyſical Neceſſity which regulate the Actions of the Elocutionary Organs; and the conſequent Alternation of light and heavy Syllables.

Lect. V.—Extent and Limits of Volition in regulating the actions and reactions of the primary Organ of Voice; and the phyſical Cauſe of the excluſive pleaſure received by the human Ear from Sounds reducible to the ſimple Proportions of common and triple Time.

Impediments of Speech.

Lect. VI.—On the Uſe and Abuſe of the Term *Nature*; and the illuſive Diſtinction between the Phyſical and Acquired Powers of Man; with Inſtances of extraordinary Developments and of calamitous Extinctions of the Organic Faculties—Children rendered Speechleſs by injudicious Management, &c.

Lect. VII.—Of Natural Impediments, and the Structure and Application of Artificial Organs.

Lect. VIII.—Cauſes and Cure of Habitual Impediments.

Education and Management of the Voice.

Lect. IX.—Cauſes of the Variety of Human Voices.—Of Tone or ſimple Melody—its Importance, and the Means of Cultivation and Improvement.

Lect. X.—Of Power or Force of Voice, and the eſſential Difference between Force and Loudneſs.

Lect. XI.—Of Compaſs and Variety, and the Management of the Pitch or Key; with Animadverſions on the Pitch-pipe of the Ancients.

Lect. XII.—Of Modulative Variety, and the Characteriſtic Intonations of Pathos, Sentiment, &c.

Verbal Delivery; or Education of the Enunciative Organs.

Lect. XIII.—Diſtinctneſs, and its oppoſite Defects.

Lect. XIV.—Articulation, and its oppoſite Defects; with Strictures on the Definitions of Johnſon, Sheridan, &c.

Lect. XV.—Finiſhing Graces of Enunciation — Implication, Continuous Harmony, &c.

Harmonics; or the Muſical Laws of Elocution.—Melody of Speech.

Lect. XVI.—Application of the phyſical Principle of Pulſation and Remiſſion, and the conſequent Alternations of heavy and light Syllables, as the baſis of Elocutionary Harmony.

Lect. XVII.—Of Accents; and the Miſtakes and Incongruities of modern Grammarians in the Application of this Term; with Demonſtrations of the Exiſtence of muſical Inflections in the Pronunciation of Engliſh Syllables.

Lect. XVIII.—Of Swell and Fall of the Voice—Varities of Strong and Soft, &c. Recapitulation of the Conſtituents of Elocutionary Melody.

Meaſure of Speech.

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Lect. XXVIII.—Intellectual Requisites, and Preparatory Studies and Attainments.

Lect. XXIX.—Exterior Accomplishments and Accompaniments of Elocutionary Delivery—Action, Attitude, &c.

Lect. XXX.—Of the bolder and more impressive Excellences of Oratorical Delivery—Decorous Dignity, Discriminative Expression, Energy or Force, Emotion and Enthusiasm, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* NOTES *to* HEYNE'S VIRGIL. (*Continued from p. 226 of the last Number.*)

THE ÆNEID.

Accipiunt inimicum imbrem. I. 123.

IMBREM is not here, by mere poetical licence, put for the sea-water, but has a reference to the manner in which the water entered through the leaks of the vessels in a *shower*.

Graviter commotus——placidum caput. I. 126, 127.

If the poet is here to be defended from an inconsistency, I conceive it must be, by supposing him to have considered *Neptune* as *the sea* in the first clause, and therefore moved or agitated by the natural effects of the storm; but in the second, as the *god of the sea*, preserving a constant calm dignity of demeanour. It may be thus joined—*graviter commotus—sensit emissam hiemem*, &c.—violently agitated, he was sensible of the storm let loose, &c.

.....nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare videntur. I. 395.

After a long discussion, Heyne explains Virgil's meaning to be, that the swans had either actually got to land, or were flying downwards to it, thus making the word *captas* a mere poetical ornament, or rather an unmeaning expletive. But surely the words plainly imply two degrees or stages of action, of which the *first* is incomplete, and the *second* finished; and the thing *doing* cannot be more strongly distinguished from the thing *done*, than by the infinitive *capere* compared with the participle and adverb *jam captas*.—I imagine the sense to be very exactly what we should express in English by, "the birds are either *making* the land (i. e. steering directly towards it from sea), or are looking down upon the land which they have *made*" (arrived at).

Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro. II. 396.

Heyne explains *haud numine nostro*, by "the deities not being propitious to us;" but this sense has nothing to do with the circumstance of the *change of arms*, with which the passage is connected. If, therefore, the right word be not *nomine* (which, though it gives a good sense, would be prosaic), the meaning of *numine* I think must be much the same as if it were *auspice*;—"not under *our own* favour or protection, but that derived from our *Grecian* semblance."

.....dare classibus austros. III. 61.

I perfectly agree with Heyne, that this is no example of that nonsensical figure called by the grammarians *hypallage*, viz. that it is put for *dare classes austris*; since it is no more a deviation from plain language to express the simple idea of *setting sail*, by "giving the winds to the fleet," than by "giving the fleet to the winds," though

though the last is a more common expression. But this leads me to suppose, that, in most other instances of the imagined *hypallage*, taken from good authors, the case may be explained in a similar manner, without having recourse to a licentious abuse of words dignified by the title of a *figure*. Thus, in an instance usually quoted from Ovid's Metamorph. :

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora,

it seems just as allowable for the poet to say "forms changed into new bodies," as "bodies changed into new forms," since the words *forms* and *bodies* are continually put for each other in poetical language.

See further, Æn. III. l. 356 and 362.

.....crebris legimus freta concita terris.
III. 127.

Nothing, I think, but the usual preference critics give to the least obvious reading, could have induced them to prefer *concita* (though supported by most of the MSS.) to *consita*, which last is so happily expressive of the numerous little islands, Sporades, *sown*, or *planted*, as it were, on the face of that sea.

.....Per ego has lacrimas, dextramque tuam te
(Quando aliud mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsa reliqui,
IV. 314.

Aliud nihil, "nothing else (says Heyne) that you can further expect from me."—Rather—"nothing else that I can call my own."

.....per inceptos hymenæos. Ib. 316.

This, according to the critic, means no more than "our late nuptials." I should rather conceive it referred to the incomplete state of the connexion, no proper marriage having been solemnized.

Testor utrumque caput. IV. 357.

If *caput* can be properly said of a God, I should certainly refer this adjuration to Jupiter and Mercury (mentioned in the preceding line), rather than, with the critics, to Eneas and Dido, or Eneas and Ascanius. The use of *testor* is in favour of this interpretation: thus, in Sinon's speech, II. 134:

Vos æterni ignes, & non violabile vestrum
Testor numen, ait.

Mens immota manet, lacrimæ volvuntur inanes.
IV. 449.

I conceive the *tears* to be Eneas's, not Dido's or Anna's. This makes a better opposition to the *mens immota*; and has a correspondence with the *falling leaves* of the tree in the simile that precedes.

Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos
Hesperidum templi custos. IV. 483.

As the country of the Massylæ is very remote from the supposed gardens of the Hesperides, Virgil may be thought to have fallen here into a geographical error. But Heyne rather imagines that the epithet *Massylæ* has no peculiar signification in this place, but is only given according to Virgil's frequent practice of using a particular instead of a general name, and therefore means no more than *African*. But this poetical licence is surely a very absurd and pernicious one, since it must greatly injure the *truth* of the description, and confound the ideas of the reader. The purpose is evidently to display learning and avoid common terms; but when this is done by employing words either without meaning at all, or with meanings contrary to the obvious and proper ones, much too high a price seems to be paid for such an effect.

.....meritumque malis advertite numen.
IV. 611.

Malis, I think, means not "the wicked Trojans," as Heyne supposes, but "my misfortunes." This seems better to agree with the verb *advertite*, "attend to," and likewise to the use of the plural number. In the immediately following lines she speaks of Eneas as the *single* object of her resentment.

.....stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis. IV. 622.

Surely this is more than merely an uncommon way of saying *exercete odia in posteros*. The verb *exerceo* is here used for the action of one person upon another, as *harass*, or *work*, in its vulgar application. "Pursue or harass with your hatred all the future progeny." Thus Virgil has *exercet tellurem*, and *flumina exercita cursu*.

.....os impressa toro. IV. 659.

I do not see what this can mean but "imprinting a kiss on the bed;" yet I own this is not an action suitable to the words that follow, *Moriemur inultæ*, &c.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF IMMANUEL KANT.

IMMANUEL Kant, the ſubject of the preſent memoir, known, and ſo highly eſteemed, on the continent for his metaphyſical acuteneſs, was born the 22d of April, 1724, at Konigſberg, in Pruſſia, near the Saddle-ſtreet, in the ſuburbs. His parents held a reſpectable though not high rank in life, his father being a ſadler, of the name of John George Kant. The latter, though born at Memel, originally deſcended from a Scotch family, who ſpelt their names with a C, which our philoſopher in early life converted into a K, as more conformable to German orthography. His mother, whoſe maiden name was Regina Dorothea Reuter, was born in Nürnberg. Kant's parents were married in the year 1715; from which marriage ſprung ſix children—four daughters and two ſons. The firſt-born, a daughter, died in her childhood; the ſecond, our Kant, was born in the ninth year of their marriage; his brother, who died ſome years ago, a miniſter, in Courland, and left a large family behind, was the youngeſt; his ſiſters who married perſons of their own condition, are ſtill living in Konigsberg. His mother died in 1737, when Kant was thirteen years old, and his father in 1746.

Of the firſt years in Kant's life little is known to elucidate the formation of his character. To his father he was indebted for the ſtricteſt integrity and the greateſt induſtry; but he had neither time nor abilities to be his inſtructor. From his mother, a woman of great ſenſe and uncommon piety, he imbibed warm ſentiments of devotion, which left to the lateſt periods of his life the ſtrongeſt and moſt reverential impreſſions of her memory on his mind. This doubtleſs had no ſmall ſhare in awakening thoſe powers of reflection which other concurring circumſtances afterwards ripened to maturity.

Kant received his firſt inſtruction in reading and writing at the charity ſchool in his pariſh, which was then moſt ſuitable to the circumſtances of his parents. It is however moſt probable that the early indications he gave of talent and inclination to learn induced his maternal uncle, a wealthy ſhoemaker, named Richter, to defray the expence of his farther education and ſtudies.

From this ſchool he proceeded to the college Fridericianum, where the well-known Puritan, Schiffert, was the head-teacher; after which, in the year 1740, to the univerſity. Here his firſt teacher was Martin Knutzen, who was then in high repute for his talents as a writer and inſtructor. He was ſtrongly attached to this teacher, who devoted himſelf with no leſs zeal to the inſtruction of his pupil, and contributed very greatly to the unfolding his talents. He alſo attended the lectures of Mr. Teſke, on Philoſophy and the Mathematics, and thoſe of Dr. Schulz, another famous Puritan, on Theology. If he had any favourite ſtudy at the univerſity it was that of the mathematics, and the branches of natural philoſophy immediately connected with them, but he directed his object towards acquiring univerſal information.

On the completion of his ſtudies he accepted a ſituation as tutor, in a clergyman's family, ſome diſtance from Konigſberg, and afterwards a ſimilar one in the houſe of a Mr. Von Hulſon, in Armſdorf, which he in a ſhort time exchanged for that of Count Kaiſerlingk's. He fulfilled his duty as a tutor, according to his own confeſſion ſince, by no means to his ſatisfaction. He was too much occupied with acquiring and digeſting knowledge in his own mind, to be able to communicate the rudiments of it to others. "I always valued (he uſed to ſay) the act of inſtructing young people, but I never could level myſelf to their infant capacities."

After being nine years tutor he return to Konigſberg, and maintained himſelf by private inſtruction, that he might be ready to embrace the firſt opportunity that offered of being introduced into the univerſity.

In 1746, when only twenty-two years of age, he began his literary career with a ſmall work, entitled "Thoughts on the Eſtimation of the Animal Powers, with Strictures on the Proofs advanced by Leibnitz and other Mathematicians on this Point, to which are annexed Various Reflections on the Powers of Bodies in General." He ſets out with maintaining and juſtifying his right of opinion as an independent thinking being, and follows up this principle with differing from Leibnitz, Wolf, Hermann, Bulfinger, &c. on this particular.

In 1754 appeared, "An Examination of the Prize Queſtion of the Berlin Society—whether the Earth in turning round its Axis, by which the ſucceſſion of Day and Night was produced, had undergone any

any Change since its Origin? what could be the Causes of it; and how we could be assured it?" The judicious treatment of these two subjects acquired him the reputation of a natural philosopher, and paved the way to his long desired promotion to a degree in the university. In 1755, and at the age of thirty, he was chosen Master of Arts, and thus entered upon the task of lecturing, which he performed to his own infinite delight, and the enthusiastic approbation of a crowded audience. He continued, during the fifteen years he held this office, to publish every year something on the abstruse branches of science, which served to establish the fame already acquired. These works were as follow:—

In the same year, of 1755, "An Examination of the Question—Whether the Earth decayed?" "A Universal Natural History and Theory of the Heavens; or, an Essay on the Constitution and Mechanical Structure of the whole Globe, according to the Newtonian System." It was the singular fate of this work, which was dedicated to his Prussian Majesty, never to come before the public or his Majesty; the publisher failing at the period of its publication, and all his MS. and effects being put under seal. In consequence of which, six years after, the famous Lambert unintentionally plucked the laurels of invention from the brow of our philosopher, by advancing the very same principles, and having the credit of originality. The justness of Kant's theory was, thirty years afterwards, evinced by the practical investigation of Herschel.

In 1756, "Principiorum Primorum Cognitionis Metaphysicæ nova Dilucidatio,"—History and Philosophical Description of the Earthquake in the Year 1755; and in another work, farther considerations on this subject. "Monadologia Physica, Metaphysica cum Geometricæ junctæ usus in Philosophiæ Naturali Specimen Primum," an academical writing. "Remarks for the Elucidation of the Theory of the Winds." In 1757, "Sketch and Annunciation of Lectures on Physical Geography." In 1758, "New Principles of Motion and Rest, and the Results connected with them in the Fundamentals of Natural Philosophy; to which an Annunciation of Lectures on those Subjects is affixed:" a small work, which, at the time excited great notice, and was afterwards inserted more at large in his later writings. In 1759, "Considerations on Optimism, with which likewise, Lectures were announced." In 1760, "Thoughts on the Early Death of Mr. John Fred. Von Funk, in a Letter to his Mother." 1763, "A Trial to introduce the Idea of Negative Sizes in Philosophy;" "The only possible Grounds for a Demonstration of a Deity." Kant wished in this latter work to shew, that without presupposing the independent existence of ourselves, or that of other spirits, something is possible; and on that proof alone rest the grounds by which to demonstrate the existence of a deity. It contributed as much as any work to establish his literary character. In 1764, "Reflections on an Adventurer, named Jan Pawlis Rowiez Idomozyriskich Komonaraki." This was an actual fanatic, who was then deluding the country-people by false pretences to a prophetic spirit. Kant was a decided but rational enemy to all fanaticism. In another pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on Disorders of the Head," he examined this subject philosophically. Soon after which, in the same year, appeared his, "Observations on the Sublime and Beautiful," which, for the acuteness and propriety of his remarks, acquired him the title of the German Bruyere—Also, "A Treatise on Evidence in Metaphysical Sciences," which obtained the *accessit* of the Royal Academy in Berlin. In this Treatise he points out the principles of certainty which the mathematical and philosophical sciences have in common with each other, and those which are peculiar to them. He strikes out a new path for himself in metaphysical intricacies, and often criticises the usual philosophical methods of argumentation. His ideas are here often in common with Mendelsohn, but he no less frequently elucidates with great originality. In 1765, he published, under the simple title of "Intelligence respecting the Arrangement of Lectures for the Winter Half-year," a beautiful and striking system of lecturing on metaphysics, logic and ethics; and, in 1766, he attacks Schwedenberg, who pretended to a converse with spirits, in his "Dreams of a Ghostseer, illustrated by the Dreams of Metaphysics." He here defines what he understands by metaphysics, as a science resulting from the exercise of human reason, totally unconnected with any thing immaterial. In this same year he obtained the second place of inspector to the royal library in the palace. He undertook also the management of the beautiful collection of natural curiosities, and cabinet of arts, belonging to Mr. Saturgus, minister of the commercial department, which afforded him an opportunity of studying mineralogy. He however

gave

gave up both these situations some years after.

Kant's reputation and literary productions did not long remain unknown to the Prussian monarch. The latter was not unmindful of the genius who was labouring with indefatigable industry and zeal for the benefit of mankind in general, and the instruction of his scholars in particular. As during the fifteen years Kant passed without promotion only two vacancies had taken place, which had been occupied by prior claimants, his Prussian Majesty had made him repeated offers of a professorship in the universities in Jena, Erlangen, Mitau, and Halle, and invested him with the character of privy counsellor. But he declined all these proffered honours, from an attachment to his native place. He wished to labour and be useful on the spot where he had received his physical and mental existence.

He might indeed have received the professorship for poetry in his own university much sooner, but not thinking himself adequate to the task, he would not accept of it, and waited patiently till the year 1770, when the situation of professor for the metaphysical department became vacant, and was immediately bestowed on him. On the 31st of March in this year he entered upon his new and long-wished-for office, by an inaugurative disputation, which he afterwards published, under the title of "De Mundi Sensibilis atque Intelligibilis Forma et Principiis;" in which he maintained his favourite principle of purifying metaphysics from the usual confounding the sensual with the spiritual, by prescribing the limits to each. Thus, for example, when speaking of time and space, he traces their origin not from the sense but the soul. He maintains, "they are not any thing objective and real; neither substances, accidents and relations, but a necessary qualification flowing out of the nature of our souls."

His situation now required his whole attention to metaphysical subjects. It is not, therefore, surprising to find his succeeding publications all of this nature. He pursued this study with the most unremitting ardour, and entered into all the depths of metaphysical subtlety, in order to unfold the rational powers of man, and deduce from thence his moral duties.

In 1775 appeared his "Tract on the various Sorts of Human Beings," by way of announcing his lectures on the subject. In 1780, he became a member of the Academical Senate. In 1781, besides his "Correspondence with Lambert," he published his "Criticism on pure Reason," in which he maintains that the doctrine of materialism was limited by external objects, and that any conception by declaring that all perception of things in themselves and independant of a sensual representation was utterly impossible. This publication which subjected him to much misinterpretation, occasioned a second part in 1783, entitled "Prolegomena, for future Metaphysics, which are to be considered as a Science;" in this he illustrated his former doctrine, and entirely abstracted from the definition of metaphysics any thing supernatural.

In 1784, he wrote the following smaller tracts, entitled "Considerations on the Origin of Powers and the Methods of judging them." "Ideas on a Universal History, as a Citizen of the World." "Answer to the Question, what is Illumination?" "On Volcanos in the Moon." "A Definition of the Idea of a Race of Men." "On the Injustice of pirating Books." "Elements of the Metaphysics and Morals:" All which went off so rapidly that a second edition was printed in the following year. In 1786, the three following "Supposed Commencement of the Human Race." "What he understood by representing to oneself the Nature and Qualities of Things." "Metaphysical Elements of Natural Philosophy:" In which latter work he entered at large into the exercise of reasoning powers with regard to material objects.

In the same year he was appointed rector of the University. It happened during his first rectorate, that the task of addressing, in the name of the University, Frederic II, who here accepted the homage of his subjects, fell to his lot. The king returned him a compliment which did the philosopher and the monarch equal honour. Not long after this, without any solicitation on his own part, he received a considerable addition to his salary from the foundation of the Upper College. In 1787 he roused the public curiosity by his "Criticism on practical Reason," in which he enlarged on the moral, as he had done before on the metaphysical, principles of reason. In the summer of 1788, he was chosen rector of the University a second time, and after a short space, senior of the philosophical faculty.

Though now far advanced in life, Kant presented the public with several useful publications, as in 1793, "Religion within the Bounds of plain Reason;" wherein he endeavours to shew the consistency between reason and revelation. "On the Common Proverb; what may be good in Theory is bad in Practice." In 1794, "Something respecting the Influence of the

the Moon on the Weather. In 1795," "The End of all Things." "An Eternal Peace." "A Philoſophical Sketch, elucidating his free Sentiments on Politics." In 1796, "To Sömmering on the Organ of the Soul." "On the New-fangled high Tone in Philoſophy." "Metaphyſical Elements of the Civil Law." In 1797, "Upon the Juſtification of Lying from good Motives." "Metaphyſical Elements of the Moral Law." "Declaration upon Mr. Schlettwine's Challenge in a Letter from Greifswalde." "On the Power of the Mind in ſubduing the Senſations of Pain." In 1798 "On Book-making, in two Letters to Mr. Frederick Nicolai." "Queſtion renewed, Whether the Human Race is in a continued State of Improvement?" "Explanatory Obſervations on the Civil Law for the Profeſſors of the firſt Edition." "The Diſpute of the Faculties." "A Pragmatical View of Anthropology." In this latter work he takes an almoſt formal leave of the public as an author, conſigning his papers over to the reviſion of others. After which he gave up all his official ſituations, and in conſequence of his infirmities retired into perfect ſolitude. He had now been a writer ſixty years and had written upwards of ſixty different works, including thoſe which were afterwards collected from his papers. Theſe were in, 1801, "Logic; or, a Guide to Lecturing."—1802, "Phyſical Geography."—1803, "On giving Inſtruction."—1804, "Upon the Prize-Queſtion of the Royal Academy at Berlin: What is the actual Progreſs made in Metaphyſical Sciences ſince Leibnitz and Wolf?"

Kant had enjoyed for ſeventy years an almoſt uninterruptedly good ſtate of health; except an occaſional inconvenience in later years from a diſorder in the evacuations of nature, he experienced little or no bodily pain. But, in the laſt ten years his corporeal and mental decay was ſtrikingly and painfully viſible to his friends. Loſs of appetite, of ſight, of voice, of teeth, of ſtrength, and memory, proclaimed the approaching diſſolution of this beautiful fabric of intellect. His palate which had been before very nice, grew ſo faint that he could reliſh nothing, nor diſtinguiſh things as oppoſite as ſweet and bitter. With the want of taſte and teeth was alſo connected an entire relaxation of the organs of ſaliva, ſo that a year before his death he could not retain his ſpittle when he opened his mouth.

His breath continued free and unobſtructed to the laſt, but his voice fell off and his language became ſometimes unintelligible. His hearing never failed him; but he loſt the ſight of one eye entirely, and had not the proper uſe of the other. The reſt which he had always enjoyed at regular hours uninterruptedly was ſucceeded by an inclination to ſleeping in the day and reſtleſſneſs at night. His ſpare form diminiſhed daily, until little elſe remained than ſkin and bone; and his thigh came within the graſp of one's hand. His bodily ſtrength decreated with no leſs rapidity; and ſo early as May, 1800, he was confined to his room in conſequence of a fall he had received; and in the laſt winter he was unable to leave his bedchamber.

But in nothing, perhaps, did the decay of nature diſcover itſelf ſo clearly as in his perfect deprivation of the faculty of remembering. One intimate friend and ſcholar of his, who had for many years enjoyed the pleaſure of his ſociety, was compelled a few months before his departure to experience the melancholy caſe of being forgotten. He entered his room with the uſual freedom of a friend; and, going up to him, embraced him with a ſort of filial reverence. What then muſt have been his feelings upon hearing Kant declare, he had not the pleaſure of knowing him? Kant treated him with his uſual urbanity, and deſired him to be ſeated. The other did ſo, and uſed every means in his power to bring the idea of him afreſh in his mind. But all in vain! The enlightening ſun of his genius was ſet: the vapour which overſpread the horizon of his ſoul darkened every object paſt and preſent. He left him to be acknowledged by him no more.

To all theſe warnings of his mortal end was added a fit of the apoplexy. This was followed by increaſing reſtleſſneſs and debility. For ſome days he lay in an unconſcious ſtate, half dreaming and half waking, without taſting any thing but a ſpoonful of liquor. His breathing became irregular, and his pulſe in one hand ſtopped every fourth or fifth throb, then ceaſed entirely; when Kant towards twelve at noon, on the 12th of February, 1804, breathed his laſt as tranquilly as poſſible, without any ſymptom whatever of a violent ſeparation.

There is, perhaps, hardly any character we can view with more pleaſure than Kant's. Both in public and private his conduct was ſuch as called for univerſal love and admiration. If the merit of an author can be eſtimated by the degree of applauſe which his works obtain, Kant muſt ſtand in the very higheſt rank of great

great writers. Not to mention the unsought-for testimonies of honour he received from the great, which may often be an effort for obtaining meretricious applause, he experienced from the learned throughout Germany, and in other countries, marks of esteem that bordered on veneration.

His principles were made the subject of universal investigation, and gained many adherents. In the universities of Jena, Halle, Göttingen, Erlangen, &c. lectures were delivered on his system: many books also were written by his advocates to illustrate and defend his doctrines. Professors were sent at the request and expence of different Princes to learn more minutely, by a personal conference with him, what had not been elucidated with sufficient clearness in his books. His lectures were constantly attended by crowded audiences of young admirers, and not unfrequently by persons far advanced both in years and knowledge. Even in the Catholic universities his principles found admittance. Professor Reuss in Wurzburg, Dorch and Blau in Mentz, with some others, made the Kantean philosophy the ground-work of their lectures. There were, besides, individuals among the Jews, who studied and embraced his tenets. He was, however, not without his opponents; among the most rational of whom might be reckoned, Herder, Eberhard, and other estimable writers. It may be fairly supposed that the number of irrational, illiberal, timid, and bigotted, who opposed him from envy, ignorance, and narrow-mindedness, was still greater.

The character of his writings and his sentiments in general were very similar to those of Dr. Priestley. Truth was the object of his search; and liberality of sentiment was the result. He wished to establish all human knowledge on the firm basis of reason, and rejected therefore all principles as visionary which did not admit of a fundamental explication. He conceived, however, of religion as an inherent quality of our souls, which panted after some higher object than this transitory existence. It demanded no proof from without, it flowed of itself from within ourselves. From this view of the subject he was accused by some of mysticism, while others thought they saw in his doctrine that which was inimical to divine truths. Thus much, however, is certain from the testimony of his best friends and the whole tenor of his works, that he was a firm believer in the Deity, a future state, and christianity. If he did not attend to the practical part of religion, this originated in his own private views of those matters rather than in any disregard of sacred ordinances. He thought, by a life of good deeds, to do more honour to the Almighty than by the simple compliance with human institutions.

His political creed subjected him to still more censure than his metaphysical sentiments; although, perhaps, with as little justice. He was a citizen of the world, but at the same time a friend to peace and good order. He acknowledged the equal rights of all men as originally born free, but he deprecated every violent effort which was made to acquire that freedom; and in his own private conduct he always testified due respect and submission to established authorities.

Kant's intellectual qualifications were by no means of an ordinary stamp. He possessed an extraordinary faculty of retaining words and representing absent things to himself. He often cited long passages from ancient and modern writers, particularly his favourite poets, Horace and Virgil, Hagedorn and Bürger. He could describe objects that he had read of in books even better than many who had seen them: thus, for example, he once gave a description, in the presence of a Londoner, of Westminster-bridge, according to its form and structure, length, breadth, height, and dimensions of all its parts, so that the Englishman enquired how many years he had been in London, and whether he had dedicated himself to architecture; upon which he was assured, that Kant had neither passed the boundaries of Prussia nor had been an architect. A similar question was put to him by Brydone, to whom he unfolded in conversation all the relative situations of Italy.—By the aid of his quick observation and clear conception, he was enabled to converse with admirable accuracy on chemical experiments, although he had never once witnessed any process in chemistry, and did not begin the theoretical study till after the sixtieth year of his age. Dr. Hagen, the great chemist, could not forbear expressing his perfect astonishment, while conversing with Kant at dinner on the subject, to find any one able, by simple reading, to make himself such a perfect master of a science so difficult. This happy talent, combined with general reading, rendered him an universal scholar, so that at length there was no science in which he was not a proficient. The consequence of having such a happy memory was, that he set no value on an extensive library. The contents of books were his only

only object of deſire, and he acquired them by once or twice reading. The books themſelves were then rather burdenſome to him than otherwiſe. He accordingly made a contract with the bookſeller Nicolovius, in his town, to ſend all new books in ſheets, which he read through in that form, and generally returned afterwards.

But the moſt prominent feature in Kant's intellectual character, was the accuracy with which he analyſed the moſt complex ideas. Nothing eſcaped the ſcrutiny of his intellectual eye. Whatever is perceivable to others in the moral and phyſical world, became manifeſt to him. He diſcovered, therefore, ſo eaſily, the incongruities of other men's ſentiments, and traced, with unſpeakable preciſion, their errors to the true ſource.—He had likewiſe an aſtoniſhing faculty of unfolding the moſt abſtruſe principles, and digeſting ſingle and individual ſentiments into a ſyſtematic order. Herein conſiſted the originality of his mind. All his philoſophical conceptions flowed from the inexhauſtible ſource of his own reaſon. The facility with which he deduced every thing from his own reflections, gave him at length ſuch an habitual familiarity with himſelf, that he could not properly enter into the ſentiments of others. He found all in his own mind which anſwered his purpoſe, and had therefore no occaſion for foreign reſources. No taſk was ſo hard for him as to leave the current of his own thought in order to follow the chain of another's reaſoning; and when compelled to inveſtigate the arguments of his adverſaries, he frequently begged of his friends to compare the ſentiments of the former with his, and communicate the reſults to him, or even to undertake the defence of his doctrines inſtead of himſelf.

With all this depth of reflection, Kant was, notwithſtanding, a wit. He had frequent and ſudden ſtrokes of ready wit at hand to give a grace and intereſt to his converſation, writings, and lectures. He was a general admirer of all that poliſhes and beautifies the graver topics; and in his lectures he ſtudied to acquire an agreeable delivery with an eaſy flow of words. His manner of addreſs, however, was peculiarly well adapted to the nature of his diſcourſe. On morality he could move his audience to tears. He knew how to give the dry ſubjects of logic and pneumatics an eaſy turn that rendered them even amuſing; but on metaphyſics he was abſtruſe, and, for beginners, not perfectly intelligible. He was ſometimes carried, by a too great minuteneſs, away from the main ſubject, to which he was then forced abruptly to return. He was alſo liable to be confuſed by the ſmalleſt trifles. One day, in particular, he diſcovered a remarkable embarraſſment, and confeſſed, afterwards, that one of the audience who had a coat with a button wanting, had been the cauſe of his diſcompoſure, from the involuntary attraction of his eyes and mind to the defective quarter.

If Kant was admirable for his talents, how infinitely more does he command our admiration and love for his moral qualities. The inclinations of his heart naturally impelled him to acts of benevolence, philanthropy, and kindneſs; but theſe inclinations were conſolidated by ſteady principles to the ſame tendency. His firmneſs was of the moſt exalted nature.—It was not the impulſe of the moment acquiring courage by the want of reflection. His was the uniform adherence to one unchangeable principle of right and wrong. He knew of no time and circumſtance that could juſtify a deviation from what he had preſcribed to himſelf as the line of propriety. The removal of pain or the increaſe of pleaſure formed no part of his conſiderations in the ſcale of duty.

The principle of his heart and underſtanding was, that charity was his bounden duty. Accordingly he practiſed this duty to the utmoſt of his power, and ſometimes even exceeded his narrow income in the beginning. The poor in his town were benefitted by the moſt liberal yearly donations, which he made in various forms. His own family, particularly one ſiſter, who, with her children, was in frequent diſtreſs, experienced the kindneſs and generoſity of a brother in the moſt ſeaſonable moment. To his domeſtics, alſo, he made allowances for their lives, when obliged by infirmities or other cauſes to leave his ſervice. He did not confine his benefactions to the circle of his acquaintance. His purſe was ever open to the relief of all deſerving perſons. What ſervices his ſcholars and literary friends received from him, will never be known to its full extent; but it is certain that he never refuſed his aſſiſtance either with money, counſel, or intereſt, to any who aſked it of him; and for thoſe whom he knew perſonally, he was aſſiduous in obliging.

He was a decided enemy to falſehood of every kind. He never liked to hear an untruth even in jeſt; and in his own language he was ſcrupulous to avoid any thing that could convey a falſe idea of himſelf. Nothing could draw him into a tem-

porary

porary renunciation or qualification of his ſentiments; but wherever a free declaration of his opinions was not found agreeable, he was careful never to appear. He wiſhed in all his actions to ſhew himſelf to the world ſimply as he was, unvarniſhed by any falſe art whatever; and he even condemned the attempt to conceal one's merit under a forbiddi g appearance. He had a high ſenſe of his own dignity as an individual in the ſcale of exiſtence.—This made him ſenſible of every thing that appeared like a ſlight in others, which he treated with a becoming reſerve and diſtance. He had no leſs a reſpect for every man as an independent and thinking being, and evinced theſe ſentiments by a reſpectful deportment towards all. For merit under every form, and in every perſon, whether of his own or contrary ſentiments, he teſtified the moſt unequivocal eſteem.

Every reader of Kant's writings, who was not acquainted with him, would have been agreeably ſurpriſed in finding the contraſt between the deep and abſtruſe thinker and the ſociable and lively companion. His mind was naturally chearful, and bent to conviviality. He viewed the world through the medium of his own happy temper, and found every thing around agreeable and alluring. The ſociability of his nature, equanimity of his diſpoſition, modeſty of deportment, and refinement of character, fitted ſociety for him and him for ſociety. He united in the happieſt degree two qualities ſo rarely combined in one perſon, the greateſt acuteneſs of reaſoning with the poliſh of the gentleman. He poſſeſſed the happy talent of making every thing intereſting upon which he ſpoke, and of being able to ſpeak upon every ſubject. He had a happy flow of words, and uttered them with ſo much delicacy and vivacity, that all were pleaſed to hear his converſation on every ſubject however unimportant. He was the life of every company where he was; mirth and diſcourſe never flagged in his preſence. He ſtarted ſubjects when neceſſary, and left others to purſue them; but he never monopolized the converſation to himſelf. He followed the current of general will, and contributed to the amuſement of ſociety in the way that it preſcribed; and if by ſilence he could afford an opportunity for others to offer their ſentiments, he always preferred this to any active endeavours on his own part.—Much as he liked to converſe on matters of philoſophy, he carefully avoided theſe topics in mixed companies. Here he loſt the philoſopher in the man of the world, and ſpoke with freedom on dreſs, politics, public occurrences, or houſekeeping, as the males or females of the ſociety turned the diſcourſe.

We muſt not forget to view Kant in another relation, which does honour to his heart: this was, his warm and ſteady attachment as a friend. Profeſſor Rhunken was the boſom friend of his youth. This friendſhip was the offspring of congenial ſentiment, and laſted till the death of the former. Theodor Gottlob von Hippel, ſecretary at war to his Pruſſian Majeſty in Konigſberg, a man well known for his literary performances, lived many years in the cloſeſt intercourſe with Kant; as alſo the Generals Brunet, von Mayer, von Loſſon. With Lambert, Sulzer, and Garve, he held a very intereſting literary correſpondence. His neareſt and deareſt friend, however, was one Green, an Engliſh merchant, reſiding at Konigſberg. Their friendſhip was occaſioned by the following ſingular occurrence. Kant was expatiating once in a coffee-houſe, during the American war, with ſome warmth, in favour of the Americans, and againſt the Engliſh, when a man ſuddenly ſtarted up, and declared himſelf offended by the reflections thrown on his country, and demanded honourable ſatisfaction. Kant, undiſturbed by this ſtrange mode of attack, continued to give a cool but ſtriking illuſtration of his own ſentiments in particular reference to the caſe of the Engliſhman. His impreſſive manner of reaſoning, combined with his good-nature, had ſuch an effect on Mr. Green (for that was the name of the gentleman), that he acknowledged the impropriety of his own conduct, and ſolicited Kant's pardon, which was immediately granted. Green attended Kant to his houſe; and from that hour a friendſhip was commenced, which terminated only with the death of the former. Mr. Green was a whimſical but well-informed man, poſſeſſed of many excellent qualities of the head and heart. Kant found in him ſo much ſolid intellect, that he never publiſhed any thing without firſt ſubmitting it to his judgment. Not a ſingle day paſſed, from the commencement of their acquaintance, in which they were not ſeveral hours in each other's company.

Kant was never married. His celibacy originated, however, rather in the exceſs of his prudence, than from any diſlike to marriage.

Kant was of a remarkable ſlender and delicate make; and his body was covered with

with ſo little fleſh, that his clothes could never be made to fit but by artificial means. His nervous and muſcular ſyſtem was no leſs tender. He was five feet high; but his head was larger in proportion to the reſt of his body. He had a flat breaſt, that bent almoſt inwards; and his right ſhoulder projected rather out. His form was otherwiſe quite perfect. His face, when young, muſt have been handſome; he had a freſh colour, and fine large blue eyes, which were as expreſſive of goodneſs as talent.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MISS M. H——, AT BATH.

AGAIN the genial breezes blow
O'er the young Season's blooming cheek,
The new leaf ſhoots, the flow'rets ſhew,
And am'rous birds their partners ſeek.
Where the warm bank beſide the ſtream
Slants to the ſun's meridian beam
Stray butterflies appear;
And envoys from the cloiſter'd hive
With anxious buſy hum arrive,
And ſearch the trim parterre.

O lovely Nature! viewing thee
Grateful enthuſiaſtic eyes,
Aſtoniſh'd into extacy,
Will to their great Creator riſe:
And tho', my gentle friend, no more
Together we thoſe ſcenes explore
Where many a chearful Spring
On halcyon wing fled lightly by,
Returning Spring to Mem'ry's eye
Each woodland haunt ſhall bring.

Ah! ſtill o'er theſe fond Fancy broods;
And gently riſing hills are ſeen,
And paſtures rich, and frequent woods,
And winding lanes embowr'd with green;
Still ſhe beholds the *Auburn* ſtray
Its gentle unobtruſive way,
With deep and ſilent tide:
Thus modeſt Merit ſteals its courſe,
And ſcatters, from a ſecret ſource,
Its bounties far and wide.

Where ſhelt'ring hills encircle round,
The curling volumes thick ariſe,
And point where, near the vale profound,
The hoſpitable manſion lies.
With many a trunk of meaner fame
The lordly Oak unites his name,
And blends his ſtately mien;
Around the mantling foliage twines,
And ſkirts the hillocks as it joins,
From ev'ry wind a ſcreen.

Hid from the loit'rers idle gaze,
To ſocial kindneſs ſet apart,
'Twas peaceful as the maſter's days,
And warm and open like his heart.
Contentment lov'd to ſhelter here,
And Truth, and Piety ſincere,
And ancient Faith upright;
Here harmleſs Mirth could ſpeed the day,
And bid the evening glide away,
In ſurly Winter's ſpite.

Ah! 'tis no more!—This weak eſſay
Will you, my partial friend, forgive,
Thoſe paſt enjoyments to pourtray,
Which ever muſt in mem'ry live?
Though roughly ſketch'd, the rude profile,
Devoid of ſymmetry or ſkill,
Or ornamental grace,
To ſooth regret may often tend,
And call to mind ſome abſent friend,
And fondly-cheriſh'd face.

E. A. Le Noir.

ON STRIPPING THE CHURCH-YARD IN ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE, OF ITS BEAUTIFUL TREES.

AN ODE.

INDULGE a while the flowing tear,
Ere yet the Muſe's ſong of fire
Indignant ſwell with grief ſincere,
Lamenting, o'er her trembling lyre,
The hand that, with a ruthleſs blow,
Lays every rural beauty low.
Sweet regent of the penſive hour,
Come, gentle Memory, and pour
Thy lucid gleam acroſs my way;
As thro' the clouds the orb of day
Dim ſheds his half-extinguiſh'd beams,
Weeping celeſtial tears o'er man's infatuate dreams.

And ye, who oft in life's deceitful morn
Have ſhared my tranſient joys, my griefs have borne,
Haſte, and join your griefs with mine;
For now, no more (as Evening's glories ſhine,
Streaking the weſt with tints ſo fair,
While cooling zephyrs fan the air,)
The church-yard elms invite, with ſpreading ſhade,
To ſad but ſilent converſe with the dead.
How oft with ſwelling hearts we've trod
The turf, where many a heaving ſod
Declares where kindred aſhes lie;
And while the ſorrow ſtreaming eye
Gaz'd ardent, thro' the ſoul th'emotion ran,
Now raiſed the heart to God, now wept the woes of man!

Ye ſhadowy moon-light walks farewell!
Where erſt with ſolemn ſtep I've ſtrayed,
Heard, with a wiſh for death, the paſſing bell,
But ſoon, ah ſoon! to love of life betrayed:
Sweet conflicts of the youthful breaſt,
By Heaven's correcting hand impreſt,

Each lawleſs influence to controul,
And check by thought th' impetuous ſoul.
But wrathful from the ruin'd ſcene I turn,
Suppreſs the fruitleſs tear, with fruitleſs rage to burn.

Shall then the daring axe invade
The honours of that ſacred ſhade,
That ſhade, illuſtrious Kyrle,* to thee we owe?
If ſtill thy ſpirit feel for ought below,
Burſt with portentous voice yon marble wall,
With ſudden fright the uplifted arm appal!
Ah ſtay the ſacrilegious ſteel,
Ere at their hearts thy trees ſhall feel
The blow relentleſs, aim'd by Gothic rage,
That ſtains with foul diſgrace this dark barbaric age!

Alas! too late, the fatal blow has ſped:
Each lofty elm, with towering head,
Falls proſtrate at thy long neglected tomb!
Could'ſt thou have ſeen, in time ſo ſoon to come,
Fell Devaſtation, mocking all thy toil,
Thus doom to barren waſte thy favourite ſoil!
How would thy God-like heart have bled
O'er thy degenerate race;
What tears of anguiſh hadſt thou ſhed,
To view thy native fields deſpoiled of every grace!

Stripp'd of its cool protecting ſhade,
Who now the church-yard path ſhall ſeek,
When ſummer ſuns with ſultry heat invade;
Or when dread winter chills the plain,
When howl the winds, when drives the rain,
Shall dare the furious blaſt, all comfortleſs and bleak?
And when forth iſſuing from the ſacred fane,
Their hearts ſtill glowing with devotion's fire,
Ah whither ſhall th' unſhelter'd train
For ſober muſing thought retire?
Ah where ſhall the touched ſoul improve
The imparted gift of heavenly love?
Unbleſt attempt, thus rudely to divorce
Our duty's thorny path from pleaſure's virtuous courſe!

Flow, Vaga, flow, and tell the mournful tale
To every deep emboſomed vale:
For as I rove thy flowery banks along,
Thus ſounds to Fancy's ear thy plaintive ſong,
Soft echoed from thy winding ſhore,
"Fall'n is my chiefeſt pride, and Roſs is now no more!
No more the magic hand of Taſte
Shall dreſs the deſolated waſte;
My ſtream no future bard with zeal inflame,
My boaſted glories loſt, and loſt my claſſic name!"

PHILONEMUS.

* John Kyrle, Eſq. well known as Pope's Man of Roſs.

THE DEVOUT WIDOW.

DARK in her weeds as any coal,
Nigretta wept her widow'd ſtate,
And nearly for a month, poor ſoul,
Sigh'd, wept, and moan'd at a ſad rate.
But not content with grief, ſhe vows
She'll ne'er be pleaſ'd again: ſo ſaid,
So done; ſhe ſtorms about the houſe,
And every day ſo ſcolds the maid,
That Betty anſwer'd in a pet,
"Nay, madam, if you thus arraign
The will of Heaven, I'd lay a bet
My maſter will return again,
And puniſh your rebellious will!"—
"Ah! Betty," cried the pious fair,
"From hence be all my murmurs ſtill,
And reſignation all my care!"

TO MY SWIFT MISTRESS.
(From the Spaniſh.)

AS a ſample of charms all divine,
When Chloe her ankles diſplay'd,
Ah, muſt I for ever repine,
Thus tempted and flouted, I ſaid!
She ſmil'd: from my eager embrace
Eſcap'd, and was ſoon out of ſight;
Ah! why then will Fancy retrace
Thoſe charms that thus aided her flight!

TO MY COY MISTRESS.
(From the Spaniſh.)

AH! Chloe, too well does your Corydon know
That your boſom, ſo fair yet ſo frigid, reſembles,
In more points than one, two cold hillocks of ſnow,
See Cupid cloſe by how he ſhakes and he trembles;
And tho' he is naked, he feels not ſo bold
To fly to a boſom he knows is ſo cold!

ANCIENT AND MODERN BEAUTIES.

COY maidens of old, when they wiſh'd to eſcape
An importunate courtſhip or barbarous rape,
Pray'd the gods that they would their ſweet perſons transform
Into ſome ſafe diſguiſe from the gathering ſtorm.
Thus fair Arethuſa, I know not whoſe daughter,
On her lover's warm ſchemes was for throwing cold water;
And into a fountain the lady was chang'd;
Cold, bright, and untouch'd, thro' the meadows ſhe rang'd.
Coy Daphne, with Phœbus in amorous quarrel,
To avoid his fierce kiſſes was turn'd to a laurel.
But a girl of this age, tho' to love diſinclin'd,
Ne'er changes her perſon, tho' often her mind;

And

And leaves to her lover the option so free
To be drown'd in a fountain or hung on a tree;
Or to take any shape that his passion or whim,
In some foolish moment, suggested to him.

'Tis thus that the idol which reigns in my heart,
Tho' unchang'd she now is, yet I well know my part,
And I soon should prevail on my hard-hearted Jenny,
Could I metamorphose myself to a guinea.

Extracts from the Port folio of a Man of Letters.

*Original Letters from Lord Shelburn, Mr. Pitt, Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Boswell, and Dr. Hunter, found in a Trunk of Dr. Smollett's, in Italy, where he died, and transmitted to a Gentleman in America.**

"*Hill-street, Tuesday.*

"MADAM,

I AM honoured with your Grace's letter, inclosing one from Dr. Smollett. It is above a year since I was applied to by Dr. Smollett, through a person whom I wished extremely to oblige, but there were, and still subsist, some applications for the same office, of a nature which it will be impossible to get over in favour of Mr. Smollett, which makes it impossible for me to give him the least hopes of it — I could not immediately recollect what had passed on this subject, else I should have had the honour to answer your Grace's letter sooner.

"I am, with great truth and respect,
"Your Grace's
"Most obedient,
"And most humble servant,
"SHELBURN."

"*Duchess of Hamilton.*"

"SIR,

"After a long disability from the gout in my right arm, I have a particular satisfaction in making this first use of my pen, to return you my best acknowledgments for the obliging favour you was so good as to send me, and to express the sense I have of that undeserved opinion of me which you have ventured to tell the world you are pleased to entertain. One of the first and most agreeable occupations of my summer's leisure will be the perusal of your volumes; a work which, I doubt not, will fully answer, with all good judges, the great expectations which the known talents of the author have so justly raised.

"I am, with great regard, Sir,
"Your most obedient,
"And most humble servant,
"*Whitehall,* "W. PITT."
"*May* 15, 1757."
"*Dr. Smollett.*"

"*London, March* 28, 1769.

"O, my dear Doctor, I should severely reproach myself, for having so long delayed answering your letter, which gave much pleasure and entertainment, not only to me, but to all our common friends, if it was not that I waited for some news that might please you. I have none to send you at last, except you are, as I am, upon the Douglas side; but this is treating you with state intelligence.

"It is needless to say how much I rejoice in your recovery; but I have all along had great confidence in the vigorous stamina with which nature has blest you. I hope you may, within a year or two, be able to weather out, if not an English winter, at least an English summer; meantime, if you won't come to us, I'll come to you; and shall, with the help of small punch and your company, laugh at the Tuscan dog days.

"I enjoy, with a pleasing sympathy, the agreeable society you find amongst the professors at Pisa. All countries, and all religions, are the same to men of liberal minds. And the most contemptible, sometimes even the most dangerous of all animals, is an ill-natured blockhead, who affects to despise his neighbours, because he secretly envies their superior abilities, and regards them with a jealous eye.

"The

* These curious letters came to us from an anonymous hand, and having no better means of ascertaining their authenticity, we submitted them to the inspection of the Marquis of Lansdown, a letter of whose is the first of the series, and we were happy to find that that nobleman immediately acknowledged the letter signed "SHELBURN" to have been written by him.

"The daily, induſtrious, indefatigable operations of the moſt pernicious lies—the moſt impudent, audacious doctrines that were ever practiſed upon a blind, ſtupid, ignorant, profane populace, ſtill continue to proſper. The London mob have long, every hour of the day, *damned their eyeſight*; and they happen to have good reaſon for it. I will not at once diſguſt and ſhock you with the recital of ſuch ſeditious and treaſonable inſolencies, as never durſt, before Wedneſday laſt, browbeat a throne—at leaſt, never with impunity. Your friends at Piſa envy our conſtitution: I am afraid we may, in a ſhort time, be induced to ſigh after their's; for the view, at preſent, all around us is an object of the moſt extreme indignation, contempt, and horror.

"Meantime, the infernal ſpirit of the moſt abſurd diſcord, Erynnis, blind and blundering in her dotage, has not yet ſo univerſally poiſoned the *noble* mind of the public, as to engroſs it entirely to the clumſy, dirty, blackguard amuſements and exerciſes. For hiſtory ſtill makes a ſhift to waddle on, though it grows rather a *lame duck*; and there are ſtill jackdaws enough to ſwallow the green cheeſe of tragedy, and the no leſs inſipid curd of *new comedy*. So much the better; all trades would live, they ſay.

"But talking of ſome recent publications, puts me in mind of ſomething that I had almoſt forgot to tell you: that ſeveral people, who have a particular regard and eſteem for the reputed author of The Preſent State of all Nations, are ſorry to find that he has too much expoſed the poſteriors of our brothers in the North; and made ſome undeſerved compliments to their brothers in the South, who have already a comfortable enough ſhare of ſelf conceit; and that, amongſt other perfections, he allows them to be the handſomeſt people in Europe, which they think to be a very diſputable opinion.

"All the friends you have mentioned are well, and deſire to be kindly remembered to you. Your health is never forgot in our compotations. I am ſorry to tell you that our ſociety has loſt one worthy member, in Doctor Ruſſel, who died ſome months ago of a malignant fever. I beg you'll let me hear from you ſoon; and with my beſt compliments to Mrs. Smollett, at the ſame time never forgetting Miſs ——, and Miſs Currie.

"My dear Sir,

"Your affectionate friend, and

"Faithful humble ſervant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"*A Monſieur,*

"*Monſr. Ts. Smollett,*

"*Ingleſe, in Caſa Lenzi al Ponte grande,*

"*Piſa, Teſcana.*"

"*Rome, June* 2, 1770.

"DEAR DOCTOR,

"I arrived here laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, and ſince that time have already ſeen almoſt all the moſt celebrated wonders of Rome. But I am greatly diſappointed in theſe matters; partly, I ſuppoſe, from my expectations being too high. But what I have ſeen here has been in ſuch a hurry, as to make it a fatigue; beſides, I have buſtled about amongſt them, neither in very good humour nor very good health.

"I have delayed writing till I could lay before you the plan of my future operations for a few weeks. I propoſe to poſt it to Naples, about the middle of next week, along with a Colonel of our country, who ſeems to be a very good-natured man. After having paſſed a week or ten days there, I ſhall return hither, and after having viſited Tivoli and Freſcati, ſet out for Leghorn, if poſſible, in ſome veſſel from Civita Vecchia, for I hate the lodgings upon the roads in this country. I don't expect to be happy till I ſee Leghorn, and if I find my friend in ſuch health as I wiſh him; or can hope for him, I ſhall not be diſappointed in the chief pleaſure I propoſed to myſelf in my viſit to Italy. As you talked of a ramble ſomewhere to the ſouth of France, I ſhall be extremely happy to attend you.

"I wrote to my brother from Genoa, and deſired him to direct his anſwer to your care at Piſa. If it comes, pleaſe direct it, with your own letter, for which I long violently, to the care of Mr. Francis Barrazzi, at Rome.

"I am, with my beſt compliments to Mrs. Smollett, and the reſt of the ladies, my dear Doctor,

"Your's, ever affectionately,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"*Monſieur Smollett,*

"*Chez Monſieur Renner, à Livourne.*"

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY INSTITUTED AT LONDON, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

TO this meritorious Society the public is greatly indebted for many highly important improvements in agriculture, chemistry, mechanics, and in various branches of the manufacturers. This Society has now existed something more than half a century, and has expended, for public purposes only, more than fifty-thousand pounds, advanced by the voluntary contributions of the members, of whom there appears to be at present about fifteen hundred. The transactions of the Society are chiefly carried on by various committees of independent and public-spirited gentlemen, who are assiduous in their attendance, and who expend much of their time in advancing the best interests of mankind.

Among the improvements in agriculture, which this Society has lately recommended to public notice, the two following are deserving of attention.

Mr. PLOWMAN of Broome, in Norfolk, has obtained a gold medal for an improved sheepfold, which is peculiarly useful in feeding off turnips on land in frosty weather, when hurdles cannot be used. This sheepfold is made in the form of a large pound, the sides of which run on wheels of cast iron, and may be moved by a single man. The invertor assures us from nearly three years' experience, that this sheep-fold is a great improvement on the old ones; that a man can remove one of them capable of containing three hundred sheep in five minutes, which by the old method, frequently take several hours to accomplish it. A fold of this kind is about twenty-one feet long, and nearly four feet high, and each side is composed of five bars lengthwise, with uprights at proper distances.

The gold medal has also been presented to JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN, Esq. M.P. for his experiments in draining land; from certificates, it appears that he has cut upwards of six thousand yards of drain on his own farm, and that they answer completely the purpose intended. The expence is considerable, viz. about ten shillings per rod, but it is thought that in the end this method will be cheaper than any other now in use, on account of its durability, and the small number of drains required. The gold medal was also given to the same gentleman for his plantation of more than eight hundred thousand timber trees. A like premium has been awarded to A. BORRON, Esq. Warrington, for planting six hundred thousand others. Premiums of less value have been granted to Mr. SHERIFF, for preserving turnips; to Mr. WATSON, for the culture of the same root; and to Mr. HUTTON, for planting nineteen acres with forest trees.

In no instance, perhaps, have the funds of this Society been more usefully employed, than in encouraging a deserving man, who, though very poor, has exerted his talents, in improving some acres of barren land; the account of this person and of his exertions was laid before the Society, by Mr. Thos. Humphries, lieutenant of the royal navy, which we shall give nearly in his words:

"I yesterday took a walk of about two miles from this station, to satisfy myself respecting a remarkable instance of persevering and indefatigable industry, which I found as follows:—Twelve acres of barren downs had been taken from the common, seven or eight of which were in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder in a very forward state of improvement. This space was divided into eight fields separated by seventeen stone fences, put together in a masterly manner. The fields are intersected with various drains, which empty themselves into the ditches, that have been obliged to be dug round the margin of each field, both for this purpose, and in order to give greater height to the fences. On each side of every bank ditches are dug, and in the gateways bridges are made able to support a loaded cart, that the water may run freely off. The land produced in the year 1803, ten Cornish bushels of barley, nine trusses of hay, two hogsheads of oats, and ten bushels of wheat, besides pasture for cattle. This has been the labour of eighteen years, by one indefatigable man, who began it in the fiftieth year of his age. I have to add, that his dwelling-house, and outbuildings, including the turf-walls of which they are composed, the laying of the rafters, and the thatching, are all executed by himself, though he was only bred to husbandry.

"This deserving character is WILLIAM PEARCE, near Helston, Cornwall, who when he began his improvements, was possessed only of one mare, and the shilling per day, which he earned by hard labour. He has brought up seven children, of whom

whom the ſons volunteered into the ſervice of their country; two were killed in the laſt war, and two were ſtill employed in the ſame ſervice, when this account was received."

The Society of Arts awarded him their ſilver medal and fifteen guineas, as an encouragement of virtuous and diſtinguiſhed induſtry.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

MR. WOODHOUSE's paper "On the Integration of certain differential Expreſſions, with which Problems in Phyſical Aſtronomy are connected," admits of no abridgement. Its main object is to ſhew the correſpondence that there is between the artifices of calculation and the properties of geometrical figures, and to reduce the ſeveral methods into one, which will be allowed to be uſeful in the inveſtigation of ſcience.

"On ſimilar reductions," ſays Mr. Woodhouſe "the perfection of analyſis to a great degree, depends: for, a frequent reſult of a careful inveſtigation is, the diſcovery that methods apparently different, becauſe differently expreſſed, are founded on the ſame principle and fundamental notion; but if examination and ſtudy thus diminiſh the ſeeming bulk of our knowledge, they, at the ſame time, increaſe its preciſion and purity."

Dr. HERSCHEL's "Continuation of an Account of the Changes that have happened in the relative Situation of double Stars," will merit the attention of practical aſtronomers; from which it appears, that, of fifty changeable double ſtars, which are given, twenty-eight have undergone alterations that do not amount to an angle of ten degrees: thirteen have altered their ſituation above 10°, and leſs than 20°: three have undergone a change in the angle of poſition of more than 20 and not ſo far as 30°: the ſix remaining ſtars afford inſtances of a ſtill greater change, which, in the angle of poſition of ſome of them, amounts to more than 30°; in others to near 40, 50, 60, and upwards to 130°.

We ſhall give the ſubſtance of what Dr. Herſchel ſays of α Herculis, which, in his Catalogue is the ſecond ſtar in the ſecond claſs. The two ſtars of this double ſtar have undergone conſiderable alterations: by a meaſure taken, May 20, 1781, it was 21° 28′ ſouth-following. April 3, 1803, it was 25° 29′. In 1802, it was 31° 38′. In the beginning of 1804, it was 31° 54′ and on the 3d of June laſt it was 32° 50′, which gives a change of 11° 22′ in twenty-three years and fourteen days; but the diſtance has not undergone any perceptible alteration. If this ſtar has three motions, a real, a parallactic, and an apparent one; the latter being a compoſition of the former two; the parallactic motion will carry it, in an angle of $58\frac{1}{2}$° towards the ſouth preceding part of the heavens; but the motion aſſigned to it in the new tables, has a direction towards the north: Hence α Herculis has alſo a real motion, which, by its compoſition with the parallactic one, produces the tabular apparent one.

We are to examine the effect of theſe three motions, on the poſition of the two ſtars of the double ſtar, to account for the obſerved change. The two ſtars are ſufficiently different in magnitude, to lead us to expect a difference of parallax, on the ſuppoſition that their changes from us are inverſely as their apparent magnitudes. The change of the angle of poſition, ariſing from a ſuperior parallactic motion of the large ſtar, would have occaſioned a retrogade motion of the ſmall one; but this by obſervation has moved according to the order of the ſigns; its change, therefore, will admit of no explanation from the effect of parallax.

The real motion of α Herculis, being ſuch as, with the union of the parallactic one, will produce an apparent motion towards the north is determined by the velocities and directions of the other two motions; but ſince it is known to be compounded with the parallactic one, we muſt conſult the direction and velocity of that compoſition, which is ſuch that the large ſtar, in twenty-three years and fourteen days, muſt have been carried 5″.299 towards the north. If the ſtars are not connected, and ſuppoſe the ſmall one at reſt, and at ſuch a diſtance from us as to be entirely free from ſenſible parallax, then the large ſtar, by its motion ſhould have left the ſmall one ſo far behind, that the centres of the two ſtars, which was, in September, 1781, 4″.34‴ ſhould now be 7″.92‴, while the angle of poſition ought to have increaſed to $52\frac{1}{2}$°. Dr. Herſchel's obſervations give ſo different a reſult, that this hypotheſis muſt be abandoned: and if the ſmall ſtar partake of a parallactic motion, the objection will be ſtill greater.

"Hence," he ſays, "it follows, that, unleſs we ſhould admit the ſuppoſition of three independent motions, the high improbability of which has been ſufficiently ſhewn, we have reaſon to believe, that the large ſtar has, during the twenty-three laſt years,

years, carried the ſmall one along with itſelf, in the path it deſcribes in ſpace; both being equally affected by parallax and real motion. If this be admitted, a mutual revolution of the two ſtars will be the immediate conſequence, when the laws of gravitation are taken into conſideration; and the change of poſition they have undergone, will be a neceſſary conſequence of it."

Dr. RUSSELL's "Remarks on the voluntary Expanſion of the Skin of the Neck, in the Hooded Snake of the Eaſt Indies," and Mr. HOME's "Deſcription of the Structure of the Parts which perform that Office," will intereſt the ſtudents in natural hiſtory. The object of the paper is to explain the mechaniſm upon which the hood, the peculiar characteriſtic of this ſpecies of ſnake, depends, without entering into a diſcuſſion of the uſes for which it is deſigned; but it is obſerved, that the expanſion of the ribs anſwers no good purpoſe reſpecting the lungs, ſince they are not ſo ſituated, in this animal as to receive any advantage from it: but the gullet, where it paſſes down along the neck admits of great expanſion, and the extended ſtate of the ribs, at the time the animal is employed in catching its prey, may give to the gullet a facility of being dilated, for the reception of the food.

This deſcription and remarks are accompanied by plates, and explanations of the ſeveral figures.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT BROWN's (NOTTINGHAM), *for a Machine to be affixed to horizontal Warp or Vandyke Knitting-Frames, for manufacturing, by a more neat and expeditious Method, Lace or Nett-Work of various Figures, Qualities, &c.*

WE muſt refer our readers to the ſpecification for an account of the ſtructure of this patent machine, which cannot be rendered intelligible without the aid of figures. Having deſcribed the different parts of the machine, the patentee proceeds to explain the mode by which it is worked, which is as follows:—The warp is wound on two beams, with arbors or ſpindles faſtened in the ends; which arbors are ſupported and turn on ſcrew-points, paſſing through arms fixed on the ſide pieces of wood-work, and entering the ends of the arbors. Two perforated bobbins are put on the arbors at one of the ends, and are kept turning by ſquare parts of the arbors entering into correſpondent ſquares in the bobbins.—The ends of a line are faſtened to bobbins, and a weight ſuſpended on the line to keep the threads tight between the beams and the needles; as the beams turn round by the threads feeding the needles, the line winds round the bobbins, and draws up the weight, which is let down again by taking the bobbins off the ſquares of the arbors.

To make Bruſſels-lace, the machine is ſet to a *two needle ſhog*, a term uſed for its ſideway movement at the diſtance of two needles, the ſwing-bar is ſo adjuſted, that, when put in at either end, it ſtops the ſideway movement half the diſtance it would otherwiſe move. The thumb-levers attached to the falling-bars are put under the lower ſtops of the catches. The threads on one beam are entered through the eyes of the guides on one falling-bar, and thoſe on the other beam through the eyes of the guides on the other falling-bar, one thread from each beam enters between every pioneer. When the threads are much inclined to twiſt, there is, excluſive of the pioneers deſcribed in the figures attached to the ſpecification, another row of them uſed, which enters between the threads at the bottom of the crank-bar. This row of pioneers is made of ſtraight wires faſtened in a ſlip of wood, which is ſupported by arms on the ſide-pieces of the wood-work, or fixed to the crank-bar. The work is ſet on in the ſame manner as in the common horizontal warp-frame; and when the proper number of courſes are worked with the ſwing-bar in on the right-hand, the telegraph is moved, which lets down one of the falling-bars ſo low, that the guides on it will not lay the threads over the needles; the ſwing-bar is then puſhed in on the left-ſide, and the machine held to the right, and the threads laid over half of the needles, which form loops on them; the ſwing-bar is then puſhed in on the right-ſide, and the machine held to the left, and the threads are laid over the other half of the needles, forming loops likewiſe on them

them. The whole of the loops are then brought under the needle-boards, and the needles preſſed, and the ſtitches brought over the loops; the thumb is then preſſed on the thumb-lever attached to the bar let down, which raiſes it up, and the lever is turned under the lower ſtop of the catch. The ſtitches are then drawn up by preſſing the thumb on the thumb-bit at the extremity of the ſtretching-bar; or they may be drawn up by turning the beam with the hand. Two more courſes are then made as before, and the telegraph is moved which lets down the other falling-bar, and the ſwing-bar and machine are uſed in the ſame manner as when the firſt falling-bar was let down. The ſame proceſs is continued to the end.

To make tactic lace, the proceſs is the ſame in every reſpect as before deſcribed to make Bruſſels lace, differing only by letting down one falling-bar twice in ſucceſſion, and then the other twice; whereas, in making the Bruſſels-lace, the falling-bars are let down alternately.

To make Valenciennes-lace, ſome alterations are to be made in the machine before the proceſs is begun. In this way the patentee has, in his ſpecification, deſcribed the modes of making the three different ſorts of lace above referred to, as the moſt ſatisfactory means of deſcribing the nature and uſe of his invention, reſerving to himſelf the right of making ſuch other lace or net-work as the ſaid machine is capable of making by varying the movements.

MR. WILLIAM WARRIS'S (SHEFFIELD), *for an Improvement in the Mounting of Opera-Glaſſes.*

This invention conſiſts in making the mounting of opera-glaſſes to occupy the leaſt, or nearly the leaſt, poſſible ſpace to which they are capable of being reduced, which is performed by bringing the tops or heads of the tubes, ſprings, or draws, to an horizontal plane or level ſurface, or nearly ſo; ſo that the ſame number of tubes, ſprings, or draws, may be contained within the ſpace of the exterior caſe.

To mount a glaſs to occupy the leaſt poſſible ſpace, Mr. Warris makes a groove or cavity in the head of each tube, &c. ſufficiently deep to receive the next within it, the interior tube or head having a ring or other contrivance within its cavity, by which the tube may be drawn out. But as it will be found equally convenient, and leſs expenſive, that the head of the firſt or interior tube ſhould project above the others, Mr. W. makes them in that manner.

In order to illuſtrate his invention, the patentee has given ſeveral drawings, of which one repreſents a nine-draw opera-glaſs of the common conſtruction: another repreſents a ſection of the improved opera-glaſs, exhibiting the manner in which the grooves are made, and the tubes, &c. are connected: a third and fourth figures repreſent the improved inſtrument as ſhut up.

By this method all the tubes may be drawn out to their full length, ſo as to give the greateſt poſſible extenſion; whereas in thoſe of the common conſtruction, the wideſt draw is as much ſhorter than the ſmalleſt, as the conjoint thickneſs of the ſpring-heads, being nearly one-third part of the opera-glaſs. From the form of the opera-glaſſes of the common conſtruction, the edges of the ſprings are liable to be injured by wear, which inconvenience is obviated by the preſent improvement.

MR. JAMES RYAN'S (QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND), *for ſundry Tools, Implements, &c. for boring the Earth for Coals.*

The boring-apparatus conſiſts of two ſpring poles fixed, to which is attached, by two chains, a rod of iron or other metal in joints, ſecured to each other by ſcrews or otherwiſe, ſo that the ſaid rod may be lengthened or ſhortened in the uſual manner, and of ſundry bits or tools for boring, to be faſtened to the farther extremity of the ſaid rod, each ſingly contrived for penetrating that particular ſpecies of ſoil beſt to which it is adapted, and of ſeveral auxiliary implements for extracting the ſoil from the hole formed by the ſaid bores, and for otherwiſe aſſiſting the operation of boring.

The boring inſtrument having that bit fixed to it which is beſt ſuited to the ſoil it is intended to penetrate, and being ſuſpended to the ſpring poles, is to be put into motion by a handle faſtened to it at right-angles. The uſe of the two ſpring-poles is to keep the rod ſteady to the perpendicular line of the hole, which a ſingle one could not do, as its motion muſt be performed ſo as to form arcs of a circle by its extremity, which muſt move the boring-rod untrue to the work.

As the ſoil to be bored is of various conſiſtencies in different places, and, at different depths, oftentimes in the ſame place, Mr. Ryan has contrived various bits to be attached to the boring-rod, according

cording to the nature of the ſoil. Each of theſe is deſcribed in the ſpecification, and how it is to be managed, according as it is intended for boring earth, or clay, or rock, or ſtone, or for boring any of theſe ſubſtances when mixed with water.

The auxiliary-implements are next deſcribed, which are—ſolid cylinders for forcing down clay into the boring-hole, when a running ſand is met with in boring; an inſtrument to catch and ſupport the boring-rods when drawn up to be unſcrewed; a pair of tongs, for taking up out of the boring-hole any part of the rods or other matter that may have got into the ſaid hole; a chiſſel for ſeparating the cores, formed by the bits, from the ſubſtance, to which they are attached; and an anvil for forming the boring-rods.

The bits may be made of different ſizes, according to the nature of the work to be performed; they may be uſed in boring coals, and all minerals, and ſubterraneous ſubſtances, and in ſinking wells, giving vent to ſubterraneous water in bogs, marſhes, &c. or in draining mines and land, or in ventilating pits, mines, &c.

By ſome of the above-mentioned tools, cores or ſolid cylinders of the ſoil may be extracted, from one to twenty inches in length, and from two to twenty inches in diameter, by which the dip of the different ſtrata met with in boring may be aſcertained, as well as the nature of minerals and other ſubſtances which occur.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Twelve Anthems in Score; compoſed and dedicated to the Reverend the Maſters and Fellows of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, by John Clarke, Eſq. Mus. Doc. 1*l.* 5*s.*

IN our laſt Number, we made our reports of the merits of the *ſecond* volume of this excellent and uſeful work. The character of the preſent volume, (the third) which completes the publication, ſo far partakes of that of the firſt and ſecond in the grand features of happy fancy and legitimate ſcience, and ingenious contrivance, as to preclude the neceſſity of our treating it at any great length. It is, indeed, ſufficient, perhaps, to ſay that its contents perfectly correſpond with the expectations excited by the former parts of the work, and brings it to a concluſion with that uniform excellence, which evinces a great command of the creative powers, and places Dr. Clarke in the firſt rank of eccleſiaſtical compoſers.

Number Six (to be continued) of Voluntaries for the Organ; compoſed by Samuel Weſley, Eſq. 2*s.*

It is with particular pleaſure that we find Mr. Samuel Weſley encouraged to proceed with this excellent and uſeful ſeries of church compoſition. The preſent piece conſiſts of an introductory movement, (*Largo e maeſtoſo*) in which the compoſer has diſplayed much of his great ſtock of ſcience and ingenious turn of thought; and a kind of finger movement intermixed with a diſtinct, yet analagous melody, from which reſults a novel and happy effect. The reſponſes, or points, are every where introduced and ſuſtained in a maſterly ſtyle; and the compoſition is in every reſpect worthy of the great and long acknowledged talents from which it emanates.

Two Songs and a Hymn from the Triumph of Muſic; by William Hayley, Eſq; ſet to Muſic and dedicated to Mrs. Chatfield, by J. Marſh, Eſq. 3*s.*

The firſt or theſe three compoſitions is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, a glee; being regularly ſet for four voices; two trebles, a tenor, and a baſs. The ſecond commences as a duet, and concludes in trio; and the hymn is again regularly ſet for four voices; two trebles, a tenor, and a baſs. Such are the *forms* of the three pieces: of the chief points of their merits, we are enabled to ſpeak in the handſomeſt terms. The melodies are at once ſuitably and pleaſingly conceived, and the *parts* are arranged in a ſtyle that ſpeaks conſiderable theoretical knowledge, as well as a good general judgment in the firſt of muſical requiſites, *effect*.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte; compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Barnard, by S. F. Reimbault. 2*s.* 6*d.*

This ſonata, which has amongſt its attractions the introduction, with variations, of the "Maid of Lodi," will be found to merit the attention of piano-forte practitioners. The ideas are free and eaſy, and expreſſed in a manner very commodious

for the juvenile finger. The digreſſive paſſages added to the above popular melody are introduced with much ingenuity; and the general effect correſponds with that degree of taſte and judgment for which Mr. Reimbault has ſo juſtly obtained credit.

Sixteen Voluntaries for the Organ; compoſed and dedicated to his Scholars and Friends, by George Gueſt, Organiſt, Wiſbeach, and late of his Majeſty's Chapels Royal. 12s.

Mr. Gueſt has acquitted himſelf very reſpectably in theſe voluntaries. Though, generally ſpeaking, they are written in a ſtyle more looſe and eaſy than ſeems to properly belong to church muſic; yet the paſſages are, for the moſt part, ſo taſtefully conceived, and the effect of the whole is ſo well judged, that we cannot but allow the compoſer more than a moderate ſhare of merit; and we entirely coincide with the obſervation, in his title-page, that, the pieces, though deſigned for "the duty of a pariſh church, are equally adapted for the piano-forte, or harpſichord." This, we truſt, as it extends the ſphere of its uſe, will enlarge the ſale of the work, and induce the compoſer to give farther exerciſe to his talents in this ſpecies of compoſition.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a French Horn, a Tenor, or Violencello; compoſed and dedicated to Madame La Baronne de Braun, by Louis Beethoven 4s.

We find in this ſonata the ſpecimen of a ſtyle pleaſantly deviating from that generally adopted by this ingenious compoſer. The ideas flow with an eaſe and freedom that cannot fail to attract even the common ear, and the conſtruction of the paſſages, both in the treble and baſs, is very accommodating to the finger. The ſale of this production will, we hope, be ſuch as to induce Mr. Beethoven to purſue this ſtyle of compoſition, which certainly ſets his talents in their moſt engaging point of view.

"The Wiſh," a Canzonet, as ſung by Mrs. Second; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; dedicated to Mrs. Dixon; compoſed by S. Pinto. 1s. 6d.

This little ſong poſſeſſes ſome pleaſing paſſages, but we are obliged to ſay, is deficient in the great requiſites of originality and character. We ſhould, however, perhaps, think better of the preſent melody, if we had never heard that ſet to the ſame words, by Mr. Ambroſe. There is nothing a young vocal compoſer ſhould be more ſtudious to avoid than the impolicy of going over the ground that has already been ſucceſsfully trodden by another.

"Sweet warbling Bird with dulcet Note;" a Duet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; compoſed by W. M. Bennet. 1s. 6d.

This duet is not without claims to our favourable report. Moſt of the paſſages are natural, eaſy, and pleaſing; and if the general combination of the *parts* is not of a character to beſpeak any familiar acquaintance with the grand ſecrets of good compoſition, yet the effect, taken in the aggregate, is at leaſt ſuch as to evince a reſpectable portion of natural taſte.

Saxoni's favourite Dance, with Variations; to which are added an Adagio and Prelude for the Grand Piano-forte; by William Howgill, Whitehaven. 1s. 6d.

This dance, which is well ſuited to the purpoſe to which it is here converted, forms, by Mr. Howgill's ingenious variations, a deſirable exerciſe for the piano-forte. The ſubject is every where ſcrupulouſly adhered to, and the turns of thought are of a deſcription to throw on the whole a conſiderable novelty of effect. The adagio and a prelude are fair ſpecimens of real taſte and ſcience, and combine well with the melody to which they are made the vehicles.

"Loch Leven," a favourite Scotch Air, arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte, and inſcribed to Miſs Lane, by G. Saffery. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleaſant and improving little exerciſe for the inſtrument for which it is deſigned, and will be found as uſeful as agreeable to thoſe whoſe ſtage of practice has not yet enabled them to undertake more difficult pieces.

"Merrily danced the Quaker's Wife;" a new Rondo, for the Piano forte; compoſed by T. Latour. 1s.

Mr. Latour has converted this well-known dance into a very pleaſing rondo. The adventitious matter blends well with the original air, and the whole forms a ſonatina that cannot, we think, fail to pleaſe thoſe who liſten with pleaſure to light, eaſy, and natural compoſition.

VARIETIES.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IT is with pleaſure we inform our readers, that the univerſity of Oxford is at preſent employed in improving the condition of its public library. The Bodleian, which has, heretofore, had only two, will now have three librarians, beſide two aſſiſtants. The reſtriction from marriage, we underſtand, is to be taken off; and the ſalaries attaching to the different offices will be, in ſome degree, proportioned to their duties.

Mr. TURNBULL, juſt returned from Port Jackſon, in the Glatton, is preparing to publiſh an Account of his Voyages in the Pacific Ocean, and of his Reſidence in the Iſlands of Owhyhee and Otaheite in the Years 1803 and 1804. His work will contain the lateſt accounts of thoſe intereſting iſlands, and many particulars relative to the preſent ſtate of the ſettlement of Botany Bay, which have not yet been given to the public. Mr. Turnbull brought from Otaheite a youth, who lived with him as a ſervant, and who is now in London.

Mr. LILLY WIGG, A. L. S. has been for ſome time engaged in collecting materials for a *Flora Eſculenta*, containing the hiſtory, as far as it is known, of all plants employed for the food of man, in different parts of the world. It is hoped that this work, which has long been a deſideratum, may be ready for publication early in the next year.

Dr. JOHN REID is preparing for the preſs a work on the Nature, Progreſs, and Cure of Conſumption, which will be publiſhed in the courſe of the autumn.

The Traveller's Guide, or Engliſh Itinerary, compriſing a complete Topography of England and Wales, by W. C. OULTON, Eſq. is now ready for publication. This work, which is the moſt comprehenſive of the kind, and at the ſame time the moſt conciſe, conſidering the vaſt body of information it contains, in nearly two thouſand pages, is embelliſhed with ſixty-ſix picturesque views, and a whole ſheet map of England and Wales; and it muſt, in every point of view, be a deſirable acquiſition for the man of buſineſs as well as the inquiſitive traveller.

A work entitled Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princeſs, with Reference to the Education of the Princeſs Charlotte, will be ſhortly publiſhed.

Mr. MATTHIAS is proceeding with ſome additional volumes of Italian Poetry.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in all his letters from Bombay to his friends, expreſſes his readineſs to give every aſſiſtance in his power to the ſtudents of oriental manners and literature, in their enquiries concerning India.

Mr. DONOVAN, the author of ſeveral valuable publications on Britiſh natural hiſtory, will ſhortly bring forward his Deſcriptive Tour through South Wales and Monmouthſhire. A number of elegant plates will accompany this work.

Mr. M'ARTHUR, author of Financial and Political Facts of the Eighteenth and preſent Century, has nearly ready for publication a work, in two volumes octavo, entitled Principles and Practice of Naval and Military Courts-Martial, with an Appendix, containing the opinions of counſel and judge-advocate-general, on remarkable caſes in both ſervices, for the laſt fifty years; to which will be added, a chronological liſt of trials by naval courts-martial, ſince the year 1750; exhibiting a ſcale of military crimes and puniſhments, extracted from the Admiralty Records.

Mr. WALKER's promiſed Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy, will be publiſhed immediately. As it ends where the Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy begins, it will ſerve to complete the only hiſtory of the Italian ſtage yet attempted in the Engliſh language. The author, we underſtand, devotes a ſection to each ſpecies of drama that appeared in Italy during the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Amongſt the dramas of which he gives analyſes, are the Latin dramas of Muſſato, ſo honourably noticed in Warton's Eſſay on Pope. He gives, likewiſe, a full analyſis of the *Orfeo* of Politiano, with a tranſlation of the famous Latin Ode. He analyzes alſo the very rare comedy of *Timone* by Bojardo, and the *Imbar Aureus* of Tileſio. The work is interſperſed with biographical notices of dramatic writers, and celebrated actors. As Mr. Walker has treated a ſubject untouched before, and as he wrote in a country lately torn by civil diſſentions, it is preſumed his Eſſay will be read with indulgence.

ZIMMERMANN's celebrated work on Solitude, forming the first part of the Select Modern Classics, is completed in two handsome octavo volumes, containing ten beautiful engravings.

Mr. TAUNTON will resume his summer course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, on Saturday, the 25th of May, at the Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's-square.

Mr. MIDDLETON is preparing for the press An Enquiry into the Nature and Use of the Greek Articles, with a series of Notes, critical and exegetical, on the New Testament.

Mr. CUMBERLAND is about to publish an Account of his own Life and Writings, interspersed with Anecdotes and Characters of the most distinguished Persons of his Time, in one volume, quarto, with portraits.

Mr. EDMUND TURNER has nearly finished his History and Antiquities of Grantham.

The Rev. W. PARR GRESWELL will shortly present to the public a new and very considerably enlarged edition of Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Fracastorius, and others; to which will be added translations from their poetical works; with notes and observations concerning other literary characters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The Rev. WILLIAM MAGEE, the professor of mathematics in the university of Dublin, is preparing a new edition of his Discourses on the Doctrines of the Atonement, &c. and, as an Appendix, he means to offer Strictures on Mr. Belsham's Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise.

The same gentleman has in the press A new Interpretation of the celebrated Prophecy of the Weeks of Daniel; in which will be enumerated the different schemes that have hitherto been proposed for its solution.

The Rev. T. MAURICE, author of the History of Hindostan, and other works connected with oriental literature, proposes to publish, by subscription, a tragedy formed on the Greek model, to be entitled The Fall of the Mogul; in which an effort will be made to restore to that species of dramatic composition the dignity of style, sentiment, and character, in which it has of late years been deficient.

The first volume of the History of Brecknockshire, by Mr. JONES, is nearly ready for publication.

The fifth and sixth volumes of the Scientific Dialogues will be published the first week in May.

The Rev. Mr. GRAVES has nearly completed his History of Cleveland, in Yorkshire.

Mr. G. DYER is preparing for publication a Miscellany. It will consist of biographical sketches, literary anecdotes, critical remarks, and moral reflections; together with an Essay towards an account of the principal public libraries in Great Britain, and of some of the most curious books therein contained. It will make one large octavo volume, and will be printed by subscription.

Mrs. CAPPE has in the press, and will speedily publish, a volume of Sermons, transcribed from the Short-hand Papers of the late Rev. Newcome Cappe, with Memoirs of his Life. To which will be added, a Sermon preached at his Funeral, by the Rev. Wm. Wood. Also Memoirs of the late Robert Cappe, M. D. together with a Sermon preached on hearing an Account of his Death in a Voyage to Italy, on the 6th of November, 1802, by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved.

The new edition of the Artists' Repository, entirely revised, corrected, and greatly augmented, is now almost complete.

Mr. JAMES MALCOLM, land-surveyor to several branches of the Royal Family, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a General View of the Agriculture of Surry, accompanied by an Attempt to analyse the several Sorts of Manures found or used in that County; and to apply them to the Soils and Plants most suitable to them. The plants, grasses, and trees are to be systematically arranged, as well as treated according to the principles of agriculture, so that, conjunctly with the manures, they may be applied to almost every soil and situation in the kingdom. Hints for improving the lime-kilns now in use in different parts of the county will be introduced, also many other miscellaneous subjects connected with the prosperity of the county.

Dr. CHARLES HALL has in the press an octavo volume on the Effects of Civilization in the European States.

An uniform octavo edition of all Dr. JORTIN's works, including the Life of Erasmus, is in great forwardness. Several of the volumes are already printed.

A new and improved edition of the Thespian Dictionary is just published. It includes anecdotes and interesting biography of nearly one thousand popular performers, illustrated with portraits of the principal characters; and forms a complete modern history of the English stage.

The

The ſportſman and amateur of the fine arts in general will be highly gratified to learn, that a ſplendid and hitherto unrivalled work, entitled the Sportſman's Cabinet, is juſt completed, in two volumes, ſuper-royal quarto. It conſiſts of twenty-eight ſuperb engravings, by the celebrated artiſt Mr. JOHN SCOTT, from original paintings from life by P. REINAGLE, Eſq. They exhibit correct and animated delineations of the various ſpecies of the canine race, which are accompanied with copious deſcriptions, comprehending a complete hiſtory of Britiſh field-ſports.

Mr. DANIEL ECCLESTON, of Lancaſter, has in hand a ſuperb medallion of General Waſhington. *Obverſe.*—An elegant and very ſtriking likeneſs of General Waſhington, from an original painting. *Reverſe.*—An American Indian, with his bow and arrow, and an appropriate legend. This medallion is on a large ſcale, in high relief, and the dies engraved by one of the firſt artiſts in the kingdom. They will be ſtruck off in copper, and richly gilt, ſo as to form a medallion of the firſt claſs in the cabinets of the virtuoſi.

Some improvements have been lately announced in the conſtruction of the air-pump, which ſimplify its mechaniſm, and increaſe its power of exhauſting. Glaſs cylinders are uſed inſtead of braſs ones, and the piſtons are of tin, ſo well fitted as to be air tight, without the intervention of leather; by this means the friction and labour in working are conſiderably diminiſhed: the valves, which open by the mechanical power of the piſton, inſtead of the expanſion of the air, are placed at the top of the cylinders; and the tube, which in ordinary air-pumps leads from the cylinders to the receiver, is, in conſequence, rendered unneceſſary.

Dr. HAGER, diſtinguiſhed in the literary world as the author of various works of profound and extenſive erudition, and who has the honour to be now employed by the French Government, to publiſh a Dictionary of the Chineſe Language, has, at length, arranged the 17,000 types which were caſt by M. Fourmont, and is now ready to begin the printing of the Dictionary. Dr. Hager's Keys to the Chineſe Language were publiſhed in London.

M. WOHLER has recently publiſhed, at Moſcow, ſixteen views of that city in folio. The execution of theſe engravings places them on an equality with any undertaking of a ſimilar nature. The ſubſcription is 1000 roubles.

A work has recently been publiſhed at Gotha, entitled Felloplaſtik, or the Art of repreſenting architectural Subjects in Cork, with three plates. The inventor of this art, though only of thirty years ſtanding, is unknown. The work is anonymous, but the author informs us that M. May, who, about ſixteen years ſince, made the tour of Italy, conceived a violent paſſion for this art, which he brought to a high degree of perfection. This gentleman has executed thirty nine models of this kind, among which are ſeveral monuments of Gothic antiquity; particularly the ruins of an abbey at Paulenzell, near Schwarzburg.

M. BROTERE, profeſſor of botany at the univerſity of Coimbra, and member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Liſbon, has publiſhed a *Flora Luſitanica*, in two volumes octavo. This work is the fruit of his travels and collections, for ſeventeen years, in every part of that kingdom.

Flaxman's engravings of ſubjects from Homer are well known. A young artiſt, named KARSTENS, who lately died at Rome, had prepared, in a ſimilar manner, a ſeries of drawings repreſenting the whole Expedition of the Argonauts, which, ſince his death, have been engraved by M. KOCH, a native of Tyrol. The latter has likewiſe entered upon the new career opened by his predeceſſors, and has completed a collection of prints to the celebrated poem of Dante. He has, with great induſtry, collected all the portraits that are ſtill extant of hiſtorical characters mentioned by Dante, and has examined all the ancient commentaries, to elucidate the moſt obſcure paſſages of that poet. Furniſhed with all theſe aids, he has given his performance ſuch a degree of perfection, that the ſpectator actually imagines himſelf traverſing, with Dante and Virgil, the three regions of the future world.

A ſeries of ſixty engravings, from Oſſian, from deſigns by the PIRANESI, is now in preparation at Rome.

Profeſſor GÖTTLIN, of Upſal, has announced his intention of publiſhing a deſcription of the coins contained in the cabinet of medals of that univerſity, and which will form the ſubject of a ſeries of academical diſſertations.

The American Company of Peterſburg has made a collection of upwards of 1000 volumes in the French and Ruſſian languages, as the commencement of a library intended to be formed in the iſland of Kadjak, on the north-weſt coaſt of America,

America, the principal establishment of the Company.

M. ZOEGA, who is at present engaged on the Coptic manuscripts of the late Cardinal Borgia, proposes, after he has finished those labours, to publish a Topography of Ancient Rome. He has profoundly studied the subject, and had actually commenced the work a long time since, but afterwards laid it aside. The residence at Rome of the hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, whom he accompanied, and who was extremely desirous to see even the smallest vestiges of antiquity, induced him to resume the design.

M. ROSSI, known by his critical observations on Diogenes Laertius, and who, in particular, possesses a profound knowledge of the oriental languages, has completed a very extensive work on the affinity of those languages with each other; but such is the state of literature in Italy, that the learned world will probably derive no benefit from his researches, because the author is destitute of the means of publication.

Inspectors, called *Euphortatores*, have been appointed in all the Catholic colleges of Hungary and Austria. Their duty is to take care that the principles of religion are profoundly inculcated on the minds of youth. Every kind of criticism on religious works is strictly prohibited. At Vienna the lectures on logic, metaphysics, and natural philosophy, are held only in Latin. No individual can engage a private tutor for his children without the permission of the university, and those who disobey this decree run the risk of incapacitating their children for any public function or employment.

A circulating library has been established by a Lutheran divine at the small town of Corsoer, in Denmark, for the benefit of travellers who may chance to be detained in that place by contrary winds. This place is extremely well chosen for such an establishment; being situated on the way from Copenhagen to Hamburg, on the Great Belt, which is frequently rendered impassable by the violence of the westerly winds.

M. LANGLES, a member of the National Institute, has lately published a learned Dissertation on the Discovery of Essence of Roses. He ascribes it to a feast given by the beautiful and famous Nurjehan, in the year 1021 of the Hegira, which corresponds with the year 1612 of the Christian æra, to her husband Jehangur, the Great Mogul. That voluptuous Princess carried her luxury to such a pitch, as to conduct a small canal, filled with rose-water, through her gardens. A kind of scum was observed to float on its surface, and was taken up with cotton. This was that precious perfume which the natives of the East have since continued to make by the same process; that is, by exposing vessels filled with rose-water to the rays of the sun. The finest and most aromatic roses are those of Cachemir.

M. ABRAMSON, of Berlin, well known for his talents in the engraving of medals, has executed one equally beautiful and simple, to the memory of Kant. On one side is a striking likeness of the philosopher, with the inscription "*Immanuel Kant, nat.* 1724." On the reverse, the artist has attempted to express the service which Kant has rendered to speculative philosophy, by assigning limits to its empire, and to shew, at the same time, the madness of attempting to pass those limits. This he has represented by a Minerva, seated, and holding in her right hand an owl, which she prevents from flying, with the inscription "*Altius volantem arcuit.*" The exergue is "*Denat.* 1804." M. Abramson is preparing another medal to the memory of Herder.

M. BRALLE, of Amiens, has discovered a new process for steeping hemp, the utility of which has been confirmed by numerous experiments made by celebrated men. It consists in heating water, in a vessel or vat, to the temperature of from 72 to 75 degrees of Reaumur; dissolve in it a quantity of green soap, in the same proportion to the hemp as 1 to 48. The water employed for this purpose should be about forty times the weight of the hemp. Throw the latter into the water so as to float on the surface, cover the vessel, and extinguish the fire. Let the hemp remain in this situation two hours, when it will be found sufficiently steeped. The advantages derived from this method are various. Independent of the saving of time and expence, the same quantity of hemp yields more tow. The new method likewise tends to encourage the culture of hemp, by facilitating its preparation even to those who do not live in the neighbourhood of a river, stream, or pond; and it obviates the ill consequences that might result either from the infection of the air or the corruption of the waters, which sometimes destroys all the fish they contain, and must, of course, prove highly injurious to the cattle that chance to drink of them.

M. DE

M. DE KNOBELSDORF, ambaſſador from the King of Pruſſia to the Ottoman Porte, has preſented to the Royal Academy of Berlin twelve volumes of Perſian manuſcripts, which he collected in the Eaſt. Among theſe are the Hiſtory of the Eaſt, by Mirkond, in ſeven volumes; a Hiſtory of the Family of Sefi to Shah Abbas; and a Hiſtory of Shah Nadir.

GÖTHE has announced a work, entitled "Winkelmann and the Arts in the Eighteenth Century," the publication of which is eagerly expected by all the amateurs of the arts.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences of Peterſburg propoſes, for the competition of the year 1806, a prize of 500 rubles for the memoir which ſhall preſent the moſt inſtructive ſeries of new experiments on light conſidered as matter; on the properties that ought to be attributed to it; on the affinities which it appears to have with other bodies, whether organized or not; and on the modifications and phenomena which appear in thoſe ſubſtances, in conſequence of the combinations which the light forms with them. The competition is open to individuals of every nation, and memoirs will be received till May 1, 1806.

The Batavian Society for General Utility has propoſed the following ſubjects for prizes: a plain deſcription of the uſes which man actually makes of the different productions of the three kingdoms of nature, and of thoſe to which they might be applied; and a natural hiſtory, for the uſe of the lower claſſes of the people, to contribute to eradicate ſuperſtition and prejudices.

The celebrated PESTALOZZI, who has reſigned to a friend the ſuperintendance of his inſtitution at Buchiee, has received an invitation to go to Livonia, where he is earneſtly deſired to found a ſimilar eſtabliſhment. He has propoſed conditions which are very reaſonable, and which, it is expected, will be accepted.

The Inquiſition of Spain, in its edict for the year 1804, publiſhed a liſt of books forbidden in that kingdom, either entirely or in part. The number of articles amounts to 102; and among them are Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, which is condemned becauſe the doctrines contained in it are deſtructive of true ideas of good and moral evil; and Pope's works, which are branded as obſcene, erroneous, heretical, and blaſphemous againſt the Pope.

A ſociety has been formed at Florence, the object of whoſe labours is the hiſtory of its country. It has already publiſhed a ſmall volume, containing an Eſſay on the origin and civilization of the firſt inhabitants of Italy, and a Treatiſe on the moſt certain epochs in the hiſtory of Florence till the year 1292. In the ſucceeding volumes will be given lives of celebrated natives of Tuſcany recently deceaſed.

ADAM FABRONI, keeper of the royal gallery at Florence, is engaged in a continuation of the Muſeum Florentinum. He is known as an antiquary by ſeveral diſſertations, particularly thoſe on the Byſſus of the ancients, on an antique Venus, and a ſtatue in the Muſeum of the Capitol. He is likewiſe the author of ſeveral works on rural economy.

Italian tranſlations of all the beſt German proſe writers are in preparation at Florence. This collection is printed at Forli, and has been commenced with Zimmermann's two works on Solitude and National Pride.

A complete edition of the works of the celebrated HERDER is expected ſhortly to appear. The ſuperintendance of the publication has been undertaken by ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed literary characters of Germany. All that relates to the *belles-lettres* is confided to the care of Wieland, and the archæological papers to Heyne; Müller, the hiſtorian of Switzerland, ſuperintends the hiſtorical part, and the theological works will be edited by J. G. Müller. In this edition all that relates to literary diſputes now forgotten will be ſuppreſſed. A ſelection from the author's letters, and a hiſtory of his life, will be annexed. Among the unpubliſhed works, which will enhance the value of this edition, are an Eſſay on the Cid; a learned Diſſertation on Perſepolis; an almoſt complete tranſlation of the Odes of Horace and the Satires of Perſius; various pieces from Pindar, and the Latin, Greek, and Oriental poets; ſome ſermons, and a collection of Thoughts. The whole will compoſe about fifty volumes.

De LALANDE has preſented his *Connoiſſance du Tems de l'An* 15, to Bonaparte: it will be publiſhed by the Bureau of Longitude. This work contains a valuable collection of Memoirs, Obſervations and Tables, by Meſſrs. Laplace, Delambre, Vidal, Burckhardt, &c. &c.; the life of the aſtronomer Bernier; and the hiſtory of aſtronomy for 1804, by De Lalande; to ſerve as a continuation to his *Bibliographie Aſtronomique*.

GESNER, the celebrated German paſtoral poet, has left in the poſſeſſion of his family a collection of landſcapes, and views

views from rural life, all by his own hand. Of these it is intended to publish engravings, by Kolbe a native of Berlin, who has already distinguished himself as an engraver of landscapes.

The KING OF PRUSSIA is patronizing the persons in his dominions who have laudably undertaken to erect a monument to the memory of Luther; we shall transcribe his Majesty's letter on this subject, which is as follows:

"His Majesty's the King of Prussia, having seen by the report of the Patriotic Literary Society of the county of Mansfeld, the success of their enterprize for the erection of a monument to Luther, informs them that the news of those happy effects give him great pleasure; and observing that the said Society have the hopes of being able to accomplish the end they proposed, of combining a beneficent institution with the said monument; and his Majesty, observing too with pleasure, that they pursue this laudable object, most willingly means to contribute as much as possible to realize this good design.—

(*Signed*) "FREDERIC WILLIAM."

The object of this Society is to found, with a monument simple but worthy of its destination, an institution in which will be reared poor orphans of both sexes, and more especially those of the workmen of the mines to whom Luther's care was particularly directed; youths destined for the ministry; and, in short, young persons of all conditions, who will receive an education as perfect as possible, for the business of life. The authors of this plan address themselves to all minds of sensibility and benevolence, of all countries, and of all religions, to contribute to its execution. "Luther," say they, "belongs to the Universe, which he regarded as his country. Christians of all denominations, and even the Israelites, the Mahometans, the Hindoos, derive advantage from the rays of his light."

The Government of the United Provinces of Holland, in the year 1801, appointed Professor SIEGENBECK, of Leyden, and M. WIELAND, a clergyman of Rotterdam, to form a complete and well-arranged grammar of the Dutch tongue. This grammar is now finished, and it is ordered to be taught in all schools; and it is determined that the orthography fixed by these gentlemen shall be used in all the public offices.

The Magistracy of Augsburg have confiscated the whole edition of 1500 copies of Professor GOMER's work on the Political Laws of Germany, and have, in their zeal, fined the publisher.—Such is the liberty of the press at Augsburg!!!

M. DE LALANDE writes that M. PIAZZI, the celebrated astronomer of Palermo, has found on the fixed stars a change of one, two, and three seconds, on account of the situation of the earth in its orbit. This effect of the annual parallax, concerning which there have been disputes for more than a century, is a very interesting fact in astronomy, and we shall take the earliest opportunity of presenting our readers with a full account of the discovery.

A society has been established at Berlin, for the purpose of sending out missionaries to Africa, to disseminate among the Negroes the truths of Christianity, the knowledge of European arts, and the seeds of civilization. Two missionaries have been already sent to the coast of Guinea.

The following facts respecting the population of the Russian empire are deserving of notice. In 1803, the number of marriages was 300,470; that of the births 1,270,341; that of the deaths, 791,973; so that the number of births exceeded that of the deaths 418,368, the population, therefore, increased in a single year nearly half a million. Among the deaths are reckoned 1145 between 95 and 100; 158 between 100 and 105; 90 between 105 and 110; 34 between 110 and 115; 36 between 115 and 120; 15 between 120 and 125; 5 between 125 and 130; and 1 between 145 and 150.

The remains of FENELON have been discovered in a vault, which escaped injury during the storm of the Revolution. A subscription has been entered into for erecting a monument worthy of the memory of the author of Telemachus.

A geographical Dictionary of the Russian empire, undertaken four years since at Moscow, by WITCH, and other learned geographers, has been resumed, and we expect from it a variety of curious details and descriptions, and complete maps of every part of that vast empire.

A young officer in the French marine has invented a draw-bridge, which is said to be superior to any of those in use in this country.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

THE opening of the exhibition of the Royal Academy engroſſes a large portion of the attention of all admirers of the arts, and in our next Retroſpect we ſhall endeavour to diſcriminate the various merits of the articles that it contains—for merit they unqueſtionably have among them, though not of ſo diſtinguiſhed a kind as was to be ſeen there ſome years ago, when the productions of ſome artiſts now no more were the leading articles, and in a degree compenſated for the maſs of unintereſting matter with which other parts of the walls were covered. The Shakeſpeare gallery and ſome ſimilar undertakings are ſaid to have diffuſed a taſte for poetical and hiſtoric compoſition among the people—but whether or not this is communicated to any large portion of the preſent race of artiſts is another queſtion. Certain it is, that *their* improvement has not been quite equal to what was hoped and expected. But there may be reaſons that have retarded their obtaining it. It was ſaid of *phyſic*, that the ancients began by attempting to make it *a ſcience*, and failed; the moderns began by attempting to make it *a trade*, and ſucceeded. Something in a degree ſimilar may be ſaid of painting. The ſplendid achievements of the brave, or the benevolent actions of the good, and ſubjects of a ſimilar nature to thoſe of Mr. Barry's admirable pictures in the Adelphi, were at one time the leading articles—but now, portrait, portrait, portrait, engroſſes all. Some of thoſe who attempted this ſuperior ſtyle unqueſtionably failed—but *the attempt was glorious*. The purſuit led them to a knowledge of what the art demanded, (and the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds practiced) even in portrait, *a portraiture of the mind as well as the face*. We do not extend this to the delineation of thoſe unhappy countenances which have nothing like an index in any one feature—for that would be requiring what would deſtroy reſemblance; but where there is a ray of ſenſe lurking in any one feature, it may juſt as well be transferred to the canvas as left out. This applies with peculiar force to an exhibition; for, except the intimates of the perſons whoſe heads are here ſubmitted to public view, comparatively few can judge of the reſemblance. General approbation can only be obtained upon the ſame principle as at any other public exhibition; and we do not crowd the theatre to ſee the actors who perform, but to mark the paſſions and emotions that are there diſplayed. Our young artiſts are too apt to look at ſome preceding painters, of either the ancient or modern ſchools, as the models of perfection; and from the young men who ſtudied at Rome, the public expected wonders, but they were generally diſappointed; for theſe ingenious gentlemen, by frequently poring over many pictures that were faded by age, and dimmed with dirt and varniſh, reconciled their eyes to a dark, dingy, and brick-duſt colouring. Bad as this was, the modern French glitter, which glares upon the ſight like a bed of Dutch tulips, is ſtill worſe. If each of theſe claſſes would take the trouble of ſtudying nature as it is, they would amend their practice, and add to their profeſſional characters; and why will they not apply to the fountain-head, inſtead of the muddy and mixed ſtreams that flow from it?

To young ſtudents the contemplation of good models is unqueſtionably uſeful and neceſſary—but the models ought to be good; if Mr. Barry's advice had been followed, the Royal Academy would have begun a ſelection of them ſome years ſince; and we augur great improvement from what is ſaid to be in the contemplation of the Marquis of Stafford, who, we have been informed, intends to form his fine collection of pictures into a gallery, which is to be open three days a week for the ſtudy of our Engliſh painters. It is devoutly to be wiſhed, that this report is founded in fact; it is a project highly honourable to a man of rank, and fraught with great promiſe of advantage to the arts of Great Britain. That inimitable hiſtoric painter, the late Mr. Mortimer, devoted much of his time, and acquired a correctneſs of drawing ſcarcely ever equalled, by the ſtudy of the very fine caſts of the ſtatues at the Richmond gallery, to which the Duke, for ſeveral years, admitted every artiſt who choſe to attend.

The number of candidates for places in the exhibition of this year ſurpaſſes, we believe, that of any other; and we have been told, that upwards of fifteen hundred pictures were returned to the artiſts who painted them; many of them for want of room. The preſident, finding the number ſo great, voluntarily took out three

pictures which he had sent in, and added, that he thought painters of established reputation ought to follow his example, as there ought to be every opportunity given for the younger students submitting their labours to the inspection of the public. We have not room to particularize many of the productions most deserving of notice: but we cannot omit mentioning a beautiful picture by Daniel, representing one of the Eastern religious ceremonies; the figures consist of a number of castes, or tribes of Indians, in their grand ceremonial dresses, and have a novel and magnificent appearance. A picture of a Nurse bathing her Infant, is, like other productions of this artist, which we have formerly noticed, an address to the mind, and affords another proof of the talents and taste of the painter. Sir William Beechey, Mr. Opie, Mr. Shee, &c. &c. have as usual several fine portraits.

Mr. Elmes, who last year exhibited a large drawing of *the Temple of Juno*, from Virgil, has made a design on the same magnificent scale, representing the *Triumphal entry of the Emperor Constantius* (the father of Constantine the Great) *into Rome*. In this, the architecture is restored from Piranesi, Vitruvius, Paladio, and others, and is as correctly what it originally was, as accurate measurements from its present ruins, combined with consequent deductions, can make it. We understand it to be the first of a series of of designs from the Roman history, upon the plan of representing accurately the buildings of ancient Rome.

Mr. Raphael Smith has several portraits, which have a strong resemblance of the originals from whom they are delineated; and his daughter, Miss Emma Smith, has five miniature portraits; one of them is that of Mrs. Crespigny, so well known in the fashionable world, and another, Miss Duncan, in the character of Lady Teazle.

Engravings from theatrical portraits have of late formed a prominent feature among the publications of the month. We have, among others, another of

Mr. W. H. W. Betty, which is announced as the first and only Original, in the Possession of S. Leicester Parker, Esq. painted by S. Northcote, Esq. R. A. and engraved by J. Ward.

This portrait is certainly a resemblance, but it is too hardly marked, and what, is not often seen in these cases, the boy is much handsomer than his picture. It is extremely well engraved, in mezzotinto.

Portrait of Miss Mellon, in the character of Mrs. Page. J. Masquerier pinxt. W. Say sculp. Inscribed, with permission, to Lady Templetown.

The picture from which this portrait is engraved is from the pencil of a young artist of some promise, who studied a short time in Paris, we believe (but are not certain) under the tuition of David. It is a spirited lively portrait, well engraved, in mezzotinto.

Let it not be supposed that portraits are confined to the heroes and heroines who have excelled their competitors on the stage—horses who have outstripped their competitors in the field obtain the same distinction. We have

Portraits of those celebrated Racers, Hap-hazard and Muley Moloch, the Property of the Right the Earl of Darlington. Painted at Raby Castle, by S. Williams. W. and G. Cooke, sculpt.

Engraved in the line manner; and, tho' the engraving is rather violent, and somewhat too coarse, and the shadows too opaque, it has considerable merit; and we are gratified to see any attempt of again introducing to public notice line-plates of a good size.

To portraitures of these notified quadrupeds we may also add, drawings of tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture, which are now submitted to the lovers of elegant forms, in a collection of designs for household furniture, and interior decorations in the most approved and elegant taste, in the Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman, styles, with various designs for rooms, shewing the decorations of the furniture, &c. elegantly engraved from original drawings by George Smith, upholder extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, to whom the book is dedicated. Part I.

This work is intended to contain about 150 plates; the above, which is the first part, contains fifty. Price, plain, 1l. 11s. 6d. coloured 2l. 12s. 6d.

A portrait of Sir Francis Burdett. Engraved by J. G. Walker, from a Picture painted by T. Lawrence, Esq. R. A. Price 7s. The Price of Proofs, the Number of which is very limited, 14s. Proofs to be seen at Ridgeway's, Piccadilly.

This print is well engraved in the line manner, and engraved, as we are told, at the particular desire of Thomas Coutts, Esq. which, added to the celebrity of the original, will naturally secure it an extensive circulation.

A Por-

A Portrait of General Tonyn; from a Picture in the Poſſeſſion of W. Gilpin, Eſq. M. A. Shee, pinxt. Engraved and publiſhed by G. Clint.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to ſay of a picture painted by Mr. Shee, that it is a good portrait; and we can add to this praiſe, that the print, which is in the mezzotinto ſtyle, is well engraved.

The Deſcent from the Croſs; from a Picture in the Louvre, by P. P. Rubens. W. Leney ſculpt.

This print, from a very celebrated picture, is delicately engraved in chalks, but rather deficient in force; it might have been more brilliant in the tints.

Marcus Sextus de Retour dans ſa Famille trouve ſa Fille en Pleurs auprès de ſa Mère expieie. Prént par P. Guerin. Gravé par M. Blot. Deposée à la Bibliotheque Nationale.

This deſign bears the characteriſtic of the modern French ſchool—an attempt at the grand ſublime. This, for want of a purity of taſte, produces ſomewhat of the monſtrous and bombaſtic. It is a Pigmy arraying himſelf in the armour of a Giant. The principal figure bears ſome reſemblance to that of Count Ugolino, in Sir Joſhua Reynolds's picture, but is in every reſpect inferior; compared together, they form a very ſtrong contraſt of the different effects produced by a good or a bad taſte, on a very fine ſubject. The engraving, which is in ſtroke, is hard and dry.

A ſubſcription has commenced, under the patronage of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, to procure an annuity for that excellent artiſt Mr. Barry. A more fit act of munificence could not well be ſubmitted to the public. Had Mr. Barry, inſtead of cultivating the higher branches of his art, purſued the more mechanic and lucrative, he muſt have attained wealth as well as eminence. A man of Mr. Barry's genius, who has produced works that do honour to the Britiſh ſchool, has a fair claim to the liberality of his countrymen; and we have no doubt but that ſuch a proviſion will be made as will enable him to purſue unembarraſſed thoſe labours that will add to his well-earned reputation in his art.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the last Session of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

"An Act to render more easy the apprehending and bringing to Trial Offenders escaping from one Part of the United Kingdom to the other, and also from one County to another. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 92." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

BY this act justices of peace in Ireland may indorse each others warrants, for the apprehension and conveyance of offenders to the place where they are to appear in to be tried.

The Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland may issue warrants against persons for offences committed in Ireland, who shall escape or be in England or Scotland, which may be executed here upon being backed or indorsed by a justice of peace.

And offenders escaping from Great Britain into Ireland, or being there, may be apprehended and conveyed in like manner.

It is upon this last clause that a warrant has been recently issued against a Judge of Ireland, by Lord Ellenborough, in this country, upon an indictment for a supposed libel, written by the Irish Judge, and printed and published in this country under his authority.

By this act also, offenders escaping with stolen goods from any one part of the United Kingdom, may be tried in the place where the same shall be found. And receivers of stolen goods may be indicted in that county of the United Kingdom where they shall be found.

"An Act to explain an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for consolidating and amending the Provisions of the several Acts relating to Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers in Great Britain, so far as respects the accounting for Monies received by Volunteer Officers. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 94." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

This act merely declares, that the officers shall not be deemed public accountants for money received under the acts.

"An

"An Act to amend certain of the Provisions of an Act made in the forty-third Year of his present Majesty, to enable his Majesty to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm, which respect the Purchase of Lands and Hereditaments for the Public Service. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 95." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

The object of this act is to regulate the course of obtaining compensations, and to facilitate the proceedings in respect thereof, under the recited acts.

"An Act to alter, amend, and render more effectual an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional Force for the Defence of the Realm, and to provide for augmenting his Majesty's Forces, and for the gradual Reduction of the Militia of England,' so far as the same relates to the City of London. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 96." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

This act is upon the same principle as the general one mentioned in the title, and relates only to the city of London.

"An Act for granting additional Annuities to the Proprietors of Stock, created by two Acts passed in the Thirty-seventh and Forty-second Years of his present Majesty. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 99." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

This act was passed for the purpose of paying off the holders of what was termed the Loyalty Loan, giving them an option, as therein mentioned, of taking stock in satisfaction of their claims. The terms upon which the holders of the Loyalty Loan might take the benefit of this act having been recently published, by authority, in all the public papers, it is not necessary to detail the provisions of the act in this place; more especially as it is now, in a great measure, executed.

"An Act for permitting, until the First Day of August, 1807, the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in Ballast. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 101." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

The title of this act fully explains its object.

"An Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice in those Parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England and Ireland, by the issuing of Writs of Habeas Corpus ad testificandum, in certain Cases. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 102." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

Any of the Judges of the Courts of Law or Exchequer in England and Ireland may award writs of *habeas corpus* for bringing persons to be examined before any Court of Record, as witnesses, or any grand, petit, or other jury, in any matters, civil or criminal; and so may the justices of the quarter sessions in Wales or Chester.

"An Act for the Relief of certain insolvent Debtors. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 108." (Passed July 30, 1804.)

By this act all persons who were in any prison on January 1, 1804, for any debt not amounting to a greater sum than 1500l. are, on giving three notices in the London Gazette, and upon petition to the quarter-sessions, and delivering in a schedule of their estate and effects, to be assigned for the benefit of their creditors, to be for ever discharged.

But no prisoner is to be discharged for debts incurred subsequent to the first of Jan. 1804. Nor shall any thing in the act be deemed to discharge the future estate or effects, real or personal, of any persons discharged under the act: and the creditors shall have the like remedies against the future estate and effects, but not against the person of the party, as if this act had not been made.

"An Act to regulate the Importation and Exportation of Corn, and the Duties payable thereon. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 109." (Passed July 30, 1804.)

The policy of legislative interference with the growth of, or traffic, in corn, is doubted by many; and upon the introduction of this bill into Parliament there appeared to be a great difference in opinion amongst the members of both Houses with respect to the expediency of the measure. On one side it was contended, that it was not only due in justice to the grower of corn, but would have a tendency to promote the cultivation of tillage-land in preference to meadow and pasture, and thereby increase the produce of bread-corn (a matter of the utmost national concern, from our enlarged population). To this it was opposed, that the offer of a bounty on exportation would, infallibly, have the effect of producing not only a scarcity for home consumption, but an intolerable, or at least grievous, rise in the markets: and as the greater part of the multitude are rather affected by their own personal feelings and passions than a cool and deliberate judgment, much discontent was manifested by the public at this bill's passing into a law; and Mr. Pitt,

Pitt, who had recently aſſumed the reins of government, from the ſupport which he gave to the bill, did not eſcape without a ſufficient ſhare of obloquy. The popular feeling was, however, very unjuſtly ſhewn, upon this occaſion, towards the Miniſter; for the bill was recommended by a voluminous and elaborate report of a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, as abſolutely neceſſary; and, after that, it was the bounden duty of whoever was the miniſter to give countenance to the meaſure. We have thought fit to make theſe comments reſpecting the introduction of the act, and the occaſion of it, as being ſupported by the Miniſter, being deſirous, if poſſible, in this inſtance, to remove vulgar prejudices.*

The act upon which theſe obſervations are made contains but eight clauſes, and is extremely clear: the ſchedules are, however, long, and we have only room, in this place, to notice, in ſubſtance, what gave riſe to ſo much animadverſion. "The importation and exportation is to be regulated by the aggregate average price of the whole twelve maritime diſtricts in England and Wales; and the like in Scotland, by the four diſtricts there."

And wheat, if at or under 48s. per quarter, is exportable, upon a bounty of 5s.

If above 54s. no export is allowable.

(*Acts of* 44 *Geo.* 3 *concluded.*)

* We may, in a future Number, lay before our readers a paper on the ſubject of the corn-laws, tending to ſhew that the great prices, of which the public have ſo much reaſon to complain, have never originated from the interference of Parliament, but from the ſcandalous ſpeculations of the Corn-Exchange (which are preciſely like thoſe of the Stock Exchange), and the nefarious practices of the meal and corn factors. In reſpect to the latter, a fact it is that they have an abſolute controul over, at leaſt, two-thirds of the bakers' ſhops in and about the metropolis; many of which are opened by themſelves, as cheap ſhops, for the purpoſe of vending, in the manufactured ſtate of bread, the ſurplus of their conſignments. The ſhops thus coutrouled by them are obliged to receive whatever invoice or bills of parcels may be ſent in with the flour; and from theſe the oſtenſible baker makes a return to the cocket-office. Thus it is in the power of the avaricious mealman to raiſe an artificial price, and thereby occaſion an increaſe in the aſſize of bread, which muſt evince the neceſſity of Parliament interfering, to prevent the factor from being, either directly or indirectly, concerned in the baking or ſelling of bread.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20*th of March and the* 20*th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ALLEN William, King's road, St. Andrew, Holborn, coachmaker, ſurviving partner of Thomas Allen. (Williams, Curſitor ſtreet

Aveline James, Roſs, grocer. (French and Williams, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Aſtbury John, Sheffield ſtreet, carpenter. (Jennings and Collier, Shire lane

Ainſworth George, Warrington, and John Stephens, Liverpool, wire drawers. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court

Archer Charles, Birmingham, haberdaſher. (Devon and Tooke. Gray's inn

Briggs James, Higher lane, within Pilkington, ſhopkeeper. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Blakiſton Robert, Biſhopwearmouth, common brewer. (Elſdb, Tower hill

Braddon William, Polperro, ſhopkeeper. (Blandford and Swete, Inner Temple

Burlinghave John, Old Buckenham, miller. (Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford row

Bloye Dix, and Charles Bloye, Boſton, linen drapers. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New Inn

Bourne Charles, Monmouth, victualler. (Pewtreſs, Gray's inn

Bennet George, Birmingham, linen draper. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane

Bettell Elizabeth, Birmingham, hoſier. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry

Birkley Henry, Monkwearmouth, blackſmith. (Meggiſon, Hatton garden

Bryan William, St. Mary at Hill, brandy merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinſons, Warnford court

Bentham Bryan, Sheerneſs, banker, partner with William Payne, Timewell Bentham, and James Baikie, (Neilſon, Palſgrave place

Baikie James, Chatham, banker, partner with Bryan Bentham, &c. (Neilſon, Palſgrave place

Boore Lancelot, Wardour ſtreet, taylor. (Dodd and Weſt, Threadneedle ſtreet

Buckton William, Hull, ſpirit merchant. (Prickett, Hull

Clarkſon Thomas, Kingsbury, coal dealer. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry

Coleman James, Clare market, poulterer. (Boulton, Savage, and Spikes, Temple

Corbett Samuel, St. Catherines, Middleſex, painter. (Robinſon, Bermondſey

Clifton William, Ryder's court, Soho, victualler. (Kibblewhite and Rowland, Gray's inn

Chambers Thomas, Downham Market, victualler. (Cave, Gray's inn

Coles Thomas, Chard, currier. (King, Tooke's court

Donavan Timothy, Holloway, cowkeeper. (Holloway, Chancery lane

Dann William, Gillingham, banker, partner with Bryan Bentham, James Baikie, &c. (Neilſon, Palſgrave place

Evill William, Bath, Upholder. (Netherſole, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Elia Nicholas, Judd place, Eaſt, dealer. (Palmer and Tomlinſons, Warnford court

Fox Bartholomew, Gough ſquare, merchant. (Meredith and Robint, Gray's inn

Fitz James, Codford St. Peter, ſhopkeeper. (Lowten, Temple

Farnell Martin, Coton in the Elms, Derby, banker. (Price and Brown, Lincoln's inn

Forbes John, Birmingham, nurſeryman. (Egerton, Gray's inn

Froggatt Thomas, Matlock Bath, innkeeper. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings

Ford Paul Edward, Howland mews Weſt, hackneyman. (Vincent and Upſtone, Bedford ſtreet, Bedford ſquare

Grayson William, and Philip Shires, Southwark, hop merchants. (Clutton, Union street
Groom Christopher, Blackman street, haberdasher. (Parnell, Spital fields
Gurden William, jun. Stoney Stratford, lace merchant. (Townsend, Staple's inn
Hart Stephen, Chatham, baker. (Nelson, Palsgrave place
Hopkins Thomas, West green, varnish maker. (Dore, Berkeley street, Clerkenwell
Howland Thomas, Thame, carrier. (Rose and Munnings, Gray's inn square
Harwood Abraham, Maldon, ironmonger. (Sherwood and Parfell, Canterbury square
Hibbert William, Hollingwood, victualler. (Barlow, Oldham, Lancashire
Hobson Matthew and Robert Story, Bishopswearmouth, drapers. (Atcheson and Morgan, Austin Friars
Jackson Robert, West Winch, butcher. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford row
Jones John, Eglwysilan, maltster. (James, Gray's inn
Kluge John Henry, Paul's Chain, Doctors' Commons, furrier. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter House, St. Paul's
Longman Willinghave Morton, cornfactor. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New inn
Lock Charles Reading, horse dealer. (Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn
Moyle Thomas, Newcastle-under-Lyne, draper. (Wilson, Temple
Moorhouse John, John street, Adelphi, wine merchant. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's inn
Nott Thomas, Lenbury, money scrivener. (B. C. Williams, Bedford row
Parkes John, Birmingham, brass founders. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn
Pearson John, New inn, money scrivener. (Yeates, Walworth
Roberts Thomas, Helston, grocer. (Mayow, Gray's inn
Reader Daniel, St Margaret's hill, tin plate worker. (Williamson, Clifford's inn
Roberts Charles, Great Tower street, victualler. (Noy, Mincing lane
Saxby Henry, Charlton, market gardener. (Sherwood and Parrell, Canterbury square
Sanders Samuel, Love lane, wine merchant. (Noy, Mincing lane
Tebb Thomas, Wardour street, leather dresser. (Roche, Nicholas lane
Taylor John, Monkwearmouth, ship builder. (Blakiston, Raymond's inn
Townsend Job, Barnsley, grocer. (Gatty and Haddon, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Tennant John, Lower Brook street, apothecary. (Williamsons, Clifford's inn
Wilson Thomas, Commercial row, Surrey, grocer. (Collingwood, St. Saviour's church yard
Webster John and Joseph Harrison, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Webby Edward, Great Grimsby, shopkeeper. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford row
Wilkinson James, Hull, draper. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Wills George, Whitechapel, taylor. (Harman, Wine office court
Wade Searles, Albion place, Blackfriars, brewer. (Swaine, and stevens, Old Jewry
Wilhelmi Herman, Martin's lane, Cannon street, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinsons, Warnford court
Wild William, Nottingham, haberdasher. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
Watson Adam, Stockport, victualler. (Edge, Inner Temple
White George, Whitechapel road, grocer. (Smith, and Henderson, Temple.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ayres Nicholas, Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, May 8
Archer John, St. Catherines dock, hoop sender, May 25
Blinkhorn William, and John Musgrave, Fodder lane, merchants, April 30
Barry Andrew, Vere street, Oxford street, upholsterer, april 13
Brown James, and James Tregent, Birmingham, factors, april 13
Brown Matthew, St John's square, printer, April 27
Bradley Samuel, Holborn, victualler, April 30, final
Baker John, Peckham, carpenter, may 18
Bryce John, Welclose square wine merchant, April 23
Barton William, Oxford chinaman, April 20
Beck John, Workington, wine merchant, April 23
Bennett Joseph, Blackman street, carpenter, May 11
Brooks Joseph, Liverpool porter brewer, April 30
Bangs Charles, Liverpool, merchant, May 11
Badeley Samuel, Joseph Badeley, Walpole, and John Woodcock, of Bailsworth, bankers, May 8, full and final dividend, making twenty shillings in the pound, and interest on all the debts
Burchall Lukes, southampton draper, May 11
Burhand William, Manchester, fruiterer, dealer, May 27
Clegg James Griffin street, shadwell, mariner, April 20
Collins, St. Paul's church yard, coffeehouse, April 20
Cundith Matthew, Whitehaven, mercer, April 26
Crisp Jonathan Tabor, Banbury, clothier, April 19, final
Carrett edward, Louth, fadler, April 30
Caldwell Charles and Thomas Smith, Liverpool, and John Forbes, and Daniel Gregory, London, bankers, joint estate and separate of Caldwell and Smyth, April 23

Castell Samuel, and Walter Powell, Lombard street, bankers, April 30
Cooper William, Nottingham, grocer, April 30
Cortissor Abraham Haim, Leman street, Goodman's fields, merchant, April 27
Coulton John, Crown street, Finsbury, grocer, May 29
Cripps John Gordon, Bury, grocer, May 25
Curwen John, Cackerham, horse dealer, May 25, final
Cummins George, Villiers street, Strand, May 14
Clarke Francis, Rotherhithe, mariner, June 15
Croskey George Duncan, and Richard Westall, partners with James Fell, Basinghall street, Blackwell hall factors, May 25
Chadwick Nathaniel, Bolton, innkeeper, May 27
Dousberry Robert, Limehouse, timber merchant, April 20, final
Dorvell Mary, and William Dorvell, Wells, shopkeepers, April 25
De Saint Croix Nicholas, Homerton, coal merchant, May 4
Dunsterville Thomas, East Stonehouse, shipwright, April 27
Dale Isaac Rose, Exeter, earthenwareman, April 30
Dealey Thomas, and John Hallett, Little Queen street, coachmakers, May 4, final
Davies Samuel, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist, May 6
Dibling William, Plymouth, tallow chandler, May 18
Edwards Edward, Pewsey, dealer, April 20, final
Emerton Thomas, Stony Stratford, grocer, May 3
Edwards John, Benfington, miller, May 3
Early Richard, Chelmsford, coal merchant, May 6, final
Francis, Thomas, and Archibald Weir, Swansea, shopkeepers, April 20, final
Field William, Streatham, victualler, April 13
Fozard James, sen. Laetitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, stable keepers, May 7, final
Fish John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, soapmaker, April 20, final
Ford James, Chiswell street, shoemaker, April 30
Furnell James, Camberwell, Fellmonger, May 4
Forster John, Whitehaven, merchant, April 29, final
Gilman John, Great Yarmouth, linen draper, April 20, final
Godfrey Daniel, Moorfields, broker, April 27
Giles William, Stoke Newington, merchant, April 30
Green William, Romford, haberdasher, May 6
Gill John, Naburn, taylor, May 2
Gill George, Charles street, Berkeley square, fadler, May 11
Green Charles, and Samuel Marsland, Heaton Norris, cotton spinners, joint and separate estate of Green, May 15
Giorgi Balthafar, Ratcliffe highway, Chemist, late partner with David Cannon, joint estate final, and separate estate of Giorgi, June 11
Hope Peter, Liverpool, merchant, April 22
Hindley William, Earl Retford, mercer, April 27
Hunt William, Chipping Wycombe, innholder, May 25
Hague James, and John Martin Sawyer, Tower Royal, merchants, joint estate and separate of Hague, April 25
Edward Haliam, jun. Bury, druggist, April 30, final
Harris William, Drury lane, woollen draper, May 4
Hunt Walter, Putney, grocer, May 11
Hancock Charles, Horncastle, taylor, May 9
Holmes David, Liverpool, grocer, May 8
Hughes Henry, and Michael Moorehouse, Manchester, dealers, May 8
Hammond Edmund, Castle street, Long acre, brewer, June 25, final
Hodson Henry Loftus, Huntingdon, Merchant, May 21
Huggins Richard, Bristol, cabinet maker, May 13
Hart Samuel, Swaffham Prior, dealer, May 11
Jarritt James, Bristol, cabinet maker, April 30
Jones Richard Hodgson, Steurbridge, clothier, April 29
Jackson Henry, Mincing lane, merchant, May 21
Keir Lawrence, Throgmorton street, merchant, April 23
Knight John Brook, Camomile street, cordwainer, May 4
King Robert, St. John's lane, vintner, May 1
Lardner John, Oxford street, ironmonger, April 20
Liddell Thomas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocer, April 17, final
Luard Peter Robert, Loudon, merchant, April 30
Lipcrap John, Whitechapel, distiller, partner with Samuel Davy Liptrap, May 6
Lingham Abraham, st. John in Bedwardine, May 13, final
Morton Samon, Witney, blanket weaver, April 20
Mackinlay Daniel, and Abraham Mendes Belisario, Size lane, merchants, April 23
Millar James, Shad Thames, biscuit baker, April 27
Muir James, Gravesend, plumber, May 11
Nowlan James, Newcastle on-Tyne, soapboiler, April 20, final
Newlove Edward, Great Driffield, vintner, May 1, final
Newton William Hood, Golden lane, liquor merchant, May 7
Osborne Charles, Wapping street, surgeon, April 9
Owen John, Cardiff, Tanner, May 8, final
Owen Joseph, Holborn, jeweller, May 4
Osbaldeston Alexander, Bruton street, worstedman, June 15
Parkinson Robert, Deal, druggist, April 23
Price John, Finsbury square, merchant, May 7
Peck Anthony, Gravesend, carpenter, June 11
Park r James, Lambeth, victualler, April 27
Percival Jones, Croydon, staple keeper, April 20

Parker John, Sodbury, Mercer, May 7, final
Quayle Mark, Liverpool, merchant, April 13
Richold Michael, Brightheimſtone, wine merchant, May 7
Raven William, Colcheſter, linen draper, April 18
Ruſſell George, Birmingham, merchant, April 30
Richardſon Robert, partner with Edward Strickland, Corporation row, Japanner, May 18
Rowe Richard, Granicheſter, nurſeryman, May 1
Renniſon Joſeph, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, cotton merchant, May 7
Robbins Mary, and Catherine Robbins, Birmingham, ſhopkeepers, June 15
Robarts George, Layland, Sculcoates, Spirit merchant, May 24, final
Rankin Richard, Leſtwich, and William Okell, Liverpool, Merchants, May 16
Sawyer John Martin, Joſeph Fletcher Truman, and Joſeph Powell, Cannon ſtreet, merchants, April 13, and ſeparate eſtate of Sawyer and Powell, ſame day
Sykes Richard, Cheapſide, linen draper, April 5, final
Shrapnell James, ſen. and James Shrapnell, jun. Charing croſs, ſilverſmiths, May 22
Sharland George, Southmolton, money ſcrivener, April 27
Smart Joſeph, Wolverhampton, bookſeller, May 7, final
Stair John, Lubenham, Farmer, May 20
Stanley John, Fleet market, Brandy merchant, May 7, final
Scott Adam, Workington, mercer, May 17, final
Sawyer John, Tenterden, grazier, May 22, final
Tucker Ewens, Deptford, tallow chandler, April 16
Tongue William, Birmingham, toy maker, April 29
Thompſon Anthony, Whiteley wood, Sheffield, merchant, April 26
Townſend John, Southwark, wine merchant, June 11
Thomſon Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow lane, hoſiers, May 11
Trench Francis, Liverpool, merchant, May 15
Wilſon Iſaac, Thornhaugh ſtreet, M. D. merchant, partner with Thomas Haines, of the Cape of Good Hope, April 20
Willes James, and Charles Hobbs, Whitechapel road, diſtillers, ſeparate eſtate of each April, 16
Winder Thomas, and William Jewhurſt, Weſtminſter bridge road, ironfounders, May 11
Walker William, Chancery lane, taylor, May 7
Wright Thomas, Eaſington, coachmaſter, April 30, final
Wright Richard, Southwark, coal merchant, May 4
Worthington George, Mancheſter, merchant, May 13, final
Williams Griffith, Tooley ſtreet, cheeſemonger, June 11, final
hite Thomas, Southwark, haberdaſher, may 21
illiams Thomas Smith, mincing lane, ſhip broker, may 25
Walter Robert, Plymouth dock, Hatter, may 13

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April.

RHEUMATISMUS	9
Pneumonia	6
Hæmoptyſis	3
Phthiſis	12
Menorrhagia	7
Leucorrhæa	4
Apoplexia	2
Paralyſis	8
Chlorоſis	15
Icterus	3
Dyſenteria	11
Morbi Infantiles	16
Morbi Cutanei	13
Aſthenia	19
Neuroſes	16

The Reporter has lately been called to ſeveral caſes of what were ſimple aſthenia, but which had been previouſly regarded, and treated as inflammatory affections of either the thoracic or abdominal viſcera.

Pain is generally, but in many inſtances unjuſtly, conſidered as an evidence of inflammation. It more frequently ariſes from the difficulty with which a debilitated and obſtructed organ performs its accuſtomed and ſalutary office. Bliſters relieve pain; but it is not ſo much by their evacuating, as their ſtimulating operation. They are cutaneous drams. In caſes, however, of extreme or chronic debility, ſuch external applications, by their irritation, are calculated to aggravate the degree, and perpetuate the exiſtence of that weakneſs with which the patient is already afflicted. By acting upon the nervous ſyſtem, or the ſenſorial power, bliſters cannot be of any permanent or eſſential ſervice. What produces pain cannot relieve pain, except by diverting the attention from one uneaſy feeling to another. But, in ſuch inſtances, the influence of the imagination is vague, and almoſt unlimited in its extent. The remedy preſcribed has not ſo much effect as the reputed character of the preſcriber. A patient who feels an imperfect faith in his phyſician, is not likely to experience the due benefit of his medical directions.—And, on the other hand, an entire confidence in the information and talents of a profeſſional adviſer, not ſeldom gives a ſalutary efficacy to remedies which would, otherwiſe, have been inſufficient, or injurious in their operation.

Patients have recently occurred, in the practice of the Reporter, among both the elegant and vulgar claſſes of ſociety, who were affected with what are called nervous diſeaſes—a claſs, in noſology, which may be made to comprehend, or to be connected with, nearly all the corporeal as well as mental afflictions to which the human frame is liable. Nervous diſeaſes are, in general, treated with too little delicacy and reſpect. No maladies are calculated more to intereſt the feelings of a humane man, or are more likely to receive alleviation, if not a radical cure, from a ſkilful and attentive practitioner. But, in ſuch caſes, the operation of moral agents ought to be more eſpecially ſtudied and applied.

The

The feelings of the mind ſhould be watched and examined more than the functions of the body. Medicine, in ſuch inſtances, is of important advantage; but amuſement, or more ſerious occupation, is of radical and eſſential conſequence.

In ſeveral inſtances, which the writer of this article has recently had an opportunity of obſerving, opium has not produced the intended and deſired ſtate of ſleep and compoſure, but, on the contrary, has given riſe to reſtleſsneſs, and ſymptoms of morbid irritability and delirium. On which account he had recourſe to hyſcyamus as a ſubſtitute; which, while it acts as an opiate, is not followed, in its operation, by thoſe inconvenient and noxious conſequences which are apt to ariſe from the adminiſtration of laudanum, or of the drug in its ſolid form.

There is an extreme difficulty, more particularly in nervous diſeaſes, in adjuſting the doſe, and ſelecting the particular formula of pharmaceutical preſcription, as its efficacy depends ſo much on the uncertain ſuſceptibility of the patient, which, in ſome inſtances, is extended to the higheſt, and, in others, reduced to the loweſt degree of irritability, and capacity of excitation. "On comparing the ſituation of an hyſterical female (ſays a modern author of ingenuity and eloquence) liable to diſtreſſing agitations from the moſt trifling cauſes, as the dropping of a hair-pin on the floor, to that of the engineer who ſtands unmoved amid the thunder of a battery—of the ſeaman who maintains his footing upon the deck or ropes of his veſſel, reeling under the ſhock of the elements—or of the Indian who exhibits the ſigns, and probably feels the throb of intenſe delight, while the flames are preying upon his fleſh—how aſtoniſhing do we find the range in human ſuſceptibility to the effect of the powers by which we are ſurrounded!"

J. Reid.

Grenville ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, April 25, 1805.

STATE of PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1805.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE principal event of domeſtic intereſt within the preſent month, has been the vote of cenſure paſſed by the Houſe of Commons on the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, lately created Lord Viſcount Melville.

The Tenth Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, appointed to examine into irregularities, frauds, or abuſes practiſed by perſons employed in the naval departments of the Government, had ſo far implicated Lord Melville, that it became incumbent on the Houſe of Commons, to adopt ſtrong meaſures. Accordingly on Monday, the 8th of April, Mr. Whitbread delivered a ſpeech, which may be ranked among the beſt ſpecimens of parliamentary eloquence, and concluded with moving the following Reſolutions:—

1. "That it appears to the Committee, that on the 18th of June, 1792, the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, came among others, to the following reſolutions:—

"That it is the opinion of the Committee, that ſome regulations ought to be adopted, for the purpoſe of leſſening and keeping down the balances of public money which appear to have been uſually in the hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, and it would be beneficial to the Public if the firſt and other Clerks in the different branches belonging to the ſaid office were paid by fixed and permanent ſalaries, in lieu of all fees, gratuities, and other perquiſites whatſoever.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that from henceforward the Paymaſter General of His Majeſty's Land Forces, and the Treaſurer of the Navy, for the time being, ſhall not apply any ſum or ſums of money impreſted to them, or either of them, to any purpoſe of advantage or intereſt to themſelves, either directly or indirectly.

"That it appears to this Committee, that the Commiſſioners appointed to examine, take and ſtate the public accounts of the kingdom, have ſo far as appears from the reports which they have hitherto made, diſcharged the duty intruſted to them, with great diligence, accuracy, and ability; and if Parliament ſhall carry into execution thoſe plans of reform and regulation which are ſuggeſted by the matter contained in the Reports of the ſaid Commiſſioners, it cannot but be attended with the moſt beneficial conſequences to the

future welfare and profperity of this kingdom.

2. "That in furtherance of the intention of the Houfe of Commons, expreffed in fuch Refolutions, his Majefty, by his warrant, dated June 26, 1782, directed that the falary of the Treafurer of the Navy fhould be encreafed to the fum of 4000l. per annum, in full fatisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits, and other emoluments heretofore enjoyed by former Treafurers.

3. "That it appears to this Committee, that during the Treafurerfhip of the Right Hon. Ifaac Barre, the conditions of the aforefaid warrant were ftrictly complied with; that the whole of the money iffued from the Exchequer to Mr. Barre for Naval Service was lodged in the Bank; that it was never drawn from thence previoufly to its being advanced to the fub-accountants to be applied to the public fervice; that during the time Mr. Barre acted as Treafurer and Ex-treafurer, he had not in his poffeffion or cuftody any of the public money, and that neither he, nor the Paymafter of the Navy, did derive any profit or advantage from the ufe or employment thereof.

4. "That the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, now Lord Vifcount Melville, fucceeded to the office of Treafurer of the Navy on the 19th of Auguft, 1782, when a further addition was made to the falary of the faid office, in order to produce a net annual income of 4000l. after the payment of all taxes and charges on the fame; and that this additional falary was confidered by the faid Lord Vifcount Melville as granted to him in lieu of all wages, fees, profits, and other emoluments enjoyed by former Treafurers.

5. "That the faid Lord Vifcount Melville continued in the faid Office till the 10th of April, 1783; that being afked, whether he derived any advantage from the ufe of the public money during that period, he in his examination before the Commiffioners of Naval Enquiry, declined anfwering any queftion on that head; but that he has, in a letter fince written to the Commiffioners, and dated the 28th of March laft, declared, that, previous to 1786, "he did not derive any advantage from the ufe or employment of any monies iffued for carrying on the fervice of the Navy." But Mr. Douglas, who was Paymafter, being dead, and his Lordfhip having refufed to anfwer any queftion on this head as aforefaid, no evidence has been obtained as to the application of monies iffued for the fervice of the Navy, or the mode of drawing the fame from the Bank during this period.

6. "That the Hon. C. Townfhend, now Lord Bayning, held the office of Treafurer of the Navy, from the 11th of April, 1783, to the 4th of January, 1784; and that from the examination of his Lordfhip it appears, that during his Treafurerfhip, no part of the money, iffued for the fervice of the Navy, was applied to his private ufe or advantage; and that he does not believe that Mr. Douglas, who acted under him as Paymafter, derived any profit or advantage from the ufe or employment of the public money, except the money iffued from the payment of Exchequer fees.

7. "That the Right Hon. Henry Dundas was re-appointed Treafurer of the Navy on the 5th of January, 1784, and continued in the faid Office until the 1ft of June, 1800.

8. "That in the year 1785, an Act of Parliament was paffed, (25th Geo. III. cap. 34,) intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Act of Treafurer of his Majefty's Navy;" whereby it is directed, that no money fhall be iffued from the Treafury to the Treafurers of the Navy; and fhall not be paid out of the Bank unlefs for Naval Service, and in purfuance of drafts figned by the Treafurer, or fome perfon or perfons, authorized by him, which drafts fhall fpecify the heads of fervice to which fuch fums are to be applied, and that the regulations under the faid Act fhall take place from the 31ft of July, 1785.

9. "That the execution of the faid Act was poftponed till the month of January, 1786, and from that time till the month of June, 1788, when Lord Melville left the office of Treafurer, contrary to the practice eftablifhed in the Treafurerfhip of the Right Hon. Ifaac Barre, contrary to the Refolutions of the Houfe of Commons, of 18th June, 1792, and in defiance of the provifions of the abovementioned Act of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31, large fums of money were, under pretence of Naval Services, and by a fcandalous evafion of the Act, at various times, drawn from the Bank, and invefted in Exchequer and Navy Bills, left upon the fecurity of Stock, employed in difcounting private Bills, in purchafing Bank and Eaft India Stock, and ufed in various ways for the purpofes of private emolument.

10. "That Alexander Trotter, Efq. Paymafter of the Navy, was the Perfon by whom, or in whofe name, the public money was thus employed; and that in fo doing he acted with the knowledge and confent of Lord Vifcount Melville, to whom he was at the fame time Private Agent, and for whofe ufe or benefit he occafionally laid out from 10 to 20,000l. without confidering whether he was previoufly in advance to his Lordfhip, and whether fuch advances were made from the public or private balances.

11. "That the Right Hon. Lord Vifcount Melville having been privy to, and connived at the withdrawing from the Bank of England, for purpofes of private intereft or emolument, fums iffued to him as Treafurer of the Navy, and placed to his account in the Bank, according to the provifions of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31, has been guilty of a grofs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

12. "It further appears, that fubfequent to the appointment of Lord Melville as Treafurer

surer of the Navy, in 1784, and during the time he held that office, large sums of money issued for the service of the Navy, were applied to other services; and that the said Lord Melville, in a letter written in answer to a precept issued by the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, requiring an account of the money received by him, or any person on his account, or by his order, from the Paymaster of the Navy, and also of the time when, and the persons by whom, the same were returned to the Bank or Paymaster, has declared that he has no materials by which he could make up such an account, and that, if he had materials, he could not do it without disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of Government, which his duty to the Public must have restrained him from revealing.

13. "That Lord Melville, in applying monies issued for the service of the Navy to other services, stated to have been of so delicate and confidential a nature, that, in his opinion, no account can or ought to be given of them, has acted in a manner inconsistent with his duty, and incompatible with those securities which the Legislature has provided for the proper application of the public money."

Mr. PITT took part with his old colleague, Lord Melville, and moved, as an amendment, that the Report of the Commissioners should be referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

The Resolutions were afterwards supported by Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. G. PONSONBY, Mr. FOX, Lord HENRY PETTY, (in a speech of singular ability) Lord ANDOVER, Mr. WILBERFORCE, and Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON; and were opposed by the Master of the Rolls, Mr. CANNING, Lord CASTLEREAGH, and Mr. WALLACE. On a division the numbers appeared to be equal; 216 for the motion, and 216 against it. The Speaker, Mr. ABBOT, gave the casting vote in favour of the original motion, and the whole of the Resolutions were consequently carried.

Thus has the House of Commons made a stand against that bare-faced system of corruption, which threatened to undermine and destroy the constitution of the country; and thus has that machiavelian administration, of which Mr. Dundas was a leading member, and which, in defiance of every principle of humanity and sound policy, carried on the late destructive war, been covered with the disgrace which it has long merited. No event ever communicated a more universal joy through the nation, and addresses are expected to be presented from every county and corporate body, calling for the further disgrace and punishment of the culprits.

Lord MELVILLE on the following day resigned his place, as First Lord of the Admiralty, and for nearly a fortnight Mr. PITT could get no person of sufficient weight to fill it, till at length it has been accepted by the venerable Sir Charles Middleton, who is to be created a peer.

As this important question affects so intimately the character of the Government and of the public men, implicated in the decision, we have judged it proper to subjoin a list of the majority and minority.

MAJORITY.

Abbot, Rt. Hon. C. (Speaker)	Daley, D. Bowes
Adair, R.	Dennison, John
Althorpe, Lord	Duncannon, Lord
Adams, C.	Daniel, F.
Anderson, Sir J.	Dickens, F.
Andover, Viscount	Douglas, Marquis
Annesley, F.	Dugdale, S. D.
Anson, Thos.	Dundas, Hon. L.
Antonie, W. Lee	Dundas, Hon. C. L.
Astley, Sir J.	Dundas, Hon. G. H. L.
Atkins, John	Durand, J. H.
Aubrey, Sir John	Ebrington, Lord
Bradshaw, C.	Eliot, Wm.
Babington, T.	Erskine, Hon. Thos.
Bagenal, Walter	Foley, Hon. A.
Baker, J.	Foley, Thomas
Baker, W.	Fellowes, R.
Baker, Peter Wm.	Foljambe, F. F.
Bamfylde, Sir C.	Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. J.
Bankes Henry	Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. R.
Barclay, George	Folkes, Sir M. B.
Barclay, Sir Robert	Folkestone, Viscount
Barham, J. F.	Fonblanque, J.
Barlow, F. W.	Fox, Hon. C. J.
Bastard, E. P.	Francis, P.
Best, W. D.	Frankland, W.
Bligh, Hon. Thos.	Fuller, J.
Bouverie, Hon. E.	Geary, Sir William
Brogden, J.	Giles, D.
Brooke, Charles	Godfrey, T.
Browne, F. John	Golding, E.
Browne, I. H.	Gregor, F.
Buller, James	Grenfell, Pascoe
Bunbury, Sir C.	Grenville, Rt. Hon. T.
Byng, George	Grey, Hon. Charles
Calcraft, J. (Teller)	Grimston, Hon. J. W.
Calvert, N.	Hamilton, Lord A.
Cavendish, Lord G.	Harrison, John
Cavendish, W.	Holland, Henry
Chapman, Charles	Holland, Sir N.
Coke, Thos.	Howard, Henry
Coke, Edward	Huddlestone, John
Coombe, H. C.	Hughes, Wm. Lewis
Cooke, Bryan	Hulkes, James
Coote, Sir Eyre	Hurst, R.
Cornwall, Sir G.	Huffey, W.
Courtenay, John	Hutchinson, H. C. H.
Cowper, Hon. S.	Jeffery, John
Creevey, Thomas	Jekyll, J.
Curtis, Sir W.	Jervoise, C. J.
Curwen, J. C.	Johnstone, George
Cumming, Pedley	Kensington, Lord

King,

King, Sir J. D.
Kinnaird, Hon. C.
Knight, R. Payne
Ladbrooke, Robert
Lambton, Ralph
Langton, W. G.
Lafcelles, Hon. E.
Lafcelles, Hon. H.
Latouche, J.
Latouche, R.
Lawrence, French
Lawley, Sir R.
Lemon, J.
Lemon, Sir W.
Lefevre, C. S.
Loveden, E. L.
Lubbock, J.
Madocks, W. A.
Markham, J.
Manners, John
Martham, Lord
Martin, R.
Mathews, J.
Mc Mahon, John
Mellifh, W.
Metcalfe, Sir T.
Middleton, Sir W.
Milbank, Sir R.
Mills, C.
Milner, Sir W. M.
Moore, G. P.
Mordaunt, C.
Morpeth, Lord
Morris, Edward
Moftyn, Sir T.
Moore, P.
Newport, Sir John
Noel, G. Noel
Neville, Hon.
North, Dudley
Northey, Wm.
O'Brien, Sir E.
Ord, William
Ofborne, Lord, F. G.
Offulfton, Lord
Palk, Sir Lawrence
Palmer, John
Paxton, Sir W.
Peel, Sir R.
Peirfe, H.
Pelham, Hon. C. A.
Petty, Lord Henry
Pierpoint, Hon. C.
Plumer, William
Ponfonby, Rt. Hon. W. B.
Ponfonby, George
Portman, E. B.
Poyntz, William S.
Praed, W.
Price, Sir C.
Prinfep, J.
Pulteney, Sir W.
Pytches, John
Ridley, Sir M. W.
Robarts, A.
Ruffell, Lord Wm.
St. John, Hon. St. A.
Salifbury, Sir R.
Scott, Jofeph
Scudamore, J.
Shaftoe, R. E. D.
Shakefpeare, A.
Shelley, T.
Shelley, John
Sheridan, R. B.
Simpfon, Hon. T.
Smith, Wm.
Smith, C.
Somerville, Sir M.
Spencer, Lord R.
Stanley, Lord
Stanley, T.
Stewart, Hon. M.
Stewart, James
Symonds, T.
Tarleton, B.
Taylor, C. W.
Temple, Earl
Thornton, H.
Thornton, R.
Thornton, S.
Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Townfhend, Lord J.
Tyrwhitt, T. D.
Tyrwhitt, Thos.
Vanfittart, George
Walpole, Hon. G.
Walpole, Hon. Hor.
Ward, Hon. J. W.
Watfon, Hon. G.
Wright, A.
Weftern, C. C.
Wharton, J.
Willoughby, Hon. H.
Whitbread, Samuel, (Teller)
Wilberforce, Wm.
Williams, H.
Williams, Owen
Walfh, Sir B.
Windham, Rt. H. W.
Wrotteſley, Sir J.
Wynn, Sir W.
Young, Sir W.

MINORITY.

Ainflie, R. S.
Amyatt, James
Adams, William
Abercromby, G.
Alexander, Boyd
Alexander, H.
Archdall, Richard
Addington, Hiley
Afhley, Hon. C.
Baillie, Evan
Barne, Snowden
Beaumont, T. R.
Binning, Lord
Bloxham, Sir M.
Bradfhaw, R. H.
Brooke, Lord
Bruce, P. C.
Baldwyn, W.
Bathurft, Rt. Hon. C.
Bond, N.
Brome, Lord
Bruce, Lord
Buller, John
Burton, N. C.
Brodie, James
Bagwell, John
Bagwell, Wm.
Beresford, Ld. G. T.
Beresford, John
Burrows, Sir W.
Campbell, J. A.
Campbell, John
Campbell, Lord J.
Clephane, David
Colquhoun, James
Canning, Rt. Hon. G.
Caftlereagh, Vif.
Corry, Rt. Hon. J.
Calvert, John
Clive, Hon. R.
Clanley, Lord
Cartwright, W. R.
Chute, W.
Cline, W.
Curzon, Hon. R.
Cuft, Hon. J.
Dent, John
Devaynes, W.
Dick, Quinton
Dupre, James
Dundas, Phillip
Dickfon, W.
Douglas, Sir Geo.
Dundas, Hon. R.
Dundas, Rt. Hon. W.
Duigenan, Patrick
Dunlo, Lord
Dafhwood, Sir H.
De Blacquire, Lord
Dickenfon, Wm.
Dickenfon, Wm. jun.
Eliot, Hen. W.
Euftor, Lord
Erfkine, Sir Wm.
Elford, Sir Wm.
Ellifon, R.
Eftcourt, E.
Everett, T.
Fane, Francis
Fane, Henry
Fane, John
Fane, Hon. T.
Fellows, W. H.
Ferguſon, James
Fitzgerald, M.
Fitzhugh, W.
Foſter, Rt. Hon. J.
Frederick, Sir J.
Fydell, Thomas
Finch, Hon. E.
Fitzharris, Lord
Garland, George
Giddy, Davies
Gunning, R.
Graham, T.
Grant, F. W.
Grant, Sir W.
Greene, W.
Gibbs, V.
Glenbervie, Lord
Greville, Hon. R. F.
Harvey, E.
Hawkins, Sir C.
Heathcote, Sir W.
Henderſon, A.
Hilliard, E.
Hodſon, J.
Horrocks, J.
Huntingfield, Lord
Hamilton, Sir H.
Hamilton, H.
Hamilton, Sir C.
Hamilton, ——
Hardman, Edward
Hawthorne, C. S.
Hill, Sir Geo.
Hope, Hon. Alex.
Hope, Hon. C.
Hammond, Sir A. S.
Hobhouſe, Benj.
Holford, G. P.
Huſkiſſon, W.
Inglis, Sir H.
Jaffray, J.
Joddrell, H.
Joliffe, H.
Jephſon, Denman
Jones, Walter
Kingſton, J.
Keane, Sir J.
King, Hon. E.
Leigh, R. H.
Loftus, W.
Lopez, M.
Lee, E.
Longfield, M.
Leland, John
Long, R. Hon. C.
Louvaine, Lord
Mildmay, Sir H.
Mitford, W.
Morland, W.
M'Dowall, W.
M'Kenzie, F. A.
Montgomery, P.
Macnaughton, E. A.
May, Edward
Manners, Robert
Moore, C.
Morgan, C.
Norton, J. C.
Neville, Richard
Nepean, Sir E.
Nicholl, Sir J.
Ofborne, Sir J.
Odell, W.

Ormſby,

Ormſby, C. M.	Steward, Sir James
Patten, Peter	Sudley, Lord
Patterſon, J.	Sargent John
Pitt, Right Hon. W.	Scott, Hon. John
Pitt, W. M.	Scott, Sir W.
Porcher, T. D.	Seymour, Lord R.
Preſton, Sir R.	Smyth, Rt. Hon. J.
Pulteney, Sir, J.	Somerſet, Lord C.
Paget, Hon. C.	Somerſet, Ld. R. E.
Paget, Hon. E.	Spencer, Lord F.
Percival, Hon. S.	Steele, Rt. Hon. T.
Phipps, Hon. E.	Steele, R.
Pole, Hon. W. W.	Stephens, Sir P.
Popham, Sir H. K.	Steward, G. T.
Ruſſell, M.	Strachey, Sir H.
Rutherford, J.	Strahan, A.
Rochfort, Guſtavus	Sturges, Bourne
Roſe, Right Hon. G.	Talbot, Sir C.
Roſe, George H.	Thelluſon, G.
St. John Ambroſe	Thelluſon, P. T.
Scott, Claude	Titchfield, Marquis
Scott, Samuel	Turner, Edmund
Sitwell, Francis	Thyne, Lord G.
Sloane, Hans	Thynne, Lord J.
Smith, Sir W. S.	Townſhend, W. A.
Smith, J. A.	Trail, James
Stanhope, W. S.	Vanſittart, N.
Staniforth, John	Ward, Robert
Strutt, J. H.	Wallace, Rt. Hon. T.
Sullivan, Sir R.	Wortley, J. S.
Smith, Spencer	Welby, Sir W. E.
Scott, David	Weſt, Hon. F.
Sinclair, Sir John	Wigram, R.
Stopford, Lord	Willett, T. W.
Sneyd, Nathaniel	Wood, Mark

A meeting of the LIVERY of London was held on the 18th day of April, when on the motion of Mr. WAITHMAN, the following Reſolutions were carried unanimouſly :—

1. Reſolved unanimouſly, "That it appears from the Reports of the Commiſſioners for Naval Enquiry, that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viſcount Melville, late Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy, has been guilty of a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty, whereby immenſe ſums of the public money have been put to hazard by being employed in ſpeculations for private emolument and advantage."

2. Reſolved, "That ſuch groſs and aggravated breaches of fidelity in men holding high and confidential offices in the State, render it peculiarly neceſſary and important, that every poſſible effect ſhould be given to the enquiries now before Parliament reſpecting the ſame, ſo that condign puniſhment may follow convicted criminality."

3. Reſolved unanimouſly, "That it is highly eſſential, for the purpoſe of fully enquiring into the receipt, management, and expenditure of the public money, and the conduct of the public officers, and for completely inveſtigating all abuſes, that the powers of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhould be prolonged and extended, and ſuch other meaſures adopted as may appear neceſſary for the detection and puniſhment of all offenders, and for eſtabliſhing ſuch a ſyſtem of vigilance and economy as may effectually guard againſt the recurrence of ſuch flagrant abuſes."

4. Reſolved unanimouſly, "That a Petition to that effect be preſented to the Hon. the Houſe of Commons.

5. Reſolved unanimouſly, "That the ſaid Petition be engroſſed, and left at the Town-Clerk's Office, Guildhall, for the ſignatures of the Livery, every day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten and two, until Wedneſday next, the 24th inſtant."

6. Reſolved unanimouſly, "That the ſaid Petition be preſented to the Hon. the Houſe of Commons, by the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament."

7. Reſolved unanimouſly, "That our Repreſentatives in Parliament be, and they are hereby, inſtructed to ſupport the ſaid Petition, and to give their utmoſt Parliamentary aſſiſtance in promoting and proſecuting theſe enquiries; and alſo their ſtrenuous ſupport to ſuch motion or motions as may have for their object the removal from his Majeſty's Councils, or any place of truſt, profit or honour, in or under the Government, all perſons who may be implicated in, or have connived at, ſuch flagrant abuſes."

8. Reſolved unanimouſly, "That the virtuous and independent deciſion of the Houſe of Commons, on theſe nefarious tranſactions, is highly honourable to themſelves and grateful to the country at large, while the ſtrong and general impreſſion produced upon the public mind effectually evinces that the Engliſh Conſtitution can never ceaſe to be the pride and veneration of Britons, ſo long as our Repreſentatives continue to be the faithful guardians of the people."

9. Reſolved unanimouſly, "That we do highly approve the very able and indefatigable exertions of the Commiſſioners for Naval Inquiry, in the inveſtigation of the public accounts, and the firm and inflexible integrity with which they have expoſed the unprincipled perverſion of public money to private emolument."

On the 23d, being St. George's Day, a grand inſtallation of ſix Knights of the Garter took place in Windſor Caſtle. The ceremony was thinly attended, and was far leſs ſplendid than the public were taught to expect, from the preliminary notices in the Gazette and newſpapers.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTE, not content with an Imperial diadem, has alſo aſſumed the title of KING OF ITALY! In our next we expect to be able to ſtate the particulars of his coronation at Milan! His ſpeech to his Senate, on this event, deſerves to be preſerved, as exhibiting his preſent views relative to foreign powers.

"SENATORS

"SENATORS,—We have thought fit to appear among you on this occasion, in order to communicate to you our whole thoughts respecting objects of the highest importance to the State.

"The force and power of the French Empire, are surpassed by the moderation which presides in all our political transactions.

"We had conquered Holland; three-fourths of Germany; Switzerland; all Italy. We have been moderate in the midst of the greatest prosperity. Of so many provinces, we have only kept what was necessary to preserve us at the same point of consideration and power, which France has always possessed.—The Partition of Poland, the losses sustained by Turkey, the conquest of the Indies, and almost all our Colonies, had destroyed the balance of power to our disadvantage.

"Whatever we have deemed useless to re-establish that balance we have given up; and in doing so we have acted in conformity to the principle by which we have been constantly directed—never to take arms for vain objects of grandeur, nor from the lust of conquest.

"Germany has been evacuated; its provinces have been restored to the descendants of so many illustrious families, which would have been ruined had we not afforded them our generous protection. We have raised them up and given them new vigour; and the Princes of Germany have now more splendour and eclat than was enjoyed by their ancestors.

"Austria herself, after two unsuccessful wars, has obtained the States of Venice. She would always have willingly exchanged the provinces she has lost for Venice.

"Holland was declared independent almost as soon as it was conquered. The union of Holland to our empire would have perfected our commercial system, as the greatest rivers of one half our territory run through Holland. Nevertheless, Holland is independent, and its customs, commerce, and administration are conducted by its own government.

"Switzerland was occupied by our armies. We defended it against the combined forces of Europe. Its union with us would have completed our military frontier. Nevertheless Switzerland, by means of our mediation, governs itself through its nineteen cantons, independent and free.

"The union of the Italian Republic to the French territory would have been an advantage to our agriculture; nevertheless, after the second conquest, we at Lyons, confirmed its independence. We now do more. We proclaim the principle of the separation of the crowns of France and Italy by fixing for that separation, the moment when it can be done, and without danger to our people of Italy.

"We have accepted, and will place upon our head the iron crown of the ancient Lombards, in order to re-temper and consolidate it, so that it may not be broken by the shocks by which it will be threatened, as long as the Mediterranean continues out of its habitual state.

"But we do not hesitate to declare, that we will transfer that crown to one of our children, natural or adopted, the moment we are freed from alarms for that independence we have guaranteed to the other States of the Mediterranean.

"The genius of evil will in vain labour to rekindle war on the Continent. What has been united to our empire by the constitution shall continue united to it. No new province will be incorporated with it. But the laws of the Batavian Republic, the mediation to the nineteen Cantons of Switzerland, and this first statute of the kingdom of Italy shall be constantly under the protection of our crown, and we never shall permit any violation of them.

"In every circumstance, and in all transactions, we shall display the same moderation, and we hope that our people will not again be called to exhibit that courage and energy they have always shewn in the defence of their lawful rights."

AMERICA.

On the 4th of March, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, took the oath of office, and delivered the following inaugural speech, in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of the Members of the two Houses, and a large concourse of Citizens:—

"Proceeding, fellow Citizens, to that qualification which the Constitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to express the deep sense I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my fellow citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inspires me so to conduct myself as may best satisfy their just expectations.

"On taking this station on a former occasion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to administer the affairs of our commonwealth. My conscience tells me that I have on every occasion acted up to that declaration according to its obvious import, and according to the understanding of every candid mind.

"In the transaction of your foreign affairs, we have endeavoured to cultivate the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done them justice on all occasions, favour where favour was lawful, and cherished mutual interests and intercourse on fair and equal terms; we are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations, as with individuals, our interests soundly calculated, will ever be found inseparable from our moral duties. And history bears witness to the fact, that a just nation is trusted on its word, when recourse is had to armaments and wars to bridle others.

"At

"At home, fellow citizens, you beſt know whether we have done well or ill. The ſuppreſſion of unneceſſary offices, of uſeleſs eſtabliſhments and expences, enabled us to diſcontinue our internal taxes. Theſe, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intruſions, had already begun that proceſs of domiciliary vexation, which, once entertained, is ſcarcely to be reſtrained from reaching ſucceſſively every article of produce and of property. If among theſe taxes ſome minor ones fell, which had not been inconvenient, it was becauſe their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and becauſe if they had any merit, the ſtate authorities might adopt them inſtead of others leſs approved.

"The remaining revenue on the conſumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by thoſe who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domeſtic comforts. Being collected on our ſeaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated with the tranſactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleaſure and the pride of an American to aſk, what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer, ever ſees a tax gatherer of the United States? Theſe contributions enable us to ſupport the current expences of the government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguiſh the native right of ſoil within our limits, to extend thoſe limits, and to apply ſuch a ſurplus to our public debts, as places at a ſhort day their final redemption, and that redemption once effected, the revenue thereby liberated, may, by a juſtor partition among the ſtates, and a correſponding amendment of the conſtitution, be applied in time of peace, to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education, and other great objects within each ſtate. In time of war, if injuſtice by ourſelves or others muſt ſometimes produce war, increaſed as the ſame revenue will be by increaſed population and conſumption, and aided by other reſources reſerved for that criſis, it may meet within the year all the expences of the year, without encroaching on the rights of future generations, by burthening them with the debts of the paſt. War will then be but a ſuſpenſion of uſeful works, and a return to a ſtate of peace, a return to the progreſs of improvement.

"I have ſaid, fellow citizens, that the income reſerved had enabled us to extend our limits; but that extenſion may poſſibly pay for itſelf before we are called on, and in the mean time may keep down the accruing intereſt. In all events it will replace the advances we ſhall have made. I know that the acquiſition of Louiſiana has been diſapproved by ſome, from a candid apprehenſion that the enlargement of our territory may endanger its union; but who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our aſſociation, the leſs will it be ſhaken by local paſſions; and in any view is it not better that the oppoſite bank of the Miſſiſſippi ſhould be ſettled by our own brethren and children, than by ſtrangers of another family? With which ſhall we be moſt likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourſe?

"In matters of religion I have conſidered that its free exerciſe is placed by the conſtitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have therefore undertaken, on no occaſion, to preſcribe the religious exerciſes ſuited to it; but have left them as the conſtitution found them, under the direction or diſcipline of the ſtate or church authorities acknowledged by the ſeveral religious ſocieties.

"The aboriginal inhabitants of theſe countries I have regarded with the commiſſeration their hiſtory inſpires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men, breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left them no deſire but to be undiſturbed, the ſtream of overflowing population from other regions directed itſelf on theſe ſhores. Without power to divert, or habits to contend againſt it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter ſtate, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domeſtic arts; to encourage them to that induſtry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in exiſtence, and to prepare them in time for that ſtate of ſociety, which, to bodily comforts, adds the improvement of the mind and morals. We have therefore liberally furniſhed them with the implements of huſbandry and houſehold uſe; we have placed among them inſtructors in the arts of firſt neceſſity; and they are covered with the ægis of the law againſt aggreſſors from among ourſelves.

"But the endeavours to enlighten them on the fate which awaits their preſent courſe of life, to induce them to exerciſe their reaſon, follow its dictates, and change their purſuits with the change of circumſtances, have powerful obſtacles to encounter. They are combated by the habits of their bodies, prejudices of their minds, ignorance, pride, and the influence of intereſted and crafty individuals among them, who feel themſelves ſomething in the preſent order of things, and fear to become nothing in any other. Theſe perſons inculcate a ſanctimonious reverence for the cuſtoms of their anceſtors; that whatever they did muſt be done through all time; that reaſon is a falſe guide, and to advance under its counſel in their phyſical, moral, or political condition, is perilous innovation; that their duty is to remain as their Creator made them, ignorance being ſafety, and knowledge full of danger. In ſhort, my friends, among them alſo is ſeen the action and counter-action of good ſenſe and of bigotry. They, too, have their anti-philoſophiſts, who find an intereſt in keeping things in their preſent ſtate; who dread reformation, and exert all their faculties to maintain the aſcendancy of habit over the duty of improving our reaſon and obeying its mandates.

"In giving theſe outlines, I do not mean, fellow citizens, to arrogate to myſelf the merit of meaſures. That is due, in the firſt place, to the reflecting character of our citizens at large, who, by the weight of public opinion, influence and ſtrengthen the public meaſures. It is due to the ſound diſcretion with which they ſelect from among themſelves thoſe to

whom they confide the legiſlative duties. It is due to the zeal and wiſdom of the characters thus ſelected, who lay the foundation of public happineſs in wholeſome laws, the execution of which alone remains for others: and it is due to the able and faithful auxiliaries, whoſe patriotiſm has aſſociated them with me in the executive functions.

"During this courſe of adminiſtration, and in order to diſturb it, the artillery of the Preſs has been levelled againſt us, charged with whatever its licentiouſneſs could deviſe or dare. Theſe abuſes of an inſtitution ſo important to freedom and ſcience are deeply to be regretted, inaſmuch as they tend to leſſen its uſefulneſs and to ſap its ſafety. They might, perhaps, have been corrected by the wholeſome puniſhments referred to, and provided by, the laws of the ſeveral ſtates againſt falſehood and defamation; but public duties more urgent preſs on the time of public ſervants, and the offenders have therefore been left to find their puniſhment in the public indignation.

"Nor was it unintereſting to the world that an experiment ſhould be fairly and fully made whether freedom of diſcuſſion, unaided by power, is not ſufficient for the propagation and protection of truth? whether a Government, conducting itſelf in the true ſpirit of its conſtitution, with zeal and purity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world ſhould witneſs, can be written down by falſhood and defamation? The experiment has been tried. You have witneſſed the ſcene. Our fellow-citizens have looked on cool and collected. They ſaw the latent ſource from which theſe outrages proceeded. They gathered around their public functionaries; and when the conſtitution called them to the deciſion by ſuffrage, they pronounced their verdict, honourable to thoſe who had ſerved them, and conſolatory to the friend of man, who believes he may be entruſted with the controul of his own affairs.

"No inference is here intended that the laws provided by the States againſt falſe and defamatory publications ſhould not be enforced. He who has time renders a ſervice to the public morals and public tranquillity in reforming theſe abuſes by the ſalutary coercions of the law. But the experiment is noted to prove that, ſince truth and reaſon have maintained their ground againſt falſe opinions in league with falſe facts, the preſs, confined to truth, needs no other legal reſtraint. The public judgment will correct falſe reaſonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties, and no other definite line can be drawn between the ineſtimable liberty of the preſs, and its demoralizing licentiouſneſs. If there be ſtill improprieties, which this rule would not reſtrain, its ſupplement muſt be ſought in the cenſorſhip of public opinion.

"Contemplating the union of ſentiment now manifeſted ſo generally, as arguing harmony and happineſs to our future courſe, I offer to our country ſincere congratulations. With thoſe, too, not yet rallied to the ſame point, the diſpoſition to do ſo is gaining ſtrength. Facts are piercing through the veil drawn over them; and our doubting brethren will at length ſee that the maſs of their fellow-citizens, with whom they cannot yet reſolve to act, as to principles and meaſures, think as they think, and deſire what they deſire. That our wiſh, as well as theirs, is that the public efforts may be directed honeſtly to the public good, that peace be cultivated, civil and religious liberty unaſſailed, law and order preſerved, equality of rights maintained, and that ſtate of property, equal or unequal, which reſults to every man from his own induſtry or that of his fathers. When ſatisfied of theſe views, it is not in human nature that they ſhould not approve and ſupport them. In the mean time, let us cheriſh them with patient affection. Let us do them juſtice, and more than juſtice, in all competitions of intereſt; and we need not doubt that truth, reaſon, and their own intereſts, will at length prevail, will gather them into the fold of their country, and will complete that entire union of opinion which gives to a nation the bleſſings of harmony, and the benefit of all its ſtrength.

"I ſhall now enter on the duties to which my fellow-citizens have again called me, and ſhall proceed in the ſpirit of thoſe principles which they have approved. I fear not that any motives of intereſt may lead me aſtray; I am ſenſible of no paſſion which could ſeduce me knowingly from the path of juſtice; but the weakneſs of human nature, and the limits of my own underſtanding, will produce errors of judgment ſometimes injurious to your intereſts. I ſhall need, therefore, all the indulgence I have heretofore experienced; the want of it certainly will not leſſen with increaſing years. I ſhall need, too, the favour of that Being in whoſe hands we are, who led our fathers, as Iſrael of old, from their native land, and planted them in a country flowing with all the neceſſaries and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his providence, and our riper years with his wiſdom and his power; and to whoſe goodneſs I aſk you to join with me in ſupplications that he will ſo enlighten the minds of your ſervants, guide their councils, and proſper their meaſures, that whatſoever they do ſhall reſult in your good, and ſhall ſecure to you the peace, friendſhip, and approbation, of all nations."

WEST INDIES.

About the middle of February, a French ſquadron, with troops on board, arrived at Martinique, from France, and on the 20th inveſted the Iſland of Dominica. On the 21ſt, they took the town of Roſeau; the Engliſh General Prevoſt retiring to Fort Rupert. But, in a few days afterwards, having extorted a ranſom from the town, they re-imbarked, and left the iſland. This event has created conſiderable ſenſation in Great Britain, becauſe it appeared that the Weſt India Iſlands had been left without naval protection.

One of the French frigates returning with diſpatches to Europe was encoun-

tered,

tered, near the Bahamas, by the Cleopatra of 32 guns and 190 men, and, notwithſtanding her ſuperior force, carrying 46 guns and 350 men, the Cleopatra chaſed her, and engaged her for three hours. At length, owing to accident, the Cleopatra was obliged to ſtrike.—However, in three days afterwards, both ſhips fell in with the Leander, of 50 guns, and were taken and carried into Bermuda.

EAST INDIES.

In this quarter of the world new troubles have ariſen, from the energy diſplayed by a new competitor to the Engliſh intereſts, in a native Prince of the name of HOLKAR. Notwithſtanding ſeveral ſevere defeats, he ſucceeded, in Auguſt laſt, in nearly deſtroying a conſiderable detachment, under the command of Colonel Monſon; and great apprehenſions have been entertained for the ſafety of other ſcattered diviſions of the Britiſh army.—Recent accounts report his total defeat.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

At a late Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, a Report from the Committee of City Lands, relative to the improvement and enlargement of Smithfield-market was read, and it was reſolved to extend the improvement by making a capital ſtreet from the end of Fleet-market to the great north road.

Bloomſbury Square is about to be planted, and a cenotaph placed in a pyramidal centre, at the expence of the Duke of Bedford, to the memory of his illuſtrious anceſtor Lord William Ruſſel; and a roſtral column is to be erected in Taviſtock Square, to the memory of Admiral Ruſſel, who defeated the French fleet off La Hogue, in 1692.

A new bridge is about to be built in the place of the old broken one which has ſo long diſgraced Hyde Park.

An Infirmary for the diſeaſes of the eye, under the care of Mr. Wathen Phipps, has been opened in Naſſau-ſtreet, Soho; and another for diſeaſes of the eye and ear, has been inſtituted in the City, under the care of Mr. Sanders.

It is hoped that the following reſolutions may be at this time particularly acceptable, as containing a ſtatement of the judgment of a public inſtitution on the ſubject of the late unfavourable report reſpecting the Cow-pock.—Among the Reſolutions adopted at the Quarterly Court of the Original Vaccine Pock Inſtitution, in Broad-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, were the following: That it appears, from the numerous reports which have been tranſmitted or atteſted by the members of the Medical Eſtabliſhment from abroad, from our own country, and from their own experience, that the proportion of failures in the Cow-pock Inoculation to give ſecurity againſt the Small-pox, which have been publiſhed, does not amount to more than fifty out of 250,000 vaccinated perſons.—That it does not appear on examination of the publiſhed reports of theſe failures, and the inveſtigation of many of them by the medical eſtabliſhment of this Inſtitution, that ten have been ſubſtantiated by admiſſible and adequate evidence.—That it ſeems more than probable, that all or many even of the admitted failures, according to the evidence produced, are liable to be deceptions, on the ſame grounds as in the aſſerted caſes of the occurrences of the ſmall-pox ſubſequent to the ſmall-pox.—That, conſidering that the cow-pock inoculation has been the cauſe of producing an affection which practitioners in the firſt inſtances in general had not previouſly ſeen, and the hiſtory of which was ſo little known, and conſidering the greater deceptions than in the ſmall pox inoculation to which practitioners are expoſed, it was to have been expected that a much greater proportion of ſuppoſed failures would have occurred.—That it does not appear that a ſingle inſtance has occurred of the ſmall-pox, ſubſequent to the cow-pock, during more than five years practice at this inſtitution; for, on enquiry, two inſtances which were ſaid to be ſuch were found to be inadmiſſible caſes: viz. one of them on account of the ſuppoſed cow-pock preceding being only a local affection; and in the other, that it was only proved that there was a local affection from the variolous inoculation.—That the numerous inſtances of expoſure of vaccinated perſons to the ſmall-pox ſince the commencement of the practice in January 1799, and likewiſe of repeated re-inoculation with ſmall pox matter at this inſtitution, and which have been communicated, eſtabliſh the fact, that a perſon who has really gone through the cow-pock is incapable of the ſmall-pox, on as firm ground as the fact of variolous inoculation giving ſecurity againſt the ſmall-pox.—That conſidering the novelty of the practice of vaccine inoculation, and that it has not been performed in many inſtances, after ſuch a mode as might give the greateſt chance of ſecurity, it is adviſable to take precautionary meaſures with many who have been inoculated, or who ſhall undergo the practice in future.—That the teſts of patients who have been inoculated being ſecure, are, expoſure to effluvia and contact

with perſons in the ſmall-pox, inoculation with ſmall-pox matter, and re-inoculation with vaccine matter. But, for reaſons ſet forth in a memoir read at the quarterly meeting by Dr. Pearſon, the repetition of re-inoculation with vaccine matter is a preferable teſt; for, it does not appear, from abundant evidence brought forward by the experience of Dr. Pearſon, that a perſon who has gone through the cow-pock is ſuſceptible of it a ſecond time.—That ſuch practitioners as are deſirous of ſeeing proofs of the propoſition laſt ſtated, that a ſecond inoculation for the cow-pock is an equally deciſive teſt of the queſtion of the ſuſceptibility of a vaccinated perſon to take the ſmall pox as inoculation with variolous matter, be invited to attend at the Inſtitution for that purpoſe.—That although it is probable, from the amount of the deaths by the ſmall-pox in the Bills of Mortality in two preceding years, viz. in 1803, of 1202; and in 1804, of 622, that the proportion of deaths by that diſeaſe has been diminiſhed by vaccine inoculation; yet it does not appear juſtifiable to draw this concluſion poſitively at preſent; becauſe, in former years, previouſly to the new practice, even a ſtill ſmaller proportion occurred by ſmall-pox, viz. in 1795, there were only 1040; in 1797, there were only 522; and in 1799 there were 1111; therefore that it will require at leaſt five ſucceſſive years of vaccine practice to draw a juſt inference.—That Dr. Pearſon be requeſted to allow the Memoir on the State of the Practice of Vaccination, and on the conduct of it, to be printed, in order to quiet the minds of many families diſturbed by the late unfavourable reports. That the medical eſtabliſhment continue their practice of regiſtering their obſervations, as the moſt likely means to reduce to certainty the vaccine practice as a prophylactic of the ſmall pox.—That although the conduct of this Inſtitution, under the economical management of the treaſurers and the truſtees, has been ſuch, that the ſubſcriptions hitherto have been ſufficient to defray the expences without requeſting additional aid from the preſent ſupporters; yet, to accompliſh the objects of the Inſtitution to their full extent, it will be requiſite that farther contributions be requeſted from the Public, and that the preſent ſubſcribers, particularly, be reſpectfully ſolicited to uſe their intereſt for that purpoſe.—The number inoculated ſince the laſt report, amounts to 2337. All perſons, with or without letters of recommendation, are admitted for inoculation every Tueſday and Friday, at one o'clock.—It ſhould be obſerved, that, for the accommodation of provincial ſubſcribers and correſpondents, the Poſtmaſters General have liberally granted permiſſion for letters to come and return poſtage-free, provided they are addreſſed to Mr. Sancho, ſecretary to the Original Vaccine Pock Inſtitution, Broad-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, and are ſent under cover to Francis Freeling, eſq. General Poſt-office, with this indorſement—"On the buſineſs of the Broad-ſtreet Vaccine Inſtitution."

A ſociety, to be denominated the Refuge of the Deſtitute, has been eſtabliſhed, under the patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. The object which this ſociety has in view is to provide places of refuge for perſons diſcharged from priſon or the hulks, unfortunate and deſerted females and others, who, from loſs of character or extreme indigence, cannot procure an honeſt maintenance though willing to work. It is intended, with due regard to the ſeparate ſupport and employment of the male and female objects of this inſtitution, to pay the moſt particular attention to the improvement of their morals, and to afford them an opportunity of purſuing or of learning various trades and occupations. After they have acquired ſuch habits of religion and induſtry as may render them uſeful members of ſociety, proper ſituations will be ſought for them, and rewards beſtowed on thoſe who perſevere in good conduct. When it is conſidered that thouſands in the metropolis ſubſiſt by diſhoneſt practices, while ſome, it is much feared, periſh of want before parochial relief can be obtained, an undertaking tending to remove ſuch evils cannot fail to experience the moſt general patronage and ſupport.

MARRIED,

At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Mr. T. Goddard, bookſeller, Pall Mall, London, to Miſs Grantham, of Chalvey Green, near Slough, Bucks.

C. Day, eſq. of Cowes, Iſle of Wight, to Miſs E. Marſhall, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Marſhall, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and rector of Orſett, in Eſſex.

D. Ximenes, eſq. of Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, to Miſs Jackſon, only daughter of the Rev. J. Jackſon, of Oſpringe, near Feverſham, Kent.

H. Hurle, eſq. of Cloak-lane, to Miſs Hartley, daughter of the late Mr. Hartley, of Edward-ſtreet, Soho.

G. Lackington, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Bullock, daughter of Captain Bullock, of the royal navy.

The Hon. C. Paget, fourth ſon to the Earl of Uxbridge, and captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Endymion, to Miſs E. A. Monk, ſecond daughter of H. Monk, eſq.

Captain Humphreys, of the royal navy, to Miſs T. Morin, daughter of J. T. Morin, eſq. of Hanover-ſquare.

The Rev. W. Upjohn, A.B. of St. Edmond Hall, Oxford, to Miſs Mary Ann Smith, daughter of F. Smith, eſq. of Scot's Yard.

Auguſtus Hamilton, eſq. ſon of vice-admiral Hamilton, to Miſs Hyde, daughter of the late Judge Hyde.

John Routh, eſq. of Auſtin Friars, to Miſs Dunbar, of Camberwell Grove.

Mr.

Mr. N. Clifford, clothier and woollen-draper, of Reading, to Mrs. Chamberlain, widow of the late T. Chamberlain, esq. of Lambeth.

Captain Bishopp, of the Guards, son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, bart. to Lady Charlotte Townshend, daughter of the Earl of Leicester.

At Hammersmith, Captain Wilkie, of the 38th regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Hales, second daughter of the late Sir John Hales, bart.

Griffin Wilson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Hotham, daughter of General Hotham.

R. Dundas, esq. to Miss J. R. Dundas, daughter of the late Captain J. Dundas, of the East India Company's service.

Cordell Brooks, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Miss Stubbs, eldest daughter of G. Stubbs, esq. of Parliament-street.

The Rev William Paget, to Miss Deake, only daughter of the Rev. John Deake, of Edward-street, Portman-square.

Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tring Park, to the Hon. Lady Sykes.

Thomas Boddington, esq. of Upper Brook-street, to Miss Mary Comerford, daughter of the late P. Comerford, esq.

Captain Varlo, of the royal marines, to Miss Pritzler, daughter of Thomas Pritzler, esq. of Austin Friars.

DIED.

At his house at Hampstead, aged 68, *Jonathan Key, esq.* an eminent, respectable, and wealthy wholesale stationer, in Abchurch-lane, from which business he had recently retired.

At Knightsbridge, in her 94th year, *Mrs. Burton*, relict of Colonel Francis Burton, and mother of Francis Burton, esq. M. P. for the city of Oxford.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, *Mr. Astley, sen.* many years manager of the oratorios at Covent-garden theatre.

In Hoxton-square, in her 64th year, *Mrs. Mary Wright*, widow of the late Mr. Wright, of Grub street, Cripplegate.

At her lodgings in Durweston-street, *Lady Mary Cochrane*, sister to the Earl of Dundonald.

Mrs. Mayhew, wife of John Mayhew, esq. of Broad-street, Golden-square, an eminent upholsterer, but who has retired from business.

At Clapham, of a dropsy, *Martin Petrie, esq.* formerly a partner in the house of Nash, Eddowes, and Petrie, considerable linen merchants in the American trade, afterwards secretary to the Commissioners under the first Exchequer Loan for the Relief of Commercial Credit, and commissary-general of accomps to the English army in the Mediterranean and in Portugal during the last war. Since his return to England, he held a situation under the Commissioners for adjusting the Claims of the Merchants of this country on the American government under a particular convention. He married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Johnson, by whom he had ten children. His son, Martin, received, since his father's death, an appointment of assistant-commissary to the army at Malta.

In his 79th year, *William Butter, M. D.* of Lower Grosvenor-street, fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, at the university of which city he took the degree of M. D. in 1761, after having been ten years a member of the Medical Society there. He was author of a Treatise on the Chin-cough, and of some other medical works; and, for some time previous to his residence in London, practised as a physician at Derby.

In Edgeware-road, aged 55, *Mr. Lee*, many years a schoolmaster. He rose in the morning in perfect health, ate a hearty breakfast, and immediately expired.

At his apartments in St. James's palace, aged 75, *Robert Elliot, esq.*

At his house in Portland-place, *Martin-Bladen Hawke, Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in Yorkshire, and LL. D.* He was eldest son of the gallant admiral and first baron; born in 1744, and married, 1771, to Cassandra, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Turner, bart. of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had issue Cassandra-Julia, Edward-Hervey, Martin-Bladen-Edward, and Annabella. His remains were interred in the family vault at Storeham, in Hampshire, where those of the brave admiral were deposited. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward Hervey Hawke, who is married to the heiress of the late Colonel Hervey, of Wormersley, in Yorkshire, and has taken the name and arms of Hervey, in addition to his own. His Lordship, although not brought up like his father in the rough school of Mars, yet inherited from him, together with his titles, that nice sense of honour which has ever distinguished his career through life, uniting with it, at the same time, every virtue which become the Christian and the man; religious without parade, generous without ostentation, the promoter of every useful institution, and ever active in the cause of distressed humanity. The best of husbands, the best of fathers, and the truest friend, it may be truly said of him, that he lived but to do good; and his innumerable friends must ever lament his loss, yet not a single enemy can cast a shade on so brilliant a retrospection.

At Upper Dunstable-house, Richmond, aged 46, *Dame Dinah*, the wife of Sir Robert Baker, bart. She was the daughter and only child of George Hayley, esq. alderman and M. P. for the city of London, and niece to the celebrated John Wilkes. To a most conscientious discharge of every social and domestic duty—of affection as a wife—of tenderness as a parent—was added a firm and unshaken piety towards God; while, in her intercourse with the world, her conduct was marked with that sterling good sense, correct judgment, rigid integrity, sweetness of temper

per, propriety and ſuavity of manners, which rendered her the object of general eſteem and regard. A gradual decay, which for many months ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude, patience, and reſignation, terminated the days of this amiable pattern of conjugal and parental affection.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, May-Fair, in her 9th year, *Lady Charlotte Bingham*, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

In James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *William Benford, eſq.*

In an apoplectic fit, at his lodgings at Brompton, *Mr. William Robinſon*, 35 years apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, London, but who had retired, a few years ago, on account of ill health.

In Queen ſquare, aged 83, *Mrs. Pepys*, widow of Charles Pepys, eſq. of Impington, Cambridgeſhire.

At his houſe in Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 98, *Thomas Pratt, eſq.* brother to the late and uncle to the preſent Earl Camden. He was appointed, in October, 1765, one of the clerks of the Treaſury, and keeper of the papers and records of the Treaſury; and was, at his death, one of the three chief clerks of the Treaſury.

At his houſe near the Mall, Hammerſmith, *Captain Joſhua Gregory*, paymaſter of the Royal Weſtminſter militia.

In St James's-ſtreet, aged 77, *Daniel Draper, eſq.* formerly ſecond in council at Bombay, in the Eaſt Indies.

Lady Fawcett, widow of Dr. George Stinton, chancellor of Lincoln, who died in 1783, married to the late Lieutenant-general Sir William Fawcett, K. B. while Adjutant-general, 1786. She has left all ſhe received from the Doctor to his relations; all from the General to his; and divided her own fortune between her own relations and the General's.

At Bromley, in his 87th year, *Richard Daling, eſq.*

At Newington Green, in her 19th year, *Miſs Suſannah Eſdaile*, ſecond daughter of James Eſdaile, eſq. of Upminſter, Eſſex.

At an obſcure lodging in Whitechapel, at the age of 81, *Mr. R. Weſton*, who, it is ſaid, for fifty years never ſuffered his room to be cleaned. One hundred guineas were found in a brown paper parcel; and he is ſuppoſed to have poſſeſſed 3000l. in the funds.

At Hadley, in his 90th year, *the Rev. David Garrow*, the father of Counſellor Garrow.

At the Small-pox Hoſpital, Pancras, *Dr. W. Woodville*, who had been phyſician to that inſtitution fourteen years.

C. Tyrrell Morgan, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and chairman of the quarter ſeſſions in the county of Glouceſter.

At his chambers in Gray's Inn, *Mr. B. Way*, aged 78.

At the houſe of W. Morland, eſq. Pall Mall, aged 85, *Mrs. Mills*, relict of A. Mills, eſq. of Greenwich, and mother of Mrs. Morland.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, *Mrs. Sumner*, relict of R. Sumner, eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

At Cheſter-place, Lambeth, *the Hon. Mrs. Roper*, lady of the Hon. P. Roper.

In Devonſhire-place, *Sir Walter Rawlinſon, knt.* of Stowlangtoft, in Suffolk, and partner in the firm of Ladbroke, Rawlinſon, and Co. bankers, Bank-buildings. He was formerly an alderman, but had reſigned his gown ſome years.

At the houſe of Alexander Arnaud, eſq. Love-lane, *William Trotter, eſq.*

In South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, *Samuel Worthington, eſq.* late of Jefferies ſquare.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, *Charles James, eſq.* one of the directors of the Sun Fire Office.

At Stamford Hill, *Joſeph Bramley, eſq.*

At his ſon's houſe, Dean-ſtreet, Soho, *Gaven Hamilton, eſq.* of Killeleagh Caſtle, county of Down, Ireland.

At Knightſbridge, *Mrs. Marſh*, wife of W. Marſh, eſq.

At his houſe, Crown-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, *Mr. Joſeph Badman*, cheeſemonger, aged 33. His loſs, ſo ſeverely felt by his widow, was increaſed by the misfortune ſhe had to ſuſtain by the loſs of her elder child on the day of the funeral of her huſband. To add to the affliction ſhe already felt, ſhe was doomed to bear the loſs of her only remaining child in ſimilar circumſtances; for, on the funeral of her eldeſt ſhe was left childleſs. Seldom it is we have to record ſo melancholy a recital in ſuch peculiar circumſtances; for, from no peculiar diſtemper but the mere occurring maladies we all ſuſtain, has ſhe thus been deprived of huſband and children.

In Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in conſequence of an attack of the ſpaſmodic gout in his ſtomach, *John Scudamore, eſq.* of Kentchurch, in the county of Hereford, and one of the repreſentatives of the city of Hereford in the preſent and preceding Parliament, having been elected in the year 1796 in the place of his father, who died a few weeks after he had been returned a ſixth time. Deſcended from a long line of anceſtors, who have ſucceſſively fulfilled the moſt important provincial offices with integrity and honour, this gentleman did credit to his birth and his connections. In public life he was invariably diſtinguiſhed by a ſteady attachment to thoſe principles on which the admired conſtitution of this country was founded at the glorious revolution. He ſupported no meaſure which added to the burthens, or diminiſhed the liberties, of the people; nor was he deterred by ſevere indiſpoſition from adding his laſt vote in favour of that great and triumphant national cauſe—the detection and expoſure of the moſt flagrant abuſes in one of the higheſt departments of the ſtate. In private life he conciliated the eſteem and reſpect

reſpect of every party. His education was claſſical, correct, and elegant; his opinions were liberal, and free from prejudice; his manners poliſhed, and highly inſinuating. The regrets which will follow the loſs of ſuch a character, cannot be confined to the immediate circle of his own acquaintance; they muſt extend to all who are competent to appreciate worth, and willing to acknowledge it. He married, May 3, 1797, Lucy, only daughter of the late James Walwyn, eſq. M. P. for Hereford, and has left by her a ſon and heir, now in the eighth year of his age. His lady died in child-bed, February 24, 1798. Mr. Scudamore's mother was the Miſs Weſtcomb, whoſe intereſting letters form part of the Correſpondence of Richardſon, lately publiſhed by Mrs. Barbauld.

[*Further particulars of the late Hon. Mrs. Boſcawen, whoſe death is mentioned at p.* 279 *of this volume.*—She was the only daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, eſq. of St. Clere, in Ightham, Kent; married to the Admiral in December, 1742, and had by him three ſons and two daughters; of whom two of the former died, and the youngeſt, George Evelyn, ſucceeded to the title of Viſcount Falmouth; and the two daughters, Frances married to the Hon. John Leviſon Gower, brother to Earl Gower, and Elizabeth married to the late Duke of Beaufort. Of this lady Mr. Boſwell ſays, "Her manners were the moſt agreeable, and her converſation the beſt of any lady with whom he had the happineſs of being acquainted." Nor is he ſingular in his opinion. Her mind was cultivated by reading the beſt authors and the converſation of men of letters; and the inſcription on her huſband's monument in Penkevil church, Cornwall, was compoſed by her. Of the ſpirit of this lady, the following anecdote is related. During the memorable conteſt between Keppel and Palliſer, the mob in the intereſt of the former ſtopped before her houſe, and inſiſted upon its being illuminated. She reſiſted this demand; and putting her head out of the window, exclaimed, "Why ſhould I light for the man who did not engage the French, when *my huſband beat them?*" Roſedale, at the entrance of Richmond from Kew, her ladyſhip's property, devolves to her ſon, the Earl of Falmouth. It was formerly occupied by Thomſon, the author of The Seaſons, who was interred in Richmond church. The table he wrote on, his chair, and cane, are ſtill preſerved in the houſe. Her remains were interred with due ſolemnity in the vault which contains thoſe of the gallant admiral, at St. Michael-Penkevil church, near Truro.

[*Further particulars of the late Earl of Maſſareene, whoſe death is noticed at p.* 306 *of this volume.*—The Earl of Maſſareene, in his early days, figured very conſpicuouſly in the walks of faſhion. When making the grand tour, ſoon after his coming into poſſeſſion of his family titles and eſtates, his Lordſhip unfortunately at Paris became acquainted with a native of Tripoli in Syria, who, from his artful ſophiſtry, prevailed upon the noble Lord to co-operate with him in a plan he had formed of ſupplying the kingdom of France with the article of ſalt, to be brought from the coaſts of Syria; and held out ſuch apparent advantages to be derived from it, as induced the credulous young nobleman to enter into engagements for the payment of ſuch ſums of money as might be neceſſary for the accompliſhment of the object. In a very ſhort time after, the Syrian adventurer ſet ſail for Tripoli; and returned to Paris, in due courſe of time, with ſuch flattering accounts of the ſucceſs of the expedition, as led Lord Maſſareene to plunge himſelf into thoſe calamities which proved the bane of the comforts which, from his noble birth he had a juſt right to expect. After being ſome years confined in the Grand Chatelet at Paris, in a moſt unpleaſant ſituation to a man of any rank in life, the natural love of liberty ſo far prevailed as to lead his Lordſhip to lay a plan for his eſcape to his native country; but the carriage which was waiting for his reception was kept ſo long hovering about the priſon that it cauſed ſuſpicion among the gaol-keepers. His Lordſhip was apprehended juſt as he was entering the carriage, and immediately ſent into a dungeon many feet below the ſurface of the river Seine, upon which the Chatelet is built. He remained there in ſuch a ſtate of wretchedneſs that his beard grew to a moſt immoderate length, and rendered him a ſtriking picture of the viciſſitudes of human life. He was married twice at Paris, and afterwards at St. Peter's, Cornhill, Aug. 19, 1789. His lady died at Greenwich, in October, 1800.

[*Further particulars of Miſs Mary Mallitt, whoſe death is mentioned in vol.* 17, *p.* 302.—She was born in the year 1780, at Loweſtoft. Her parents are people who derive more reſpect from the decency of their manners and their integrity than from their ſtation in life. Mr. Mallitt, who is a taylor and ſhopkeeper, gave his daughter ſuch an education as he conſidered ſuitable to her ſituation. When eleven years old ſhe was ſent to a ſchool at Norwich, where, while at play with ſome of her companions, ſhe received a blow on her breaſt, which is ſuppoſed to have laid the foundation of thoſe complaints, which at length carried her off, in the bloom of life. From this time, ſhe began to devote a great portion of her leiſure to ſtudy, reading the beſt authors ſhe could procure, and was particularly fond of correſponding with her female acquaintances. Her genius now began to aſſume a character which indicated the poſſeſſion of talents conſiderably above mediocrity; but it was not till about the year 1799 that her uncommon thirſt of knowledge ſo clearly manifeſted itſelf. Though three out of the four remaining years of her life were paſſed in confinement by ſickneſs,

yet this was no obſtacle to her ſtudies; for her mind was conſtantly ſerene, her intellectual powers clear and ſtrong, and her reſolution undaunted. Day and night ſhe purſued her favorite occupation, ſeldom getting more than four, and often not more than two, hours' reſt, out of the twenty-four. While ſhe was confined to her bed, her father, who has made no inconſiderable progreſs in ſciences not often cultivated by perſons in his ſtation, in order to ſoothe the weary hours of illneſs, became her inſtructor in the Hebrew language, of which, in leſs than half a year, ſhe made herſelf complete miſtreſs. With equal eaſe ſhe attained a ſufficient acquaintance with the Greek to enable her to read the teſtament in that language with great facility. Among her bequeſts was Dawſon's Lexicon, in the margin of which ſhe had written the Engliſh ſignifications of all the Latin phraſes; this ſhe left to her father. She was, however, far from confining herſelf to the ſtudy of languages; ſhe poſſeſſed an accurate knowledge of the theory of anatomy, having attentively peruſed the beſt anatomical works ſhe could procure. Geography and aſtronomy did not eſcape her notice; the latter was one of her favorite purſuits. She perfectly underſtood the motions of the heavenly bodies, and could converſe fluently on the ſubject. Her ardent mind, which at a very early period of her life had been ſuſceptible of impreſſions of piety, often vented its fervors in verſe, of which Dr. Watts's hymns appear to have been the prototype. Many of theſe productions are written in ſhort-hand, of which ſhe underſtood two ſyſtems; her indefatigable mind attempting every branch of knowledge which fell in her way. From what has already been ſaid, it will appear that this extraordinary young woman made the greateſt part of her proficiency in knowledge in the ſchool of affliction. The moſt exquiſite ſufferings ſhe underwent, were borne with the greateſt patience and reſignation; and her volatile diſpoſition even ſeemed at times to render her inſenſible to pain. In Auguſt, 1803, ſhe was ſo much recovered as to be able to take a journey to Lopham, in Norfolk, to viſit a relation. From that place ſhe wrote to her parents, to inform them what good effects the change of air had produced, and that ſhe was able to walk into the fields to ſee the reapers; but before the letter reached them, ſhe was conveyed home in ſuch a ſtate that her diſſolution was hourly expected. From this time till her end, her pains were inexpreſſible; but her patience kept pace with her ſufferings, and exhorting thoſe around her to "fight the good fight," ſhe reſigned her ſpirit into the hands of her maker, on the 29th of January, 1804.

[*Further particulars of Mr. Edwin, whoſe death is mentioned at page* 306.] He was born at Bath, in 1772, and remained under the care of a tender mother till he was twelve years old, at which period his father (whoſe fame as an actor has been univerſally allowed) ſent him to an academy in Surry, where he received a moſt liberal education. Here the ſuavity of his manners and openneſs of his heart gained him the affection of all his ſchool-fellows; the friendſhip of many of whom continued to the day of his death.—After remaining at ſchool ſome years, his father took him home, reſolved to comply with his ſon's wiſh, by introducing him on the ſtage. His firſt appearance was at the Haymarket Theatre, in the part of Tipple, in the "Flitch of Bacon;" and ſo well did he juſtify his father's expectation, that that excellent comedian exclaimed, with rapture, at the concluſion of the farce, "that his ſon Jack was worth twenty of himſelf!" Mr. Colman immediately engaged him for the ſeaſon, but kindly releaſed him from his articles at the requeſt of Lord Barrymore, whoſe partiality to Edwin's mode of acting induced him to ſolicit his aſſiſtance in ſuperintending the ſtage management at his private theatre at Wargrave. The acceptance of this offer was not generally approved of by Edwin's friends: but, however perilous the ſituation might have been to a young man of little thought, to him it proved the happieſt occurrence of his life. Inſtead of diſſipating beyond his means, he ſtudied, by a modeſt unaſſuming converſe with men of faſhion, to familiarize himſelf in all the accompliſhments of poliſhed life. This he effected; but he did ſtill more—he gained the affections of Miſs Richards (the preſent Mrs. Edwin), a lady whoſe perſonal beauties are only exceeded by her mental endowments, and love for the object of her affections. Soon after his marriage with this lady, he quitted Wargrave, and played with great ſucceſs in ſeveral provincial theatres in England till 1797, when he went to Ireland, in conſequence of an invitation from the conductors of the private theatre in Dublin to Mrs. Edwin. At the expiration of this engagement he returned to England, and joined the company at Cheltenham, where he remained but a ſhort time, the managers of the Bath theatre offering him an advantageous engagement. The juſtly earned fame both he and his wife acquired at Bath attracted the notice of the Dublin manager, who engaged them at the commencement of the preſent ſeaſon. When his profeſſional duties permitted, he occaſionally employed himſelf in tranſlating and adapting pieces for the ſtage, and the public will, perhaps, be ſurpriſed to hear that the play of the Stranger was principally tranſlated by him, though completed by its preſent avowed author. At the requeſt of Mr. Johnſtone, he was induced to write the ſong called "Paddy's Deſcription of Pizarro," which has generally been attributed to the pen of that gentleman himſelf.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

An Association for the mutual insurance of cargoes or freights of ships, denominated the Northumbrian Cargo Club, has been established in North Shields

An application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for inclosing the waste grounds called Dyer's green moor or common, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, and county of Durham

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. William Elliot, to Miss Alice Rutherford.—Mr. William Bell, builder, to Mrs. Blenkinsopp, of Pandon Bank.

At North Shields, Mr. John Taylor, ship-owner, to Miss Susannah Storey.—Mr. Nicholas Forster, to Mrs. Coulthard, of Preston, near North Shields.

At Eyemouth, W. Willoughby, esq. town clerk of Berwick-on-Tweed, to Miss Hogg.

At Sunderland, Mr. Matthew Cock, to Miss Jane Christie.

At South Shields, Mr. William Holmes, ship-owner, to Miss Jefferson.—Mr. William Greenwell, to Miss Ord.

Died.] At Barnard Castle, Durham, in his 74th year, Timothy Hullock, esq. father of John Hullock, esq. barrister at law, and recorder of Berwick.

At Durham, aged seventy-four, Mr. Charles Morin, lately an eminent dancing-master in that city and neighbourhood.—At the Castle, Mrs. Wallace, housekeeper to the Bishop.—Mrs. Garth, wife of Mr. William Garth, grocer.—Aged 58, Mr. Nicholas Andrews, tallow-chandler.—Aged 38, Mr. William Paxton, master of the City Tavern, and a serjeant in Major Mowbray's yeomanry cavalry.

At Newcastle, Mr. George Jefferson, aged 66.—Mr. John Forster, tanner.—Mrs. Margaret Waistell, wife of Mr. Thomas Waistell, collector of excise. — Mr. Christopher Forster, butcher.—Mrs. Margaret Walton, wife of Mr. John Walton.

Of a mortification, Joseph Wood, esq. of Embleton, late a major in the Northumberland militia, in which he served thirty years. His open, candid, sincere disposition and integrity of manners gained him the esteem of his brother-officers and the love of the privates.

At Berwick, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. R. Thompson, cooper.—Mrs. M'Kenzie, wife of Mr. John M'Kenzie, linen-draper.—Suddenly, Mr. W. Embleton, bookseller.—Mrs. Tough, wife of the Rev. Mr. Tough.—Mr. Thomas Short, of the Crown and Anchor Inn.

At Alnwick, Mr. Marshall, minister to a church of Scotch seceders, over which he had presided thirty-nine years, and had outlived the whole of his original congregation excepting one man.

At Whickham, in her 89th year, Mrs. Blenkinsopp, relict of the late George Blenkinsopp, esq.

In his 60th year, Mr. James Whitfield, parish-clerk of Pettington Hallgarth, near Durham.

At Rothbury, aged 71, Mr. James Elliot, mason.

At Burdon, near Darlington, Moorcroft Wastell, esq

Aged 60, Robert Collins, esq. of Petterel Green, many years governor of Cape Coast Castle, in Africa.

At Merryshields, aged 80, William Sanderson, esq of Healy.

At Eyemouth, Captain Patrick M'Clarran, late of the 81st regiment.

At Bishop Auckland, aged 51, Mrs. Sarah Orton.

At Felton, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Mather, aunt to Mr. James Robinson, woollen-draper, of Newcastle.

At Sunderland, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Cass.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Amelia Irvin, daughter of the late Mr. William Irvin, of Sunderland.

At Windlestone, Durham, Miss D. Eden, fourth daughter of Sir John Eden, Bart.

At Cronewell, Durham, Edward Surtees, esq. aged 76.

At South Shields, aged seven years, Miss Fairles, daughter of Nicholas Fairles, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On the 23d of March, the main band seam of coal was got at the new colliery called William-Pit, near the sea-shore at Bransty, Whitehaven, the property of Lord Lowther. The diameter of the pit is fifteen feet; it is hollow, and formed into three divisions; two for drawing coals at the same time, and one for pumping water. William-Pit is situated about seven or eight hundred yards from the ships, and a waggon-road is preparing, which, in several places, will be raised above the old surface twelve or fourteen feet, in order to keep on the level line of the north wall or shipping place. When completed, one horse will convey two or three waggons at the same time; and, in addition to this convenience, it will form a very handsome

handsome ornament. The depth of the most workable seams is as follows: at about 72 fathoms, the Bannock-band seam, 7 feet 8 inches thick; at 92 fathoms, main-band seam, 11 feet thick; and it is intended to be continued down to 137 fathoms; low seam, which is 7 feet 6 inches thick.

The Society of Arts have voted Mr. Curwen, of Workington, a gold medal for his method of cutting beans green, which materially facilitates the getting of the wheat well and early into the ground. The beans were ready to cut by the 10th, but were delayed by the weather till the 20th of August, and weighed four stone nine pounds and a half the Winchester bushel.

Mr. Hodgson, of Causey-foot, near Keswick, has an ewe living which is either 32 or 33 years of age, which has had a lamb annually for twenty-nine years. In 1803, she was so late as the 12th of August; but last year, at the usual time, in April. This surprising animal is quite blind.

Married.] At Egremont, Mr. Richard Smith, miller, to Miss Margaret Poole, daughter of Mr. John Poole, of the Paper Mills.

At Bolton, near Wigton, Mr. John Stead, of that place, coal viewer, to Miss Mary Fordiff, of Low Row.

At Maryport, Captain Gregg, of the Unerigg, of that port, to Miss Agnes Johnston.

At Crosthwaite, Keswick, Mr. John Ashburner, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. Jackson, of Kirbeck, near Ravenglass.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Robert M'Vite, aged 87.—Mr. Ambrose Graham, aged 84.—Mrs. Campbell, aged 66.—Mrs. Margaret Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, hatter. She retired to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning.—Mrs. Bates, aged 95.—Mrs. Beattie, aged 84.—Miss Jane Forster, aged 44.

At Longtown, Mrs. Routledge, wife of Mr. Edward Routledge.

At Pennyhill, near Carlisle, Mr. John Brown, farmer, aged 79.

At Great Crimbles, aged 77, Mrs. Curwen, relict of Mr. Thomas Curwen. She went to bed at night apparently in good health, and was found dead the following morning.

At Grayrigg, near Kendal, aged 90, the Rev. John Hastewell, who had been sixty years incumbent of that parish.

At Long Park, Scaleby, Mr. John Johnson, farmer, aged 67.

Suddenly, near Calder Abbey, Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, esq. in the 46th year of his age.

Mrs. Lightfoot, wife of Mr. John Lightfoot, Abbey Holme, aged 56.

At Bridge Mill, near Wigtown, aged 43, Mr. Joseph Hetherington.

At Workington, suddenly, Mr. J. C. Uvedale, pier-master at Harrington.—Aged 61, Mr. Joseph Stamper, surgeon.—Mr. Grave Wilson, ship-carpenter.—Aged 27, Miss Fearon, daughter of Mr. John Fearon.

At Seaton, aged 75, Mrs. Bowness.

At Maryport, John Morrison, esq. aged 56.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Sandwick. — Mr. John Harris, aged 81.—Mr. John Donaldson, smith, aged 28.—Mr. David Edger, aged 75.—Mr. Richardson, widow, aged 87.—Mrs. Jane Thompson, aged 58.—Mrs. Elizabeth Tyson.

At Keswick, Mr. Thomas Williamson, on the same day that he completed his 81st year.

At Swallowhurst, in Bootle, aged 85, Mr. Robert Pickthall.

At Petteral Green, Robert Collins, esq. aged 60.

At Kendal, aged 86, Mr. William Partington, formerly a mole-catcher, by which profession he had acquired upwards of two thousand pounds.—Mr. William Brockbank, mate of the ship Aurora, of Lancaster.

At Strickland Settle, near Kendal, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Philipson; his wife, Mrs. Isabel Philipson, aged 69; and their son, Mr. Thomas Philipson, aged 40; all in the space of about three weeks.

Aged 67, Mrs. Frances Burrow, widow of the late Arthur Burrow, esq. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At Cockermouth, aged 55, Mr. William Winder, grocer and druggist.—Aged 69, Mrs. Jane Stainton.

At Workington, Mr. John Watson, second lieutenant in the grenadier company of the Workington volunteers.

At Dearham, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Walker, formerly of Keswick.

At Egremont, Mrs. Blencow, a maiden lady, in her 63d year.

At Nunwicke Hall, near Great Salkeld, Mrs. Rickerson, mother of William Rickerson, esq. of Hunter's Hall.

Mr. Joshua Finlinson, of Ellerbeck, in Brigham. He was walking out, accompanied by a young girl, when he was seized with a dizziness in his head, and staggered into an adjacent rivulet. The girl being unable to lift him out, he was unfortunately drowned before assistance could be obtained. He was far advanced in years, of exemplary life and manners, and highly esteemed by a numerous acquaintance.

YORKSHIRE.

The managers of the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, at Leeds, state, that the expences arising from the purchase of eleven hundred blankets lately distributed to the poor of that town, have not only exhausted the funds of that charity, but have left it responsible for a considerable sum, and that, unless some additional aid be afforded, they shall be under the necessity of suspending the operations of the society till the regular subscriptions have discharged the debt. They trust, however, that the necessity of recurring to this painful measure will be prevented

ed by the liberality of the public keeping pace with the demands of the objects of the ſociety's charity, particularly at this time, when the high price of proviſions, and the ſickly ſituation of many poor families, place them ſo much in need of aſſiſtance from thoſe who have the power to give it. Thoſe who have ſo generouſly contributed to furniſh the indigent with comfortable bedding, ought to be informed, that the diſtribution of blankets having been completed, from eight hundred to one thouſand families are now enjoying the benefits of their bounty.

The long wiſhed for communication between the port of Hull, and the towns of Doncaſter, Rotherham, Sheffield, Barnſley, &c. with Liverpool, is at length effected, by the completion of the Dearne and Dove and Rochdale canals; ſo that veſſels may now paſs from the eaſtern coaſt by the rivers Humber and Dun, the Dearne and Dove and Barnſley canals, and the upper Calder navigation to Halifax, and from thence by the Rochdale canal and Lancaſhire navigations, to Mancheſter and Liverpool.—The Dearne and Dove canal, in reſpect to locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. all built of the beſt Aſhler ſtone, is equal, if not ſuperior, to any canal in the kingdom. The locks are large enough to admit veſſels of from fifty to ſixty tons burthen. About 240,000 tons of coals, and a great variety of other important articles, have already paſſed upon this canal ſince it was opened; and the trade between the populous county of Lancaſter and the Weſt-Riding of the county of York, is likely to be much increaſed by this very intereſting connexion, by canals, of the rivers Dun and Calder with the Merſey navigation and the Weſtern coaſt.

A ſpring, that has the power of decompoſing or petrifying moſs and other vegetables, has been diſcovered near Clifton, in the pariſh of Coniſbro'. It is ſtrongly impregnated with a calcareous earth. A gentleman of Clifton is trying ſeveral experiments with the water. By introducing the vitriolic acid in a quart of water, he collected, by filtration, fifteen grains of lime, deducting a proper portion for the ſulphureous part of the vitriolic acid.

The firſt ſtone has been laid for a new ſeſſions houſe and houſe of correction, intended to be built at Beverley, for the Eaſt Riding of this county.

Married] Near Barnſley, Mr. Thomas Liſter, to Ann Moxon. The ceremony took place during divine ſervice, in conſequence of a gentleman beckoning to the clergyman with his finger, which was returned by the ſame motion; he then left the pulpit and his ſermon unfiniſhed, to the great ſurpriſe of the congregation. The clergyman was informed, in a low tone, that a couple wanted to be married; who replied, it could not be done that day, they muſt come to-morrow. "Then, Sir (ſaid the gentleman), they ſhall go to Bradford."—At length, however, the parties were married, and the clergyman returned to conclude his ſermon, and made a long apology to his hearers for detaining them ſo long.

At Northallerton, William Welbank, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Mary Ann Hirſt, daughter of Mr. Hirſt.

At Thornhill, Mr. William Richardſon, an eminent clothier, to Miſs Mary Dickinſon, of Flockton Moor.

At Halifax, Mr. Lancelot Taylor, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Betſy Carpmeal, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Carpmeal, of Halifax.—Mr. Greenroyd, tanner, of Wheatley, to Miſs Shay.

Mr. Michael Milton, attorney at law, Pontefract, to Miſs Routhwaite, daughter of Mr. Richard Routhwaite, of Ledſham.

At Hull, Charles E. Broadley, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Willock, daughter of the late Alexander Willock, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, London.

At Bilton, Captain Croft, of the Royal Navy, ſon of Stephen Croft, eſq. of Stillington, to Miſs Plumer, daughter of Hall Plumer, eſq.

At Scarborough, William Pearſe, eſq. lieutenant colonel of the 15th infantry, to Miſs Thomas, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, rector of Kirby Miſperton.

Died.] The Rev. John Waller, upwards of forty years curate of Ingleton.

At Scarborough, aged 41, Mrs. Tindall, wife of Robert Tindall, eſq.—Mr. Thomas Daviſon, many years a captain in the Baltic trade.—Mr. George Sellars.—Mrs. Huntriſs, relict of the late Joſeph Huntriſs, eſq.—Aged 71, Mr. Richard Woodall, poſt-maſter.—Aged 81, Mr. Robert Burn.

At York, aged 65, Mr. Jonathan Storr, watchmaker.—Mr. John Shaw, brewer.—Aged 63, Mr. John Hooker.—Aged 38, Mr. William Scruton, of the Duke of Cumberland Coffee-houſe, and late proprietor of the Exhibition Room, Little Blake-ſtreet.—Mr. William Farmer, brother to Mr. Farmer, attorney at law.—In his 33d year, John Ort, eſq. inſpector of taxes.—Aged 85, Mrs. Frances Gill, wife of the late Mr. Edmund Gill.—Mrs. Jewitt, wife of Mr. William Jewit.—Aged 27, Mr. George Forth, a private in the York volunteer corps.—Mr. Ralph Sedgwick, linen-draper.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Stringer, relict of Mr. Stringer, attorney.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Mr. William Hodgſon, merchant.—Mrs. Shephard, relict of the late Mr. Shephard.

At Leeds, in his 62d year, Henry Hall, eſq. one of the aldermen of that place. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1797.—In the 81ſt year of her age, Mrs. Dally, relict of St. George Dally, eſq. She has bequeathed one

thousand pounds to the charitable institutions of Leeds in the following proportions :—five hundred pounds to the infirmary ; two hundred pounds to the Sunday schools ; two hundred pounds to Mr. Jenkinson's alms-houses at Mill Hill ; and one hundred pounds to a school at Woodhouse for the education of poor children.

Miss Popplewell, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Markland, wife of Edward Markland, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough.

At Pentefract Lane, near Leeds, Mr. Clark, the first inventor of the art of dying cotton-wool scarlet.

Aged 67, the Rev. Edward Carne, A.M. vicar of Aberford and Thorner, curate of Saxton, prebend of Fenton, in the cathedral church of York, and in the collegiate church of Ripon.

Aged 72, Mrs. Anna Parker, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Parker, of Swinefleet, near Howden, whom she survived only ten months. A little time previous to her death, she desired that black gowns should be given to twenty of the poorest widows in Swinefleet, which has accordingly been since done.

At Pocklington, in the prime of life, Mrs. Ruth Rogerson, wife of Mr William Rogerson, jun.—Aged 49, Mr. Peter Clubley, grocer and draper.

At Beverley, Mrs. Beverley, wife of William Beverley, esq. and eldest daughter of William Coltman, esq. late of Leeds.—John Foster, M.D. aged 35.

At Halifax, Mrs. Gregory, wife of Mr. Gregory, grocer and druggist.—Mr. James Turner, saddler.—Mr. Thomas Halden, ironmonger and hardwareman, and a lieutenant in the Halifax volunteers.

At Hull, aged 58, Mr. John Brown, confectioner.—Aged 32, Mrs. Amy Simpson, wife of Mr. William Simpson, builder.—Aged 54, Mr. Francis Browne, linguist.—Aged 67, Mr. Wm. Crompton.—Aged 83, the Rev. J. Bourne, 36 years master of the charter-house of Hull, and rector of Kirby Underdale, in the East Riding.—Aged 41, Mr. Joseph Parkinson, druggist.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. Thomas Marshall, salt merchant. Suddenly, Mrs. Hentig, wife of John William Hentig, esq. Her death was so awfully sudden, as to impress every thinking mind with the deepest sense of the precarious tenure upon which we hold our earthly existence. Mrs. Hentig had not in the least degree departed from that moderation in diet which she carried almost to a system. Her temper, naturally mild, had not been at all agitated ; and the state of her health had long been good. She had quitted the family circle, after dinner, with a smile, characteristic of her amiable disposition ; her carriage was ordered for an excursion to her house in the country ; and a very short space of time had elapsed, before accident, or rather Providence, conducted one of her dearest relatives to the room, on the floor of which she was stretched, lifeless, though still warm. She appeared to have expired instantaneously, without a pang. The expression of the features was not any way altered ; not a muscle contracted, nor any part of her dress disturbed. Medical assistance was immediately administered, but without effect. The moral of such a history is too striking, and comes too closely home to the breast of every one, to need that we should dwell upon it. The eulogium of this lamented lady is graven, in stronger language than we can command, on the hearts of her numerous friends ; and the grief of her surviving relatives is proportionate to the afflicting loss which they have sustained—a loss which they alone can duly estimate.

At Ruswarp, near Whitby, Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. Thomas Holt, of that place, and daughter of the late Isaac Flockton, esq. of Hawsker House.

At his brother's house at Gomersall, Mr. James Knowles, of London, merchant, having survived his marriage little more than a fortnight.

At Sheffield, aged 74, Mrs. Settle, wife of Mr. T. Settle, merchant.—Mr. John Hague, of the Falcon public-house.—Mrs. Cliff, wife of Mr. Cliff, flax dresser.—Suddenly, Mr. S. Sayner.—Aged 81, Mrs. Ashline, relict of Mr. Robert Ashline, merchant. — Aged 31, Mr. Richard Flower, merchant. — At an advanced age, Mrs. Southerne, relict of Mr. Southerne, cooper.—Mrs. Collice.—Mrs. Mary Brett, relict of Mr. John Brett.—In his 54th year, Mr. John Mower.—Aged 65, Mr. Gallymore.

At Springfield, near Sheffield, Mr. T. Hoyland, merchant.

At Halifax, Mr Joseph Farrer, who served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and behaved in a most gallant manner in the engagement before Alexandria, where he lost his arm, from which injury he never perfectly recovered.

Mrs. Dyson, relict of John Dyson, esq. late of Clay House.—Mrs. Tattersall, widow of the late Mr. William Tattersall.

At Storney-Thorp, Francis Fauquier, esq.

At Worsborough, near Barnsley, Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Francis Edmunds, esq. in whom the poor lost a liberal benefactress.

At Hesle, aged 82, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late Edward Johnson, esq.

At Whitby, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Margaret Middleton, widow of the late Robert Middleton, esq.—Aged 66, Mrs. Prickett, wife of Marmaduke Prickett, esq. of Bridlington, and daughter of the late Rev. William Buck, of Church Enton, near Tadcaster.—Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, of Prior Pot, near Malton.

At Malton, aged 76, Mrs. Margaretta Seller.

At

At Durrington, near Pontefract, aged 84, Mr. Richard Ward, father of Mr. Ward, deputy-poſtmaſter of Wakefield.

At Newport, near North Cave, aged 70, Captain Haſwell, many years in his Majeſty's navy.

At Upper Rawfold, near Birſtall, Mrs. Ogden, wife of Mr. William Ogden, ſurgeon.

At Ruſton, near Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Hall, agent to Richard Langley, eſq. of Wykeham Abbey. He had conſulted ſeveral of the moſt eminent of the faculty in the kingdom, and viſited Liſbon in the latter end of the year 1803, in hopes that a change of climate might have been the means of renovating his conſtitution, but in vain. A conſumption, originally cauſed by damp linen, put a period to his life at the early age of 29 years.

After a lingering illneſs of nearly two years, the Right Hon. Lady Harewood, lady of Lord Harewood, of Harewood-houſe, in the Weſt Riding. Her Ladyſhip was diſtinguiſhed by a liberality of diſpoſition ſuitable to her ample means of doing good, and by an habitual cheerfulneſs and amiable affability of manners, that enlivened and adorned the elevated circle in which ſhe moved. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Harewood church. The funeral left the hall at ſix o'clock in the morning preciſely, and paſſed along the park to the church without going through the town. Seldom have the remains of a lady of rank been conveyed to the manſions of the dead with ſo little oſtentation or ſo much real ſorrow.

LANCASHIRE.

At Little Moor Lane, near Oldham, a cow lately produced a calf with only three legs. This curious animal has excited the attention and aſtoniſhment of many perſons reſiding in that neighbourhood.

On Sunday, April 14, 160 infants were baptiſed in the collegiate church at Manchester; and on the ſame day the banns for 143 couples were completed.

A correſpondent of Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle laments the prevalence of ſcrofula in that populous town and neighbourhood, and which he is inclined to attribute to the bad quality of the water. This he propoſes to correct by diſtilling it. Of diſtilled water, which is enumerated among the remedies for ſcrofula, the inhabitants of Manchester may obtain an ample ſupply by connecting a proper receiver with the waſte pipe of a ſteam-engine, from the open extremity of which the ſteam condenſed into water would copiouſly deſcend. Thus the engines, the ſmoke from which, it is to be feared, may be prejudicial to health, may be converted into a mean of its preſervation.

An act has received the royal aſſent for repairing and improving the road from Nightingales, in the townſhip of Heath Charnock, to the bridge at the weſt end of Bolton, in this county, and other contiguous roads.

The managers of the Manchester Repoſitory ſtate, that, during the laſt year, the benefits of that eſtabliſhment have continued to extend, and that the ſales have amounted to upwards of three thouſand pounds. Many individuals have thus been furniſhed with regular employment; and ſome families, precluded, by their ſituation in life, from earning a livelihood in any other mode, without being diſperſed, or relinquiſhing the ſtation they have hitherto held in ſociety, have derived, from the profit of works brought into this repoſitory, the means of comfortable and reſpectable ſupport.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain James Smith, to Mrs. Ann Bogle, widow of the late Captain Bogle, of the Princeſs Amelia.—The Rev. Jonathan Brooks, A.M to Miſs Anna Maria Heathcote, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Henry Heathcote, rector of Walton.—Mr. George Rayſon, of Leeds, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Chapman.—Captain J. Kendall, of the ſhip General Hunter, to Miſs A. M. Sugdin.

At Farndon, Lieutenant Colonel H. Maxwell, to Miſs Ann Thomas, daughter of the late Walter Thomas, eſq. of Cheſter.

At Burnley, Mr. Thompſon, to Miſs Shaw, daughter of Mr. Shaw, attorney at law.

At Lancaſter, the Rev. Thomas Poſtlethwaite, ſon of Richard Poſtlethwaite, eſq. to Miſs Elizabeth Satterthwaite, third daughter of John Satterthwaite, eſq.

At Preſton, Mr. Geoffry Thompſon, to Miſs Anne Beſwick.—Mr. Thomas Towers, of Blackburn, to Miſs Robinſon.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Shepley, to Miſs Sarah Kenyon, of Failſworth.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Eddows, wife of Mr. Francis Eddows.—Miſs Nixon, ſiſter of Mr. Nixon, merchant.—Mr. Denniſon, accountant.—Mrs. Thwaites, widow of the late Mr. R. Thwaites, merchant, and ſiſter to John Bolton, eſq.—Mr. Joſ. Lace, bookſeller.—Mr. J. Bowker.—Mrs. Blezard, wife of Mr. John Blezard, ſhip-builder.—Aged 22, Miſs Gibbons, daughter of Mr. William Gibbons, merchant.—Mr. John Territ, formerly an eminent tea-dealer of London.

Mr. Henry Wood, ſchoolmaſter, and clerk of the pariſh-church of Sephton, near Liverpool, upwards of thirty years.

At Burton in Kendal, aged 34, Mr. G. B. Percival, ſon of the late Dr. Percival.

At Newbarns, near Furniſs Abbey, Mrs. Freſh, wife of Mr. Thomas Freſh.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, having ſurvived his wife only one month.

At Wrightington, near Wigan, in her 23d year Miſs Rachel Benſon, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Benſon, merchant, of Liverpool.

At

At Prescot, in her 75th year, Mrs. Ashcroft, widow of the late Rev. Abraham Ashcroft, master of the grammar-school of that town.

Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, of Upton, near Prescot, and mother of the Rev. Mr. Wright, late of Liverpool, now rector of Great Billing, Northamptonshire. She was an admirable pattern of conjugal affection, parental love, and all the social virtues; and, what completed her character, she was a sincere Christian.

At Clayton Hall, near Blackburn, the seat of R. G. Lomax, esq. his brother, James Lomax, esq. aged 38, captain in the late regiment of Lancashire volunteers.

At Manchester, Mr. Jonathan Hargreaves, of Fence, near Burnley.—Mr. John Shorrocks.—Mr. Henry Wilson, son of Mrs. Wilson, woollen-draper. He was an officer in Colonel Ackers's regiment of volunteers.—Aged 50, Mr. Thomas Shelmerdine, late an attorney.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Townsend Ince, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Cheshire militia, to Miss Mary Currie, second daughter of Dr. Currie.—Mr. James Taylor, of Thorpe, near Manchester, merchant, to Mrs. Dulton.

At Runcorn, Mr. John Taylor, cashier to the Bank at Northwich, to Miss Eliza Jackson, of Weston, near Frodsham.

At Bowden, Mr. Hankinson, of Manchester, to Miss Murray, of Altrincham.

Died.] At Moore, aged 37, Mr. Richard Cooke, formerly a woollen-draper.

At Chester, Mr. Samuel Richardson, some time a schoolmaster in that city, and pastor of a small society of professed Christians, of the Particular Baptist denomination. He was a person of considerable shrewdness of intellect, and much application of mind; and had he, in his younger years, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he had, unquestionably, ranked high among the literary characters of the age. This defect was, however, in some degree, compensated in his riper years, by an intense application to study and reflection. A few years ago, his attention being attracted to short-hand writing, he projected an improvement in that useful and ingenious art, and published a new System, by which he demonstrated that more might be written in an hour, than could be done in an hour and a half by any other system extant. This work evinces a considerable share of ingenuity, and was much and deservedly commended by the critics. He also contributed occasionally to this Magazine, and some other periodical works, without affixing his name to his pieces; but most of them evince a clearness of conception, and an application of thought, which are very creditable to his memory.—Mrs. Malpas Talbot, wife of Colonel Talbot, of Malahide Castle, Ireland.—Mr. Stephen Hickson, proctor.—Miss Emma Jane Jackson, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Jackson.—Mr. Harding, schoolmaster.

At Nantwich, Mr. William Haughton, aged 28; a young man of the most promising abilities, an affectionate relation, a sincere friend, and a cheerful companion.

At High Grove Farm, Mr. Thomas Key.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Lowndes, aged 82.

At Charlton, near Chester, Mrs. Pool, wife of Mr. Peter Pool.

At St. Audries, the seat of Geo. Balch, esq. much and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Chambre, widow of the Rev. Rowland Chambre, of Thornton near Chester, and eldest sister of Mr. Balch.

John Burgess, of Newton, in the parish of Prestbury, aged 104 years. In the course of his very long life he never had any illness till two days before his death; and he continued to work till that time at churning and making shoe-pegs.

At Rode Hall, the lady of Randle Wilbraham, esq.—Mr. Vicars, of Holywell, nursery and seedsman.

DERBYSHIRE.

The committee appointed at a general meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the erection and endowment of the intended Derbyshire Infirmary, to fix upon and obtain the most eligible situation, and to prepare a plan of the buildings, have made their report on those subjects. The situation which they have chosen is a piece of land called Bradshaw Hay, belonging to the corporation of Derby, containing about thirteen acres, which has been purchased at the price of 200l. per acre. This part of the business (says the report) being thus far accomplished, much to the satisfaction of the committee, they have next directed their attention to the means of obtaining the best plan; and in order to form a more correct judgment of the subject, and, perhaps, to enable them to suggest some improvements they have endeavoured to learn, from the experience of similar establishments, what are the principal objects to be kept in view, in the construction of an edifice of this nature, and in what degree, and by what means, these objects have hitherto been obtained. The result of their enquiries is, that buildings of this kind are far from having arrived at that degree of perfection which might be wished. One considerable improvement, and which would contribute much to the health and comfort of the patients, might be made, by the construction of two light, spacious rooms, one for each sex, to be called day, or convalescent-rooms, in which those patients to whom it may be agreeable may eat their meals, and pass the day, instead of being confined to the same room day and night, as is the usual practice. Another most desirable object would be the power to administer relief in cases of infectious

tious diseases, not only to those which may accidentally arise in the hospital itself, but to those also which may occur elsewhere. These have generally been separate establishments in very large towns, but the committee would recommend a part of their plan. The expedient of offering a premium for the best plan, on these principles, was unsuccessful; many of the plans sent were extremely defective, and the best very much resembled, and had no advantage over similar institutions. The committee, therefore, though with reluctance, themselves undertook the task of arranging a design, according to which working plans have been drawn by Mr. Brown, of Derby, who has also superintended the construction of a model. According to this plan, the building is to be of stone, of a cubical form, with an elevation, handsome, yet simple, and unornamented, and to contain a light, central hall, with a double stair-case. This form was preferred, from its having more contiguity, and being more convenient and agreeable than the long and sometimes gloomy passages which have been so generally adopted. The magnitude of this building is proposed to be equal to the accommodation of eighty patients, besides those with infectious diseases. This is, doubtless, a greater number than are at present likely to want relief at any one time; but, considering the increasing population of the town and county, this extent has been considered as not too large. Owing to the great increase in the price of labour and of every kind of building materials, the expence of executing and finishing it, on the plan proposed, is estimated at 10,500l. omitting the expence of finishing that portion of the building which, it is probable, may not be at first occupied. Besides the convalescent-rooms before mentioned, this plan provides superior accommodation for patients labouring under acute diseases. This consists in providing for each sex a set of four small wards, containing one, two, three, and four beds respectively, with a water-closet, nurse's bed-room, and scullery. This arrangement will enable the medical attendants to separate the diseases from each other, as may best suit their natures; and the whole of each set of rooms being shut off from the body of the house, by one door, these together will be the means of procuring silence and darkness, which are essential in some cases, as well as every other convenience, in a degree, perhaps, superior to most private houses. This plan, however, might not be eligible, unless it were connected with another improvement; that is a cheap and simple, and, in every respect, unobjectionable method of warming, and ventilating effectually, in cold weather. It is known to medical men, that in consequence of a certain state of the air, which, more or less generally pervades hospitals, and which itself has a tendency to produce disease, if the ventilation could be copious; while, at the same time, the warmth could be regulated at pleasure, many lives would be preserved, which, on the present system, are lost inevitably; and they also know too well that all the attempts hitherto made have only been palliatives of the evil. Both these the committee have confidence will be effected perfectly in the intended infirmary, and provision will be made in the construction for that purpose. Another object to which they have directed their attention has been the construction of water-closets, which, it is said, have not yet been managed so as to be unobjectionable in hospitals; for if they are ventilated externally, the draft which should be from the house outwards is the reveres, especially if the house is warm; besides this, the cold air of winter is, in some cases, prejudicial to the sick; and if not ventilated at all they are still more offensive. A mode of construction has, however, been invented for the occasion, in which experience has proved all these objections to be done away. Provision has been made in the building for a small steam-engine, to pump water, wash, &c. and likewise for public warm and cold baths, if these should, at a future time, be thought proper or necessary. That no delay might arise in the execution of the building, the committee have advertised for materials, and have contracted, on reasonable terms, for an excellent hard, white, and smooth stone, which has been for some time in preparation.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. K. Swift, to Miss Harris, only daughter of Mr. Harris, of Ash.

At Kirk-Ireton, Mr. Joseph Beeston, of Ireton Wood, farmer and grazier, to Miss Ann Taylor, daughter of Mr. Taylor.

At Weston on Trent, Mr Thomas Briggs, of Derby, draper, to Miss E. Henshaw.—Mr. Thomas Moore, of Ripley, to Miss Brigs, of Belper.

At Bakewell, Mr. Fentam, of Bower's Hall, to Miss H. Gibbons, of Rowsley.

At Chaddesden, Mr. Salisbury, a member of the Derbyshire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Ann White.

At Castle Donington, Mr. John Dowman, of Alvaston, to Miss Charlesworth.

Died.] At Derby, aged 22, Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. Tomlinson, of Ashborne.—Aged 74, Matthew How, gent. one of the aldermen of Derby; and the same day his nephew, Mr. John How, surgeon, of Kegworth, Leicestershire.

At the house of the Moravian Sisters, at Ockbrook, near Derby, aged 49, Sarah Waterworth, one of the superiors of that house.

At Wheathill, near Derby, aged 81, Mr. James Bennet.

At Ripley, Mrs Grace Strelley, relict of William Strelley, esq. Though she attained the advanced age of 91, she could thread the finest needle without spectacles.

At

At Charlesworth, the wife of the Rev. J. Whitehead; highly esteemed for her piety and her charity to the poor.

NOTTINGHAM.

At a meeting lately held at Thurland Hall, Nottingham, it was resolved that a plan which has been proposed for erecting a new church in the parish of St. Mary, should be immediately carried into effect, and a subscription was entered into to defray the expence of the building which already amounts to upwards of 8000l.

Mr. Tarratt, of Nottingham, has made repeated experiments of the utility of washing by steam with unvaried success, and finds its operation much superior to washing by hand, even in point of colour, setting aside the preservation of the linen from a considerably reduced quantity of friction. The mode he has pursued is to place over a small copper, a copper cylindrical steamer or vessel, with a bottom full of holes four inches from the base of the cylinder, after the manner of a potatoe steamer, with a similar top or cover secured by three clasps; the copper being previously filled three-fourths with water; the capacity of the copper should be, at least, equal to that of the steamer. The linen, &c. must be soaked from ten to twelve hours in cold water, wherein pearl-ashes or soda is dissolved in the proportion of one ounce of the former, or two of the latter to every four gallons of water. After being wrung out from this solution, every article must be separately slightly rubbed with soap and water (one pound to two gallons), in the dirtier parts, sprinkling the remainder, and then laid lightly, in succession, in the steamer, taking care not to fill it quite full. The copper should be continued boiling three hours; a cloth being wrapped round the bottom of the steamer to prevent, as much as possible, the escape of the steam, after which let the clothes be put in warm water, wrung out washed as after the scald in the common way, then rinsed. No coloured prints, flannels, or woollen cloth, must be washed after the above process.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Cook, needle-maker, to Mrs. Alvey, of the White Hart public-house.—Mr. William Pick to Miss Robins.

At Woodborough, Mr. John Stevenson, surgeon, of Kegworth, Leicestershire, to Miss Speechly, only daughter of Mr. Speechly.

At Newark, Mr. Basset, mercer and draper, of Gainsburgh, to Miss Key, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Key.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 73, Robert Smith, gent.—Mr. Benjamin Heald, late landlord of the White Cow public-house.—Aged 56, Mr. J. T. Bamber, jeweller.

At Retford House, Robert Evelyn Sutton, esq. aged 39.

At Whalton, near Bingham, Mrs. Bower, wife of Mr. Bower, farmer.

At Newark, Mrs. Lacey, wife of Mr. Daniel Lacey.—Mrs. Simpson, relict of Mr. William Simpson, of the Robin Hood public-house.

Aged 59, Mr. Goodlad, parish clerk of East and West Retford. He fell down in the market place, and immediately expired.

At Rempton, near Retford, Mr. William Fletcher, an ingenious clock-maker, aged 73.

In St. Nicholas workhouse, Nottingham, K. Mahon. Few have experienced greater vicissitudes in life than this man. He was a native of Ireland, and at an early period of his life an eminent watchmaker in Dublin; he afterwards became a grocer in Wexford, and then a green-grocer at Canterbury. During the time he held the latter situation, he was supposed to be connected with Binns and others, who were tried at Maidstone; he was therefore arrested by order of Government, and examined by the Privy Council; after which he appeared as evidence for the Crown at the Maidstone trials. He has since been in the service of several theatrical companies, and was engaged with Messrs. Taylor and Robertson when he came to Nottingham; but was dismissed at the close of the season. Since that time he has subsisted partly by employment and partly by charity, which, in this instance, has been unusually extended, till death closed the last scene of a life of which he had long been weary.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A charity is establishing for the relief of poor married lying-in women in the county of Lincoln, under the patronage of several ladies of the county. Among other resolutions that have been entered into, are the following:—That a fund be raised by benefactions and annual subscriptions, for purchasing of linen, &c. for the charity.—That every benefactor of five guineas and upwards be a trustee for life; and every subscriber annually, of one guinea and upwards, a trustee during the time of his or her subscription.—That a subscription of one guinea per annum shall entitle a subscriber to two recommendations in the year; and that this proportion be observed between the sum subscribed and the number of objects recommended for relief.—Farmers, graziers, or persons in trade, who, by uniting small sums, contribute half-a-guinea or a guinea to the charity, will have a ticket or tickets of recommendation in proportion: if eight or ten persons join in a guinea subscription, in three adjacent villages, they will be immediately supplied with a bundle of linen, of three guineas value, with directions for the method of lending it out.

The ladies of Lincoln and its vicinity have opened a charitable repository, on the new road to that city, for the sale of ingenious and useful works of their own production. The sale took place during the assize week, and one-fourth of the produce was consigned

to

to the lying-in charity; the remainder was given to the owner of the article, or to any object she chose to name. The success of this laudable plan exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters: one lady cloathed a whole family with the earnings of her ingenuity.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Gwyn, of Southwark, to Mrs. Sisson, relict of Mr. Sisson, of Ingthorpe, Rutland.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Kirton, to Miss Baggaley.—Mr. William Calder, cabinet-maker, to Miss Wood.—Mr. William Bothemly, of Donington, farmer and grazier, to Miss Mary Scoley, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Scoley, of Blankney.

At Alford, the Rev. J. Lister, to Miss West.

At Holbeach, Mr. John Vorley, junior, to Miss Fox.

At Londonthorpe, near Grantham, Mr. William Parke, farmer and grazier, to Miss Walker.—Mr. John Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen, to Miss Eliza Mills, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Mills, of Cowbit.

At Louth, Mr. William Thompson, to Miss Cowlam.

At Neatished, Mr. B. Durrant, farmer, aged 88 (whose wife died about six weeks before, aged 96), to Mrs. Gallant, widow, aged 74.

Died.] At Boston, Mr. Thorneton.—Mr. Lawrence, farmer and grazier, of Cawthorpe, near Falkingham.

At Aubourn, near Lincoln, aged 21, Mr. Richard Fieldesend, eldest son of Mr. Robert Fieldesend, farmer and grazier.

At Great Grimsby, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Warde, after a faithful service of twenty years in the family of William Marshall, esq.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Stirling Gilchrist, aged 31.—Aged 62, Mrs. Ridge, wife of Mr. Edward Ridge.

At Braceborough, Mr. William Morris, farmer, aged 71.—Mrs. Coupland, of Swayton, near Falkingham, aged 50.

At Lincoln, Mr. Rowley Spencer, currier, aged 26.—Mr. William Broadbent, only son of Mrs. Broadbent.—Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. Sharpe, joiner.

At Reapham, near Lincoln, aged 74, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. William Parker, farmer.

At Louth, Mr. William Sherwood, aged 53.—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston, aged 86.

At Skellingthorpe, aged 60, Mr. William Morton, farmer.—Mr. Richard Coulson, of Eagle, near Lincoln.

At Hull, Mr. William Teal, son of William Teale, esq. of Cadeby Hall, near Louth.

At Fulbeck, aged 31, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Atkinson, attorney, of Lincoln.

At Brigg, Mr. Christopher Footit, draper, aged 19.

At Stamford, aged 68, Mr. Taverner.—Aged 64, Mrs. Pilkington, widow of Mr. Robert Pilkington.—Aged 28, Mr. George Sesson, lately of Essendine.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. D. Harris, to Mrs. Copson.—Mr. J. Duffkin, of Rugby, to Miss Sutton, of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, suddenly, Mr. Markland.—Mr. Henry Johnson.—Aged 98, Mrs. Silvester.—After a severe affliction of nearly eighteen years, Mrs. Pratt, wife of Mr. John Pratt, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Matthias Unwin, rector of Buckland and Midley, Kent.—Mrs. Sultzer, wife of Mr. Sultzer, draper.—Mrs. Dickins, relict of the late Mr. Dickins.—Mr. Hind.

At Loughborough, aged 18, Mr. William Hood, a young man of very promising abilities.

At Ibstock, Mr. Smalley, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

At Kegworth, Mr. J. Clifford.—Mrs. Catherine Pares, wife of Mr. Charles Pares.

At Syston, Mr. Robert Taylor, butcher.—Mr. Needham, of Kilby Bridge.

At Wigston, Mr. Wood.—Mr. John Woodard, of Belgrave, a very stout man, and in the prime of life: he quitted home apparently in good health, to call upon a person at Thurmaston, whose house he had no sooner entered than he fell down, and instantly expired.

Aged 71, Mrs. H. M. Iliffe, daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Iliffe, of Hinkley, and aunt to Mr. E. Swinfen, druggist, of Leicester.

Near Benares, in the East Indies, the Rev. Donald M'Kinnon, D. D. vicar of Claybrook, in this county, aged 59.

At Barkstone, in the Vale of Belvoir, Mr. Richard Hays. He passed through a long life with almost uninterrupted good health, and has left a widow, with a numerous race of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At the cathedral church of Litchfield, Dr. Robert Patrick, inspector of hospitals in the southern district, to Miss Harriet Gardiner, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Gardiner.

At Aldridge, Edward Croxall, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, to Miss Tongue.

Mr. Joseph Sale, of Biggleswade, constable and common-cryer, to Mrs. Ann Tibbals, of Polton, messenger and letter-carrier. The disparity of years, the inequality of size, as well as too rigid an adherence to Newmarket conditions, "weight for age, and age for inches," were at first deemed an insurmountable barrier to the happy union; but each party having produced an honest statement, the account was amicably closed with the following

lowing balance:—bridegroom weighs twenty-two stone, bride seven—balance fifteen. Bride's age seventy-two years, bridegroom's fifty-seven—balance fifteen

Died.] At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Holland, attorney at law.—Aged 47, Mr. John Beardmore, shoemaker.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. William Spencer, woolstapler.—His brother, Mr. Spencer, of Ticknall, who attended his funeral, died the following day.—Suddenly, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Joshua Smith, tailor.—Mr. Thomas Willcock, son of Mr. William Willcock, timber-merchant. His death was occasioned by his horse taking fright and falling with him about a fortnight before. He was a member of the Uttoxeter troop of volunteer cavalry.

At Walsall, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, breeches-maker. It appears that her sister, Penelope Edwards, about nineteen years of age, had lived for two years as servant in the family, and that she recently purchased a quantity of white arsenic, for the alledged purpose of destroying vermin; though she has since said that she intended to poison herself. This arsenic she introduced into a dish of mashed potatoes, of which Mr. Adams, his wife, and herself, partook for supper. They were immediately seized with sickness and vomiting, as was also a son who the next day ate a small quantity which had been left. They all recovered, however, excepting Mrs. Adams, who died in a few days. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Penelope Edwards, who has been apprehended, and committed to Stafford jail.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sowe, near Coventry, Mr. Thomas Izon, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown.

At Aston, Mr. George Luke, builder, to Miss Ann Glover, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Joseph Chatwyn, of Moseley, to Miss Mary Robinson, of Digbeth.—Mr. Theophilus Carter, of Coventry, to Miss Richards, late of Kenilworth.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Evans, to Miss Maria Ann Walker, daughter of Mr. J. Walker, of Wishan Hall, near Coleshill.—Mr. Thomas Griffiths, to Miss Mary Spilsbury, of Wolverhampton.

At Hales Owen, Shropshire, Mr. Joseph Phipson, chemist, to Miss Price, both of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Joseph Edwards, to Miss Frances Collins.—Mr. George Holt, to Miss Jilk.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 18, Miss Sarah Legge, only child of Mr. John Legge.—Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Fisher.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Walton.—Aged 85, Francis Wheeler, esq. of Whitley, near Coventry, formerly an eminent barrister, and, it is believed, the father of the bar; but had retired from practice some years, with the most unsullied reputation.—Mrs. Webb, late of Bamff, North Britain.—Aged 86, Mrs. Lutwyche.—Aged 73, Mrs. Wright, formerly of the Manor-house, Sheffield.—Aged 53, Mr. Humphrey Peace.—Mr. William Luckcock, who many years kept the Box Iron public-house.—Mr. Samuel Badham, baker.—Aged 58, Mr. Joseph Walton, ropemaker.

At Ford, Mrs. Newling, relict of the late Rev. Charles Newling, M. A. treasurer of the cathedral church of Litchfield, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and of the first portion of Westbury, in the county of Salop.

At Warwick, Mrs. Dipple.

At Camphill, Mr. William Bevans, late an auctioneer, of Birmingham.

At Stourport, Mr. John Cowell.

Aged 64, the Rev. Mr. J. Edmonds, formerly curate of Stoke and Sowe, in this county.

At Willenhall, Mr. John Altree, surgeon.

At Ashted, J. Foster, esq.

At Bonehill, near Tamworth, aged 20, Mr. Henry Blick, son of the Rev. Francis Blick, a youth of very promising hopes.

At Box Trees, near Hockley House, aged 88, Mrs. Heath.

At Coventry, Mr. William Nixon, cheese-factor.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Francis Bowyer, to Miss Williams.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Trow, to Miss Parry.—Mr. Barnet, joiner, to Miss Jane Hill.—Mr. Jones, cooper, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Bowers, to Miss Maddocks.—Mr. Thomas Jones, baker, to Miss Ford.

At Harewood, Henry Warter, esq. of Cruck Meole, to Miss Emma Wood, youngest daughter of William Wood, esq.

At Oswestry, Mr. Ralph Jones, maltster, to Miss Owen.

At Withington, Captain Fox, to Miss Fox, both of the Lees, near Wellington.

At Syllatin, Edward Gatacre, jun. esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the first Shropshire regiment of militia, only son of Edward Gatacre, esq. of Gatacre, to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of the late Robert Lloyd, esq. of Swan Hill. As soon as the ceremony was over, the new-married couple set out for Gatacre, an estate which has been enjoyed by the family for more than seven hundred years.

In London, Mr. A. Adams, of Long, near Wellington, to Miss Levey, of Finsbury-square.

At Willey, near Broseley, T. Corfield, esq. to Miss Garratt.

Died.] At Ludlow, aged 91, Mrs. Like.—Mr. Walker, miller. His death was occasioned

tioned by a fall from his horse.—Mrs. Susannah Smith, formerly a milliner in that town.

At Clun, Mr. William Farmer, formerly a mercer and linen-draper of Shrewsbury.

At High Ercall, Francis Mainwaring, aged 92. Owing to the loss of his sight, about two years ago, he would have been reduced to extreme poverty, had not his nephew, who resides in London, provided for him. In the early part of his life he was in the marine service, which circumstance, together with a peculiar vein of wit and humour which nature had liberally bestowed, gave an interesting and laughable turn to every thing he said. His humour and good spirits never forsook him; for to the last he retained his love of telling a merry story, and making a pointed or witty remark. So strong was his attachment to his native country, that, when he was told "It was all over with Old England, for her fleets and armies were defeated," he burst into a flood of tears. Had his education been equal to his talents—had sound principles been infused into his mind in early days, it is probable he would have made a shining figure in society; but, being destitute of these, his wit lost its poignancy, and his talents their usefulness.

At Handsworth, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Francis Eginton, celebrated as the restorer of the art of painting upon glass, which he carried to a state of excellence never attained at any former period, uniting with colours brilliant as those produced by the ancients, a fulness of effect, a propriety of light and shade, and a delicacy of execution, of which they gave no examples. The numerous and great works he executed, will long remain monuments of his taste and skill and bear testimony to his unremitting application to his profession. While the public suffer by the death of an ingenious artist, his numerous friends, to whom he was endeared by the constant exercise of every amiable quality, testify, in their regret, how much they feel the loss of a virtuous and upright man.

At Oswestry, Mr. John Yearsley, hatter.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. W. Jones, tanner.

At Frankwell, Mr. Bangham, of Bridgnorth.

Mrs. Urwick, of the Moor.

At Hadley, near Wellington, Miss Mary Cartwright.

At Dryton Bank, aged 75, Mr. Symonds, of Shrewsbury.

At Whitchurch, aged 21, Mr. Richard Higginson, a member of the volunteer corps of that place.—Aged 41, Mrs. Poston, wife of Mr. Poston, shoemaker.

At Madbury Marsh, Miss Goolden, youngest daughter of Mr. Goolden.

At Broseley, of a violent attack of the gout in the head, in the prime of life, John Hartshorne, esq. late of Liverpool.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Lomax, cabinet-maker.—Aged 91, Mrs. Hendric, widow of the late Mr. Hendric, haberdasher.—Aged 71, Mr. Lloyd, hair-dresser, and for many years sword-bearer to the corporation.

At Frankwell, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Edgerly, widow of the late Mr. Edgerly.—Mr. J. Gwynn, only son of Mr. Gwynn.

At Kilhall, Mr. Henry Bishton, fourth son of John Bishton, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Bromsgrove have petitioned Parliament for an act for erecting a house of industry in that parish.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. J. H. Smith, woollen-draper, to Miss Francis, of Temple Laughern.—Mr. Barnes, grocer, to Miss Acton.

Mr. John Price, of Earl's Croome, to Miss Henrietta Palfrey, of Tinham, near Coventry.

Died.] At Hanley Castle, within a few days of completing his 95th year, Edmund Lechmere, esq. nephew of the late Lord Lechmere, nearly seventy years since representative in Parliament, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Worcester. He possessed an unlimited benevolence, which was on all occasions exerted for the relief of the indigent: to his tenantry he was liberal and indulgent; and to his numerous friends and acquaintances he evinced the most unbounded hospitality. The loss of such a character must be long deeply and painfully regretted.

At Worcester, Mr. Smith, of the New Road.—Mr. J. G. Taylor, grocer. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.—Mrs. Steele, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Steele.—Miss Swift.—Miss Moulding.—Mr. Griffiths, of the Coach and Horses public-house.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Whitcombe, relict of the late Rev. Sandford Whitcombe, of Rastham.

At Clifton on Team, Mr. Samuel Haywood.

At Syntly Farm, in the parish of Astley, Mrs. Blayney, relict of Mr. Blayney.

At Overbury, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, attorney, of Tewkbury, and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, formerly vicar of Overbury.

At Cotheridge, near Worcester, aged 73, Rowland Berkeley, esq. a gentleman of great philanthropy, amiable manners, and cheerful disposition.

HEREFORD.

The sale of the live stock belonging to Mr. Skyrme, of Stretton, near Hereford, who has retired from business, attracted, by its well-known excellency, a number of the principal breeders and agriculturists from various parts of the kingdom. A pair of three years old bullocks brought 60*l.* and another pair 54*l.* A yearling heifer fetched 26*l.*; a two years old, 29*l.* 10*s.*; another, 28*l.*; and a third, 25*l.* 10*s.*; a four years old heifer and calf sold for 54*l.* and another for 42*l.*; a third four years old heifer, without a calf, brought 42*l.* and another 39*l.* Among the purchasers were

were, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Stamford, Mr. Westcar, &c.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. James George, of Putson, to Miss Mary Weaver, daughter of the late Mr. James Weaver.

At Kington, Mr. Walker, surgeon, to Miss Rogers.

Died.] At Sarnesfield Court, on the day on which she was to have been married, Miss Ann Ricketts, eldest daughter of Mr. Ricketts.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Canning, relict of the late Mr William Canning, of Saintbridge, near Gloucester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wells, Mr. W. Parfit, attorney, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, attorney, of Bath.

At Rodborough, Mr Daniel Niblett, to Miss Buckingham, daughter of the late Mr. John Buckingham, of Hasfield.

At Tetbury, Mr. D. Sealy, of Cirencester, to Miss Young.

Died.] At Batsford, of an apoplectic fit, Philip Delamotte, esq. formerly lieutenant colonel of the 21st regiment of light dragoons.

At Nailsworth, Mrs. Shewell, wife of Mr. Joseph Shewell, grocer and cheese-factor.

At Rendcombe, Mr. Richard George.

At the Priory, Wareham, Dorset, Mrs. Garland, wife of Thomas Garland, esq. of Eyford, near Stow on the Wold, in this county.

At Clinger, near Dursley, Daniel Wright, esq. formerly a captain in the South Gloucester militia.

At Tewkesbury, aged 17, Miss Margaret Dumble.—Mrs. Gainer.

At Chepstow, Mr. Davies, an eminent surgeon and apothecary, and lieutenant in the Chepstow volunteers.

At Oxenton, near Tewkesbury, Mr. Samuel Chandler.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Near Oxford, Joseph Nutt, esq. one of the Governors of the Bank of England.—Returning to town from that city, he had proceeded only a few miles, when he suddenly expired. His housekeeper was in the carriage with him, and at first supposed him reclining for rest; but as soon as she discovered his death, immediately drove back to Oxford. He was in his 70th year, and had been in a declining state for some time.

At Oxford, aged 25, Mr. John Newman, jun.—Mr. William Ferryman, aged 87.—Mr. Joseph Walker, son of Mr. Walker, cooper, aged 23.—In her 35th year, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. C. Brown.—Aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, relict of Mr. C. Moore, brewer.

At Woodstock, Mr. James Shipley, who had been employed in the service of the Duke of Marlborough upwards of 30 years.

At Adderbury, in her 24th year, Susanna, the wife of Robert Wells, esq. of Worm Leighton, Warwickshire, and daughter of John Barber, esq. of Adderbury.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. Walter Long Marshall, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Roddis, of Floore, to Miss C. Linnel, of Stow.

At Yelvertoft, Mr. Samuel King, to Miss Norton.

At Northampton, Mr. Marshall, wine-merchant and chemist, to Miss Newcome, daughter of Mr. Alderman Newcome.

Died.] At Oundle, aged 33, Miss Ball.

At Fineshade, aged 38, Miss Monckton, eldest daughter of the Hon John Monckton.

At Towcester, Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. Kirby, attorney at law.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Money, wife of Mr. Money, corn-factor.—Mrs. Ellington, wife of Mr. Ellington, of the Boat public-house.

At Easton Mauduit, Mrs Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, farmer and grazier.

At Northampton, aged 64, Mr Nicholas Battin, many years corn-inspector there.—Mr. Place Stevenson.

At Kettering, aged 32, Mr. John Keep, jun.

At Stony Stratford, Mrs. Worley, wife of Mr. Worley, surgeon and apothecary.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Lynton, tailor and salesman, to Miss Susan Hunt, daughter of Mr. William Hunt.—Mr. Barrett, bookseller, to Miss Martin, of Spinney Abbey.

At Wisbech, Mr. Robert Ward, surveyor of taxes, to Miss Nichols, milliner.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 82, Mr. Gilbert Ives, father of Mr. Ives, hair-dresser.—Mr. William Pinder, a member of the Cambridge volunteer infantry.—Mr. Robert Peck, formerly a brush-maker, in which business he acquired considerable property.—Among other legacies, he has bequeathed two hundred pounds to Addenbrooke's hospital, and twenty pounds to each of the parishes of Great Shelford, Trumpington, Granchester, and Coton.—Mr. John Hart.—At the house of the porter of Christ's College, where she had resided upwards of sixteen years, Mrs S. Percival, a maiden lady, in her 78th year.—Mr. William Gee, eldest son of Mr. Robert Gee, attorney.

At Wisbech, aged 52, Mr. Abraham Hardy, comptroller of the customs.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Humpson, wife of Mr. James Humpson, brandy-merchant.

At Cowlinge, aged 59, Mrs. Salmon, wife of Mr. Samuel Salmon.

At Duxford, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Smith Robinson.

At Haddenham, Mr. William Barber, a serjeant in the Haddenham company of Ely united volunteer infantry.

At Royston, Mr. Samuel Maylin, baker.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.

In the courſe of the laſt winter, 20,784 quarts of ſoup, and the ſame number of loaves, were diſtributed to the poor of Norwich, by means of the charity, begun and conducted by the Society of United Friars, and aſſiſted by the liberality of a reſpectable number of benevolent ſubſcribers.

One of Ball's patent thraſhing machines, newly erected for Charles Layton, Eſq. of Reedham-hall, in this county, was lately put to work, and thraſhed upwards of 136 coombs of barley, perfectly clean, in ſomething leſs than ſix hours and a half, though worked by men who had never ſeen a machine before.

At a general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn, the following premiums were offered, to be adjudged at the next general meeting, at Swaffham on the day preceding the wool fair, at Thetford. For the beſt ſhearling rams of the Leiceſter, South-down or Norfolk breeds, for each of the reſpective breeds being the beſt in competition, a piece of plate of four guineas value; or being the ſecond beſt, or without competition two guineas. For the beſt pen of ſhearling ewes, conſiſting of ten each, of the above mentioned breeds, the ſame premiums as for the rams. For the beſt cow not five years old, for the beſt bull not four years old, for each a piece of plate value five guineas. For the beſt boar, or ſow, not exceeding two years old, for each a piece of plate value two guineas. For the beſt ſtallion of the cart breed, a piece of plate value five guineas. To thoſe ſhepherds who ſhall have been found to have upon any day, between the firſt day of May and the firſt day of June, the greateſt number of Lambs, in proportion to their number of Ewes, a premium of

2	Guineas if	200		300
3	the number	300		400
4	of Ewes put	400	& not	500
5	to Tups was	500		600
6	at leaſt	600		700

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh a telegraphic communication between Norwich and Yarmouth, for mercantile purpoſes.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. William Hedgeman, watchmaker, to Miſs Eſther Sword.—Mr. William Robberts, to Miſs Jane Lovick, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lovick, coal-merchant.—Mr. King, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Angel, daughter of Mr. Angel, of the King's Head inn.—Mr. S. Williams of Swanton Abbots, to Miſs E. Spinks, of Tilby, near Yarmouth.—Mr. George Grimmer, of Haddiſcoe, to Miſs Butcher, daughter of Mr. Simon Butcher, of Mettingham, Suffolk.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Samuel Farrer, to Miſs Deborah Sarrott.—Mr. W. Small, quartermaſter of the Fifeſhire militia, to Miſs Agnes Patrillo.

Mr. Joſeph Roe, grocer of Diſs, to Miſs Stiles, of Wartham.—Mr. John Carr, of Runton, to Miſs Belf, of Cromer.

Died.] At Heigham, aged 66, Mr. Francis Bone.

At Holme, aged 64, Mrs. Eleanor Vitty, wife of Mr. William Vitty, and mother of Mr. Richard Vitty, attorney at law, of Cambridge.

At Mr. Goddard's, Eaſt Dereham, aged 15, of an apoplectic fit, Joſhua, the fifth ſon of Mr. William Anderſon, merchant, of Norwich.

At Bungay, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Manning, relict of the late Thomas Manning, Eſq.

Aged 60, Elizabeth Clayton, of Wells. This woman, from an early propenſity for maſculine employments, had worked as a ſhip carpenter at a dock-yard upwards of forty years, and always in man's apparel; ſhe uſed to drink, chew tobacco, and keep company only with the workmen, yet would never enter into the matrimonial ſtate. She was a ſtrong, robuſt woman, and never permitted any one to inſult her with impunity.

At Lynn, in the prime of life, and in fulneſs of health, of an apoplectic fit, Charles Elſden, eſq.; manly, honeſt and upright in principle and conduct; obliging and unaffected in manners; friendly and affectionate without unmeaning profeſſion; hoſpitable and generous without oſtentation; he was eſteemed and beloved by relatives, friends, and neighbours.

At Hempnal, Mr. Charles Warmoll, ſchoolmaſter.

At Yarmouth, aged 78, Mrs. Wright, relict of Richard Wright, eſq. late of Eaſt Harling.—Aged 31, Mr. Thomas Black.—Aged 75, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of Mr. J. Lawrence, formerly an eminent wine-cooper.

At Swanton Novers, aged 40, Mr. Nathaniel Blyth, farmer,

At Honing, Mr. Bone, farmer. He ate a hearty dinner, and was in perfect health till eight in the evening, when he was ſeized with a fit, and inſtantly expired.

At Loddon, aged 28, Mr. James Baley, hair-dreſſer, of Yarmouth.

At Earſham, aged 69, Mrs. Aggas, widow of the late Mr. R. Aggas.

At Shouldham Thorpe, aged 65, Mr. William Baker, farmer.

At Tacroft, aged 67, John Meadows, gent.

At North Wootton, aged 13, Dixon, ſon of Mrs. Standbanks, a youth of the moſt amiable diſpoſition and promiſing abilities.

Suddenly, aged 21, Miſs Sarah Cockerill, daughter of Mr. William Cockerill, of Hempnall.

At Beccles, aged 38, Miſs Hook, ſiſter of Mr. Hook, grocer.—Suddenly, aged 46, Mr. George Harmer.

At Pulham market, aged 51, William Cole, gent.

At Wighton, aged 66, Mrs. Shephard, wife of Mr. Henry Shephard, farmer.

At Norwich, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Ivory, wife

wife of Mr. John Ivory, marble-mason, to whom she had been united 55 years.—Aged 45, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Charles Harvey, esq. recorder of Norwich; a lady of most exemplary conduct in all the relations of life.—Aged 55, Mr. John Tinker, of the Grapes public-house.

Aged 79, Mr. Lawrence Drummond, a native of Perth, in Scotland, resident in England nearly sixty years, of which fifty were passed in Norwich; after having exemplified a manly sympathy for the sufferings of others, to the utmost of his limited abilities; a pride that scorned to approve a mean action, and a sense of religion unsullied by bigotry; he sustained with laudable resignation, an affliction of four years, during which he experienced many proofs of the beneficence of others.

Aged 38, Mr. Charles Daveney, grocer.—Aged 75, Mrs. Capon, wife of Mr. C. Capon, house-painter.—Aged 10, J. Angell, son of Mr. Angell.—Aged 29, Miss Rebecca Clamsoch.—Aged 71, the Rev. John Bennington Brown.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. James Guy, serjeant-major in the Earl of Dysart's corps of volunteer infantry, to Miss Hayward, daughter of Mrs. Hayward, of the Castle inn.

At Ipswich, Mr. Richard Frankland, linen-draper, to Miss Charlotte Pearson, youngest sister of Mr. Pearson, attorney at law.

Died.] At Bixford, aged 32, Mr. John Deal, maltster.

At Ipswich, aged 29, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Jabez Bailey, shipbuilder.—Mr. Samuel Pittuck, clerk to William Dalton, esq.

At Nayland, aged 80, Mr. William Grimwood, late an eminent farmer at Wiston.

At Lindsey, aged 19, Miss H. Hicks, youngest daughter of Mr. Philip Hicks.

At Bury, aged 72, James Matthew, gent. one of the capital burgesses, and twice chief magistrate of Bury; and on board the Olive, in her passage from Bombay to Bengal, his youngest son, Mr. Edward Matthew, aged 21.—Mrs. Peachey, wife of Mr. Peachey, collar-maker.—Aged 23, Miss Kitson, eldest daughter of Mr. Joshua Kitson.

At Stonham, Mrs. Thurston, wife of Mr. Thurston, farmer.

At North-cove, aged 35, Mrs. Merton, wife of Mr. Merton, farmer.

ESSEX.

In the parish of Chipping Ongar, there is provided for the use of the poor, in time of sickness, not only bed-linen and a wrapping flannel gown, but also a large, easy, wicker chair, with a head to it, a bed chair, and a stand for a candlestick, with a convenient apparatus for a pannikin at the top in which any kind of liquid may be heated merely by a rush-light. These articles with blankets which are distributed among the poor in winter, and are required to be returned in warm weather, are kept at the work-house, and may be obtained on application. The chair which is also made to answer the purpose of a night-chair, being of wicker, is lighter and more easily carried about than a wooden chair, and has been provided at a reasonable expence, having cost only one pound six shillings. It has likewise the advantage of being easily washed, as the lining, which is wadded, is only tied in with tapes; and being hooded, it affords a shelter to the patient against the wind. The candlestick is of modern contrivance, consisting of a tube with a kind of bason at the top of it, both of which are filled with water. In this tube a rush-light is placed, which, as it wastes in burning is raised by the water, and kept always at the same height, by which means it is sufficiently near to the pannekin, fixed in a frame above it, to warm any liquor it contains. The want of some conveniencies of this kind must have been frequently noticed by those who are in the habit of visiting the sick cottager and his family. Many a poor person has been prevented from sitting up when it was adviseable to do so, by not having any thing to sit in but a common chair, which does not afford the support to be found in an easy chair, nor the warmth and comfort to be derived from a wrapping-flannel gown, aided by the lining of the chair; and when the weakness of a patient has rendered his removal from the bed almost impossible, the want of a bed-chair has been ill-supplied by some person supporting the patient during the time of administering either medicine or food. The difficulty which poor families experience in obtaining a change of bed-linen, during sickness, is very obvious, nor is it a trifling inconvenience, that out of a scanty pittance, they are sometimes compelled to keep a fire during the night, when the state of the patient would not require it for warmth, and when the heat of a candle, if they had the means of applying it properly, would be sufficient for the purpose of warming any liquid. If it should appear that these domestic comforts of the sick poor may be provided in a parish at a very trifling expence, it is not too much to hope that this mode of alleviating the sufferings of the sick, and of accelerating their recovery will be adopted by other parishes.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. John Clay, to Miss Nockold, daughter of Mr. James Nockold.

Died.] At Maldon, aged 78, Mrs. Marriott.

At Thoby, near Ingatestone, aged 18, Mr. Henry Wellcott, son of George Wellcott, esq. of Madrass.—Aged 90, Mr. Potter, many years of Kent Hill farm, South Benfleet.

At Forest Gate, aged 38, Mrs. Sarah Backhouse, wife of Thomas Backhouse.

At Billericay, Mrs. Catherine Finch, wife of Mr. William Finch.

At Chadwell Hall, near Grays, aged 49, Mrs. Sarah Moore, wife of Mr. Thomas Moore, farmer.

At Colchester, Miss Crawford.—Mrs. De Horne

Horne, wife of Mr. John De Horne, linen-draper.—Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Meadows, a maiden lady.

At Great Bardfield, Mr. William Dixon, carpenter, one of the volunteers of that place.

At Debden Hall, the young and amiable lady of Sir Francis Vincent, bart. and eldeſt daughter of the Hon Edward Bouverie.

At Harwich, Rayner Cox, eſq. aged 66, one of the aldermen of that borough, and who had ſeveral times ſerved the office of Mayor. He was alſo many years naval officer, and clerk of the cheque for that port, but had lately reſigned it in favour of J. Hopkins, eſq. the preſent mayor.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Stokes.—Mrs. Burgeſs, wife of the Rev. Mr. Burgeſs, vicar of Richling.

KENT.

Married.] At Sandwich, Thomas Harvey, eſq. captain in the royal navy, ſecond ſon of Sir Henry Harvey, of Walmer, to Miſs Sarah Harvey, youngeſt daughter of the late Capt. John Harvey, of Sandwich.

At Romney, Mr. Thomas Maylin, of Weſtminſter, to Miſs Sarah Walter, daughter of the late Mr. Job Walter.

At Chalk, near Gravesend, Mr. J. Parker, blackſmith, of Deptling, to Miſs Maſters, daughter of Mrs. Maſters, of the Cock inn, at Deptling.—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, James Cooper, eſq. of Batterſea, to Miſs Ann Tomſon, of Ramſgate.

Mr. Herring, glazier, of Wye, to Miſs Hacker, daughter of Mr. Hacker, of the King's Head inn, Canterbury.

At Maidſtone, Mr. William Barr, of the Bear inn, Town Malling, to Miſs Jane Matthews, of Seale.

At Chelsfield Church, Mr. Thomas Harris, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliza Phillips, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Northſted Houſe, in this county.

At Drapers, near Margate, Mr. T. Hamilton, of Cornwall, to Miſs J. Newby, of Margate.

At Alkham, Mr. Daniel Terry, ſon of Mr. Terry, of Hammonſole, to Miſs Southee, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. John Southee, of Woolton.

At Folkſtone, Mr. William Harriſon, to Miſs Mary Cullem.

At Milton, J. Peppercorn, eſq. to Miſs M. Sea, daughter of Mr. John Sea.

At Eythorn, Mr. E. A. Giraud, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Jane Sankey.

Died.] At Deptford, at the houſe of her ſon, Capt. George Cranſton, commander of the Marine Society's ſhip, in her 93d year, Mrs. Cranſton. She bore, without any inconvenience, two years ago, a ſea-voyage from Berwick, her native town; and was bleſſed, throughout the long period of her life, with uninterrupted good health, and died in full poſſeſſion of all her faculties to the laſt.

At Maidſtone, aged 82, Mr. James Martin.—Aged 78, William Jeffery, eſq. one of the jurats of the corporation.—Mr. John Slatter, ſolicitor.

At Harbledown, aged 55, William Earnley Edwards, eſq. late captain in the 37th regiment of foot.—Aged 70, the Rev. Henry Friend, rector of Frittenden.—Aged 95, the Rev. Daniel Hill, vicar of East Malling.—Aged 100, Mrs. Suſanna Frank, of Looſe, near Maidſtone, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas Frank, rector of Cranſield, and archdeacon of Bedford.

Suddenly, at Preſton, near Wingham, Mr. W. Peak, maſter of the Swan public-houſe.

At Wateringbury, of an apoplectic fit, aged 42, the Rev. Miles Cooper, maſter of the academy there, and curate of the pariſh. In every perſon to whom he was known he had a truly affectionate friend; and was himſelf the friend of every man. In Chriſtian piety, and the faithful diſcharge of every relative, civil, and ſocial duty, he afforded a bright example: lively and ſincere without oſtentation; uniform and regular without affected ſingularity. As a clergyman, he was revered and reſpected; in ſocial life, he was beloved and eſteemed; as a friend he was ready to aſſiſt with his counſel, yet modeſt, candid, and unaſſuming in paſſing his judgment; in his temper and diſpoſition, gentle, affable, and mild; to the poor around him he was benevolent and kind; and by all he will be greatly lamented.

At Ramſgate, Mr. Richard Stevens.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Coleman, of Eythorn.

At Lydden, near Margate, Mr. Hughes, aged 86, father of the Meſſrs. Hughes', bathers.

At Margate, Mr. John Brett, farmer, late of Northdown.—Aged 97, Mrs. Foard, wife of Mr. Foard, ſhoemaker, at Lydden.—Mrs. Rudd, mother of Mr. Rudd, ſhoemaker, aged 86.

At Garling, near Margate, aged 90, Mr. William Sacket. He was as well as uſual the day preceding his death, and took his accuſtomed walks about the neighbouring fields.

At Sheerneſs, Lieutenant Pope, commander of the Winchelſea.

At Dover, aged 78, Mrs. Heſter Kennett.

At Canterbury, aged 50, Mr. John Burnby, attorney at law.—Aged 66, Mr. Thomas Leeming.—Aged 75, Mr. Philip Jenkins.—Mrs. Parker, relict of the late alderman Thomas Parker.—Mr. William Howard, ſchoolmaſter.—Mrs. Pierce, wife of Mr. Pierce, grocer.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Thomas Church, a clerk in the Victualling office.

At Feverſham, aged 88, Mrs. Cobb, widow of the late Mr. John Cobb, of Sheldwich, who, throughout her long life, in the exerciſe of her religious, moral, and ſocial duties, diſplayed to her friends and numerous iſſue an exemplary pattern.

At Brookland, Mr. Tournay, grazier,

At

At Ulcomb, the Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, LL. B. twenty-ſix years rector of that pariſh. He was an affectionate huſband, a tender father, a kind maſter, a good ſubject, and a ſincere friend. Attentive to the wants of his pariſhioners, and no rigid exactor of his rights, he will long be remembered by the moſt wealthy part of them with regret—by the poorer with ſorrow.

SURRY.

Married.] At Peterſham, Mr. J. Wiggins, of Danbury, Eſſex, to Miſs Danvers, eldeſt daughter of J. Danvers, eſq.

Died.] At his villa at Weſt End, of an apoplectic fit, aged 54, the Earl of Tyrconnel. His Lordſhip, dying without male iſſue, his title devolves to his nephew, George Carpenter. By his firſt wife, Lady Frances Manners, ſiſter of the late Duke of Rutland, he had no children; by his ſecond, Miſs Delaval, daughter of Lord Delaval, he has left an only daughter, Lady Suſan Carpenter. In private ſociety he was univerſally beloved, and his loſs will be long ſincerely lamented by his friends.

At Beechworth, aged 91, (having been born in November, 1714, and labouring under the infirmity of deafneſs), the Rev. James Keigwin, ſon of a Corniſh clergyman of a good family. He had for forty years the vicarage of Bechworth, in the gift of the dean and canons of Windſor, rated in the King's books at only ſeven pounds per annum; and, though poſſeſſed of no patrimony, collected only ſix-pence in the pound ſmall tithes. Although often prompted by his friends to raiſe them, he never did. He was buried in the church. The caſe of this poor clergyman is extremely ſingular and hard. Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, who died Sept. 24, 1798, poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, which ſhe enjoyed with moderation, and employed in works of beneficence, ſucceeded, on the death of her two brothers and ſiſter, to the eſtate of the Freemans' at Beechworth, for afternoon-ſervice, in which church ſhe annually gave Mr. Keigwin twenty pounds; but made no proviſion for continuing it after her death. Underſtanding that ſhe left, in the hands of a Britiſh ſenator, 2000l. to be diſtributed in charitable purpoſes, it was natural for this poor man and his friends to apply for a portion of it, and as natural to ſuppoſe that the bounty would be continued, both in regard to its deſign and object. The anſwer given to this application was, that 200l. had been paid in the legacy-tax; a large portion given agreeable to Mrs. Bouverie's wiſh; that he muſt apply to his own rich neighbourhood; and that, if his own expenditure and the diſtreſſes of others did not call on him, he ſhould gladly contribute ſomething among other ſubſcribers. The poor man found a friend, who exerted himſelf to ſet on foot a ſubſcription immediately, and a ſum exceeding his former penſion was raiſed annually, commencing at Michaelmas 1799. The ſenator, calling on him, offered him a *frank*, if it would be of any uſe; and an honourable gentleman, who ſucceeded to a conſiderable part of Mrs. Bouverie's property, gave nothing.

At Hill Houſe, aged 32, Capt. William Auguſtus Halliday, of the 2d regiment of foot, ſecond ſon of the late Major Halliday, of the Leaſowes, in Shropſhire, and of Lady Jane Halliday, now Lady Jane Ferry.

At Chertſea, Mrs. Edmead, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of that place.

At Sarbiton, near Kingſton, T. Ayliffe, eſq.

SUSSEX.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act to open a turnpike-road from Bopeep, to Eaſtbourn, to paſs through the pariſhes of Alciſton, Berwick, Alfriſton, Arlington, Folkington, Jevington, and Willington.

A ſhort time ſince as ſome labourers were at work in levelling a piece of ground, near Malling church, they diſcovered ſeveral human ſkeletons, and amongſt them one ſo much larger than the reſt, that their curioſity led them accurately to aſcertain its length by admeaſurement, and it proved to be exactly eight feet.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Markwick, of Firle, to Miſs Ann Peachey, of Pulborough.

At Salvington, Mr. Green, to Mrs. Becon.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Brook, wife of Mr. Brook, ſadler.—Mr. Sawyer, plumber and glazier.—Benjamin Comber, eſq.

At Eaſt Grinſted, aged 71, Mr. George Rankin, attorney at law.

At Cuckfield, Mrs. Dumbrell, aged 96.—Mr. Smith, junior, of Little Hurſted.

At Horſham, Mr. Thomas Honeywood, ſenior, aged 73.

At Ticehurſt, at a very advanced age, Mrs. H. Blomer, daughter of the late Dr. Blomer, prebend of Canterbury.

After partaking of the convivialities of a meſs dinner, at the Star inn, Lewes, Enſign Marſhall, of the South Hants militia, ſtationed in the Old Barracks of that town, under the following circumſtances: Between eleven and twelve at night, Mr. Marſhall was ſo much intoxicated, that the company preſent deemed it prudent to provide a bed for him at the inn, but there not being one vacant, they ordered a chaiſe to take him to the barracks, where he was put to bed, and ſoon after found a corpſe. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict—Died from exceſſive drinking.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Lymington, Captain James Munro, of the North Hants militia, to Miſs Samber, only daughter of J. Samber, eſq.

At Southampton, Mr. George, currier, to Miſs White, of the Iſle of Wight.—Mr. Eaſtman, jun. of Portſea, to Miſs Eglon.—H. Butler, eſq. of Egham, Surry, to Miſs J. Bartholomew, only daughter of F. Bartholomew, eſq. of Ruſhs Main, near Egham.

At

At Portſmouth, Mr. S. Defieu, maſter of the brig Newcaſtle, to Mrs. Tate, widow of Mr. J. Tate.—Mr. E. Burgeſs, of the Halfway Houſe, to Miſs Brain, daughter of Mr. Brain, broker.

At Gatcomb, Iſle of Wight, Lieut. Higgins, of the 15th regiment of foot, to Miſs Hodgkinſon.

Died.] At Hurſtborne Priors, aged 22, Miſs L. Lowman, third daughter of Mr. H. Lowman.—Mr. Stigant, many years clerk of the pariſh church at Burrant, from an accident he received by a roller.

At Wincheſter, Miſs Ann Richards, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mr. Richards.—Mr. Charles Sharp, ſon of Mr. Sharp, papermaker, of Romſey.—At an advanced age, Mr. Brett.

At Ryde, Iſle of Wight, Mr. J. Denham, aged 98.

At Eaſt Cowes, Mr. S. Butcher, rope and ſail-maker.

At Durley, Mr. P. Pearſe, farmer, who has perpetuated his benevolence to the poor by leaving the intereſt of 2000l. to thoſe who do not receive alms from the pariſh of Burbege, and for a ſchool at that place.

At Alresford, H. Sealey, eſq.

At Southampton, Mrs. Wilſon, relict of the late Samuel Wilſon, eſq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Chippenham, Mr. Blatchley, to Miſs M. B. Hyatt, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Hyatt, clothier.—The Rev. Dr. Coke, the well-known methodiſt miſſionary, to Miſs Smith, only daughter and heireſs of the late Joſeph Smith, eſq. of Bradford.

Died.] At Nonſuch Houſe, Miſs Norris, eldeſt daughter of the late William Norris, eſq.

At Wily, Mrs. Small, relict of the late Mr. Small, miller.

At Saliſbury, Mr. W. Kift, many years maſter of the Swan public-houſe.—Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Mr. Hutchins, clothier.—Mr. Woods, baker.—Aged 73, Mr. William Salter, pernke-maker.

At Whiteparish, Mr. Ruſſel, forty-eight years maſter of the free-ſchool in that place.

At Stourton, Mr. William Chatfen.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] At Newbury, Mr. Auſtin, to Miſs Biſhop, ſecond daughter of Mr. Biſhop, of the Fox and Crown inn, North Aſton, Oxfordſhire.—The Rev. Wm. Marſh, ſon of the late T. Marſh, eſq. of Belmont houſe, Middleſex, to Miſs Laugharne, daughter of the late Rev. John Laugharne, of Newbury.

Died.] At Haines-hill, aged 73, Mrs. Calleton.

At Holme-park, George, the youngeſt ſon of Richard Palmer, Eſq.

At Newbury, Mrs. Johnſon.

At Speenhamland, Mr. Henry Gooden, attorney.

At Reading, Mrs. Buſhnell, widow of Mr. Daniel Buſhnell.—Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Mr. Mansfield, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Pither, wife of Mr. John Pither, of Shinfield-green.

Mr. Robert Wirdnam, of Fawler, yeoman. He was ſtooping down to lace on his ſhoes when his father came behind him and ſtruck him with the broad end of an ax, with ſuch violence as to knock him down; he then turned the inſtrument, and with the ſharp end nearly ſevered his ſon's head from his body. He had not previouſly ſhewn any marks of inſanity, and the only reaſon he gave on his apprehenſion for committing the bloody deed, was, that he was impreſſed with an idea that his ſon and his wife were ſecreting money from him. The unfortunate young man languiſhed in great agony from Saturday morning till Tueſday night, when he expired.

At Abingdon, Mr. Samuel Vowles, ſurgeon.

At Windſor, Mrs. Jeffereys, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Jeffereys, canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's, rector of Great Berkhampſtead, Herts. She was ſiſter to the late Mrs. Wray, of Mount Ararat, Richmond, and Robert Darell, eſq. whom we noticed in a former number; the only ſurviving branch is Edward Darell, eſq. of Richmond. The late Dr. Jeffereys was chaplain to the late Earl of Albemarle, when his lordſhip was ambaſſador at Paris, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and to whom, we believe, he owed his firſt promotion in the church, when his lordſhip returned. He was Clerk of the Cloſet to the late Princeſs dowager of Wales. His brother, James Jeffereys, eſq. was married to the mother of his Grace the preſent Duke of Grafton. She has left, to lament her loſs, a ſon and daughter; her eldeſt daughter died ſome few years back at Bath. Her loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor in every neighbourhood where ſhe reſided. When at Berkhamſtead, her charity and attention to the poor inhabitants, will be long remembered, and ſome donations there will perpetuate her memory. At her advanced age, near 80, her endeavours to do good never relaxed. Her ſon, the Rev. Mr. Jeffereys, is married to a daughter of Mr. Byron, and has a numerous family. Her remains were interred by her particular requeſt, at Berkhamſtead, attended with that reſpect which had accompanied her through life, by a numerous body of the inhabitants.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the particular requeſt of many gentlemen, farmers, and dealers, a toll-free market has been opened at Axbridge, and will be continued weekly till the Saturday after Midſummer day.

A plan for a draw-bridge at Rownham or its vicinity, has been preſented by Mr. Jordan, of Uphill, to the Briſtol Dock Company. It is capable of admitting a Weſt Indiaman of eighty feet maſt. The propriety of adopting

this ſcheme will be taken into conſideration by the company. Should it be executed, the public will be greatly indebted to the projector, as an eaſy communication between the Wells and Aſhton and the adjacent villages is certainly much wanted.

On the 5th of April, the proprietors of the Somerſetſhire Coal Canal opened their locks, 22 in number, at Combhay; by which means a water communication is effected between the Coal-pits, the Kennel and Avon, and the Wilts and Berks Canals.

Married.] Mr. William Parſitt, attorney, of Wells, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, attorney, of Bath.

At Hurſt, Mr. T. M. Cruttwell, ſolicitor, of Bath, to Miſs M. Micklem, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas Micklem, eſq. of Hinton-houſe, Berks —Mr. Alway, of Horton, to Miſs Arnold, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Arnold, of Tormarton, Glouceſterſhire.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Daniel Holbrow, late of Tockington, Glouceſterſhire, to Mrs. Towill.

—Mr. William Dean, of Exeter, to Miſs Elizabeth Sawyer, daughter of the late Mr. George Sawyer.

At Bath, Mr. Wallace, to Mrs. Harriſon.

—Mr. Samuel Evill, to Miſs Mary Parker.

—Mr. George Newcombe, watchmaker, to Miſs Hipburn.—Captain E. F. Davis, of the Eaſt-India ſervice, late adjutant of the Bath volunteers, to Miſs Harriet George, daughter of Mrs. George.

At Briſtol, Mr. R. Jenkins, to Miſs A. Matthews.—Mr. Morgan, of the Greyhound inn, to Mrs. Llewellin.—Mr. Mountſtephen, to Miſs Hoare.—Mr. F. Pietain, to Miſs H. Fedden.

At Spaxton, Joſeph Draper, eſq. of North Down, to Miſs Lavinia Poole, of Stowey.

At King's Brompton, John Chaſy, eſq. of Taunton, Somerſet, to Miſs Emma Lucas, one of the daughters of Stuckley Lucas, eſq. of Baron's Down Park.

At Briſlington, Mr. John Carruthers, to Miſs Elizabeth Beard, of Briſtol

At Sidcot, near Axbridge, Mr. Frank, ironmonger, of Briſtol, to Miſs Hannah Benwell, daughter of Mr John Benwell, of Sidcot.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. G. Evans, engineer, of Finſbury.—Aged 71, Mr. Samuel Sellick, late a bookſeller, at Briſtol —Miſs Eliza Concanen, daughter of Mr. Matthew Concanen, attorney.—Francis Bull, eſq.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. Ball.—Mr. John Moran, of the Queen's-head, public-houſe.—Mrs. Wall, wife of Mr. Wm. Wall, accountant.—Mr. Joſeph Cozens, officer of the excile.

Captain Green, of Keynſham. As he was driving his gig in Temple-ſtreet, between a dray and a waggon, he was upſet by the former, and run over by the latter, in ſuch a manner that he expired on the ſpot.

Mrs. Franklyn, wife of Mr. J. Franklyn, perfumer.—Mr. R Arthur, chemiſt.—Captain John Chetwood, late of the 75d regiment, and only remaining ſon of the Rev. J. Chetwood, of Glanmiſe, near Cork.—Mr Godwin, who for many years carried on buſineſs in the earthen-ware line, in Caſtle Green.—Mrs. Mary Hill, wife of Mr. Richard Hill.—J. Levy, ſon of Mr. L. Levy.

At Bedminſter, aged 85, Mr. Squier.

At Radford-houſe, in his 60th year, Rich. Biggs, eſq.

At Bath, Mrs. Bertie, wife of Rear-admiral Bertie, and daughter of the late James Modyford Heywood, eſq.—Mr. S. Grimes, grocer.—Mr. C. Goldſtone, apothecary.—Mrs. Millard, wife of Mr. Millard, late of Weſton Grove, and daughter of Capt. Lee, of Cholderton, Wilts.—Thomas Browning, eſq. of Saltford.—Mrs. Howell.—Lieutenant-colonel Freemantle, late of the Coldſtream regiment.—Suddenly, Miſs E. Frame.—Mrs. Goloney, wife of Capt. Goldney, late of the 4th, or King's own regiment.—Mrs. Baker, wife of J. Baker, eſq. of Warſley-houſe, Worceſterſhire.—Mrs. Glaſier, aged 70.—Mrs. Maxfield, widow of Mr. Maxfield, tallow-chandler.—Mrs. Dyer, wife of Mr. Richard Dyer, corn-factor.—Mr. Thomas Timbrell, only ſon of Mr. Samuel Timbrell, baker; a youth of promiſing abilities.—Aged 77, Joſeph Walker, eſq. formerly major in the 12th dragoons. His wife, Mrs. Mary Walker, died in January laſt, aged 74.—Mrs. Brewer, wife of Mr. Brewer.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Beaminſter, Mrs. Overton.—In his 16th year, Mr. George Weſt, third ſon of the Rev. E. M. Weſt, vicar of Bradford Abbas.

At Melbury Oſmond, aged 60, Mrs. Farr, wife of Mr. Farr.

At Dorcheſter, Mr. James Bonnett, baker, aged 52.

At Wareham, at the houſe of her brother, the Rev. John Baniſter, Miſs Catharine Waymouth Baniſter, daughter of Mr. Baniſter, Broad-mead, Briſtol.

At Sherborne, aged 63, Mr. Charles Bull Hart.

DEVONSHIRE.

The tunnel now forming through Morwen Down, on the banks of the Tavy and Tamar, which is a hill about 700 feet above the level of the tides in the rivers, has advanced about 500 yards; it is to be about thirteen miles and a quarter long, and the excavation is to form an aqueduct over a valley at the height of more than 40 feet; the tunnel croſſes a very rich vein of copper ore.

Married.] At Southmolton, F. S. Corniſh, eſq. of South Allington, to Miſs Anne Courtenay Pierce.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Price, of the royal navy, to Miſs Bridgeman —T. Cleather, eſq. to Miſs Dunſterville, eldeſt daughter of B. Dunſterville, eſq.

Died.] At Plymouth, Lieut. John Smith, of the royal navy.—Mrs. Triggs, ſiſter of Mr.

Mr. Triggs, attorney at law.—Aged 10 years, Miſs Murray, eldeſt daughter of Capt. Murray, of the 2d royal veteran battalion.

At Exeter, in the 88th year of his age, Mr. Henry Tanner, who has, for upwards of 50 years, officiated as miniſter to a congregation of methodiſts in that city. He was a very pious, reſpectable man, and much eſteemed by all his friends and acquaintance.—Aged 59, Mr. John Southerwood.

At North Tawton, Mrs. Starr, wife of Mr. Starr.

At Wear paper-mills, Topſham, aged 61, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Nicholas Harriſon, millwright, and the mother of 20 children.

At Kenton, aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Splatt.

At Broadhempſton, aged 74, Mr. Edward Blackler.

CORNWALL.

Government, with a view to reduce the price of copper, which is now at about 160l. per ton, ſtandard, have had it in contemplation to prevent the exportation of the article, for a period to be limited. The gentlemen now in London, who are principally intereſted in the Corniſh mines, have had two interviews with certain members of the Privy Council on this buſineſs. John Vivian, of Truro, eſq. and Robert Fox, of Falmouth, eſq. gentlemen diſtinguiſhed for probity and honour, as well as extenſive knowledge in mining affairs, repaired to London, to be preſent at the ſecond meeting, and to repreſent to Government the actual ſtate of the copper mines in this county. "Were our opinion of any weight, (ſays the Editor of the Cornwall Gazette,) we ſhould adviſe that the mines and the copper market be left free and unreſtrained as at preſent; and in that caſe, there is little fear but the evil would ſoon work its own cure. The preſent high price of copper is the effect of its ſcarcity. The produce of the mines is brought regularly to the weekly market, when the whole, be the quantity what it may, is ſold, and much more might be ſold, if the miners could produce it. This ſcarcity of copper ore is the effect of the late low prices of copper: in conſequence of which low prices, many mines were obliged to diſcontinue working; thereby reducing the groſs produce of copper in the market. The recent riſe in the price, has encouraged adventurers to reſume the working of theſe mines, and to ſearch for new ones; the natural conſequence of which will ſoon be, an increaſe of the groſs quantity of copper ore in the market, and, conſequently, a fall in the price."

The following ſingular fact will be intereſting to the lovers of natural hiſtory:—A ſmall mongrel bitch, the property of a gentleman in Truro, having lately a litter of puppies, and being detained from them for the ſpace of three or four days, upon her return found that another bitch (her offſpring in a former litter, and then about ſeven months old) had adopted the litter as her own; and, though ſhe never had borne puppies herſelf, actually ſuckled her adopted children: and ſo copiouſly did the milk flow from this virgin nurſe, that ſhe alone nouriſhed and reared the whole litter, while their own mother abandoned them.

A meeting was lately held at Bude, to conſider the practicability of making a ſafe and commodious harbour at that place. It appeared from the report of the ſurveyor, that the plan is very practicable; and that a ſafe and commodious harbour may be formed there at the trifling expence of 3500l. A ſubſcription was immediately opened for the raiſing of this ſum, above one-third of which was ſubſcribed upon the ſpot; and a Committee appointed to carry the plan into execution. The proprietors and occupiers of lands in the north-eaſtern parts of Cornwall, cannot but be ſenſible of the many advantages which muſt accrue to them if this project ſhould be carried into execution; and, if executed upon a liberal and enlarged ſcale, there is no doubt but that they and their poſterity will be amply rewarded for their ſpirit and enterprize.

A valuable quarry of ſtone, with an immenſe vein of beautiful clay, has lately been diſcovered on the Barton of Pennance, in the pariſh of Budock. It has been found by ſeveral experiments, in the fires of the Staffordſhire potteries, and elſewhere, that this ſtone and clay may be converted into excellent fire-brick; and as the place affords every other facility, it has been recommended to the public to form a reſpectable company for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a brick-manufactory on an extenſive ſcale. The quarry is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from Falmouth, near Swan Pool, on a cliff contiguous to the ſea, where boats may eaſily approach and load with the ſtone or brick, without any expence of land carriage.

Married.] At St Auſtell, Mr. John Davey, to Miſs Prudence Merrett.—Mr. Wm. Avery, to Mrs Harris, widow.—Quartermaſter Johnſon, of the 4th dragoon guards, now in Truro barracks, to Miſs Rogers, daughter of Mr. William Rogers, of Point, near Truro.—Mr. John Lark, of Grampound, to Miſs Elizabeth Cock.

At Loſtwithiel, Mr. William May, mercer and draper, to Miſs Jane Woolcock, of the pariſh of Broadoak.

At Helſton, the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, A. M. rector of Ruan Minor, to Miſs Grace Richards.

Died.] At Treyew, near Truro, Mr. Edward Rogers, farmer.

At Loſtwithiel, Maſter James Scott, only ſon of the late Lieutenant Scott, who ſo gloriouſly fell in the defence of his King and country in the early part of the war, when engaged with two Dutch ſhips of ſuperior force, both of which he beat off.—Miſs Mary

Baron, aged 90, ſiſter to the late Rev. Mr. Baron.

At Helſton, Mrs. Elizabeth Paſcoe, wife of Mr. Humphrey Paſcoe, gardener.

At Corva, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Chriſtian Daniel, aged 87.

At Liſkeard, Mr. Glencroſs, woolſtapler; a man whoſe memory will long live in the boſoms of his friends.—Mr. Matthew Robins, of Creed, near St. Auſtell.—Mr. Lawer, farmer, of the pariſh of Cranſtock, and father of Mr. Lawer, grocer, of Truro.

At Kenegie, in the 63d year of his age, John Beard, eſq. of Halwin; a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by the moſt exemplary performance of the relative duties of huſband and father, and endeared to a numerous circle of reſpectable friends by his benevolence and urbanity. The fortitude, patience, and Chriſtian reſignation which he diſplayed, during a ſevere illneſs, may have been equalled, but have never been excelled.

WALES.

Two veins of the Kilybebyth coal have lately been diſcovered at Ceſncelvi, at eaſy depths, which it is the intention of the proprietor to let out upon leaſe. Ceſncelvi is one mile and a half from the Swanſea, and three miles from the Neath canal.

A large table for making plate-glaſs has been lately caſt at Berſham iron-works, near Wrexham, which contains upwards of 22 tons of copper. The ſurface is levelled by a caſt-iron plane of 17 to 18 cwt. which is kept in motion by a water-wheel.

On the 11th of April, a moſt unexpected and remarkable phenomenon viſited the neighbourhood of Llawrenny, the beautiful ſeat of Hugh Barlow, eſq. About half paſt one P.M. an inconceivably denſe cloud appeared to ariſe to the north of Milford Haven: it was progreſſively driven by the wind up the river, and its approach was preceded by a prodigiouſly violent tornado. On the arrival of the enormous volume of clouds over Llawrenny church, it burſt with an exploſion exceeding the report of the diſcharge of a whole battery of 48-pounders. The vaſt quantity of water diſcharged from it, deſtroyed ſeveral very large and ornamental oak-trees on the ridge of the hill near the haven; and in its deſcent ſwept off nearly two acres and a half of the beautiful hanging wood which clothes the ſide of the hill. An unexampled ſtorm of thunder and lightning accompanied this awful phenomenon. The venerable ruins of Renton-caſtle have likewiſe ſuſtained conſiderable injury.

The building of a new pier on the eaſt ſide of Swanſea harbour has commenced; and the rail-road from that place to the Mumbles is rapidly approaching to completion.

Died.] At Cardigan, aged 35, Captain Nicholas, of the royal navy. Although a young man, he had ſeen much ſervice, having been round the world with Captain Vancouver; and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Egypt, for which he received a medal of honour from the Grand Signior. His remains were interred with military honours, being attended by the Royal Clarence volunteer regiment.

At Tenby, aged 47, of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. Thomas Saer, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Obaſton, near Monmouth, aged 90, Dame Morris. Her coffin had been prepared many years previous to her deceaſe; ſhe kept it in her houſe, and it was devoted to the purpoſe of holding the neceſſaries of life, &c. When it came to be appropriated to its real uſe, it was found nearly filled with apples, which gave place to the good old dame's accommodation.

At Brecon, William Winter, eſq.

At Haverfordweſt, Miſs Elizabeth Gaſcoyne, daughter of Major-general Gaſcoyne, M. P. for Liverpool.—Miſs Eliza Williams, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John Williams, of Lahaddin.

At Carmarthen, John Morgan, eſq. of Furnace. His mind was naturally ſtrong and vigorous, and his manners refined and elegant; but borne down by infirmity and diſeaſe, he of late years ſecluded himſelf from that ſociety in which by nature and education he was ſo qualified to ſhine. His character through life was diſtinguiſhed by the ſtricteſt integrity: in his tranſactions with the world probity was a moſt prominent feature; and his charity will long remain engraven in many a poor man's heart. In him idleneſs found a determined enemy, and induſtry a foſtering friend. He hated parade and oſtentation, and oppreſſion he deteſted ſtill more.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The hiſtory of commerce can ſcarcely furniſh ſo ſtrong an inſtance of the uncertainty of mercantile ſpeculation as the following:—At a ſale at Air, of the debts due to the late Meſſrs. Douglas, Heron, and Co. Air, 93,711l. 11s. 10d. was expoſed, in lots. Two lots, amounting to 19,231l. 17s. 4d. did not ſell; and four lots, amounting to 74,479l. 14s. 6d. were knocked down at forty-ſix guineas, being ſomewhat more than one ſhilling for a hundred pounds.

The following is an account of the number of veſſels which have traded at Greenock and Port Glaſgow, including their repeated voyages, in the year ending 5th January, 1805.

At Greenock—Inwards.

Foreign Trade—372 ſhips, 47,869 tons, 2937 men.

Coaſt and Fiſhing Veſſels—651 ſhips, 30,388 tons, 2678 men.

Total—1029 ſhips, 78,257 tons, 5665 men.

Outwards.

Foreign Trade—372 ſhips, 52,570 tons, 3850 men.

Coaſt and Fiſhing Veſſels—832 ſhips, 34,255 tons, 2852 men.

Total—1204 ſhips, 86,825 tons, 6702 men.

At

At Port Glaſgow—Inwards.

Foreign Trade—103 ſhips, 17,756 tons, 1067 men.

Coaſt and Fiſhing Veſſels—134 ſhips, 9305 tons, 586 men.

Total—297 ſhips, 27,061 tons, 1653 men.

Outwards.

Foreign Trade—171 ſhips, 22,363 tons, 1573 men.

Coaſt and Fiſhing Veſſels—115 ſhips, 7548 tons, 437 men.

Total—286 ſhips, 29,911 tons, 2010 men.

Married.] At Edinburgh, David Douglas, eſq. advocate, to Miſs Elizabeth Cragie, daughter of the late John Cragie, eſq. of Glendoicke.—The Rev. Dr. Andrew Brown, profeſſor of rhetoric, and one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, to Miſs Mary Grant, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Dr. Gregory Grant, phyſician.—Lieut. Al. Cameron, of the Aberdeenſhire militia, to Miſs Ann Ponton, daughter of the late Mungo Ponton, eſq. of Balgreen.—William Ranken, eſq. late convenor of the trades of Edinburgh, to Miſs Jane Porteous, daughter of the deceaſed William Porteous, eſq. of Carmacoop.—John Johnſtone, eſq. to Miſs Anne Maria Douglas, daughter of Archibald Douglas, eſq. of Midſhels.—Mr. Richard Bannatine, merchant, to Miſs Jane Allaſon, daughter of Robert Allaſon, eſq. of Fowton.

At Glenevas, Colin Mackenzie, eſq. jun. of Kilcov, advocate, to Miſs Iſabella Cameron, daughter of the late Ewen Cameron, eſq. of Glenevas.

At Water of Leith, the Rev. Mr. William Horn, miniſter of the aſſociate congregation, Braehead, Carnwarth, to Miſs Mary Somerville, daughter of Samuel Somerville, eſq. of Amphurlaw.

In the iſland of Iſlay, James M'Nab, eſq. late of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Margaret M'Neill, daughter of Malcolm M'Neill, eſq. of Ardeliſter.

At Ardkinglaſhill, Lieut. Peter Macdougall, of the 28th, or Stirlingſhire militia, to Miſs Maclean, daughter of Mr. Maclean, of Ardkinglaſhill.

Died.] At Aberdeen, Francis Chriſtie, ſhoemaker, aged 103. He was born in 1702, perfectly remembered the Union between England and Scotland, and retained the uſe of his faculties till within a ſhort time of his death.—Aged 67, Mrs. Helen Dick, relict of the late Rev. Alexander Dick, miniſter of the aſſociate congregation.

At Arbroath, Mrs. Helen Forbes, of Blackford, ſpouſe to the Rev. William Bruce, miniſter of the Engliſh chapel.

At Muſlin Grove, near Glaſgow, Miſs Elizabeth Macfarlane, daughter of the late Mr. John Macfarlane, merchant, in Glaſgow.

At Beaverhall, near Edinburgh, Miſs G. Sandilands, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Sandilands.

At the Manſe of Inverkeillor, the Rev. John Carnegie, after a moſt exemplary life in his public and private duties, in the 82d year of his age, and the 51ſt of his miniſtry.

At Dirleton Manſe, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Glen, in the 79th year of his age, and 56th of his miniſtry.

At Inverneſs, aged 35, Alexander Macgregor, rector of the academy of that place.

At Dumfries, John M'Merine, eſq. of Macartney, writer.—Mrs. Captain M'Kie.—Mr. Thomas Dunbar, late deacon of the incorporation of ſquare-men.

At Port Patrick, Mr. James Carmichael, comptroller of the cuſtoms.

At Edinburgh, George Wallace, eſq. advocate.—James Graham, eſq. of Airth.—At an advanced age, Mr Alexander Ogilvy, formerly a glover, and ſeveral times deacon of the incorporation of glovers.—Miſs Catherine Mackenzie, youngeſt daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, eſq.—Mr. Geo. Stevenſon, clerk to the ſurveyors-general of aſſeſſed taxes.—Colin Mackenzie, eſq. of Dacheairn.—Mr. Laurence Dundas, of the excile-office.

IRELAND.

Light houſes, with telegraphic communications, have been lately erected, from the north-weſtern parts of Ireland to the ſouth-weſtern; from the extreme of which intelligence may be received in the courſe of 250 miles, allowing for the winding of ſhores, in half an hour.

The Dublin Agricultural Society have, in imitation of the Board of Agriculture, offered the following premiums for the cultivation of ſpring wheat:—To the perſon who ſhall in the ſpring of 1805, cultivate the greateſt quantity of acres of ſpring wheat, not leſs than five acres, 25l. or a piece of plate of equal value.—To the perſon who ſhall cultivate the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than three acres, 20l.—For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than two acres, 15l.—For thoſe that ſow not leſs than one acre, 10l. to be divided among the claimants, at the diſcretion of the ſociety.—To the perſon who ſhall report to the ſociety the reſult of the moſt ſatisfactory experiments on ſpring wheat, which ſhall aſcertain the ſoil, the ſort of wheat, the time of ſowing, the produce and value, the comparative advantage of this and common wheat, and any other circumſtances uſeful to be known, 10l. or a piece of plate of equal value.

Married.] At Glanworth, Robert Sherlock, eſq. to Miſs Maria Sheehy.—Major Rogers, of the 3d, or Buffs, to Miſs Beamiſh, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Beamiſh, of Mount Beamiſh.

At Belfaſt, Capt. Manley, of the 63d foot, to Miſs Crawford, daughter of Mr. Hugh Crawford, merchant.

At Kilmurry, county of Limerick, George Eyre Evans, eſq. of Aſhhill, to Miſs Maunſell, daughter of R. Maunſell, eſq. banker, of Limerick.

Mr.

Mrs. Bartholomew M'Gauley, formerly of Ardee, merchant, aged 72, to Miſs Dillon, of Harold's Croſs, aged 18, being his ſixth wife.

William Trumble, eſq. of Woodſide, county of Dublin, to Miſs Elizabeth Beatty, eldeſt daughter of Robert Beatty, eſq. county of Longford.

In Dublin, Richard Connery, eſq. jun. to Miſs Harriet Pentland.

At Maryfort, county of Clare, Capt. Robert O'Brien, of the royal navy, to Miſs Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late E. O'Brien, eſq. formerly of Ennis.

At Carbane, George Douglas, eſq. of Mount Ida, county of Down, to Miſs Frances Pollock, younger daughter of Joſ. Pollock, eſq.

Died.] At Dublin, at the advanced age of 104, James Solas Dodd, formerly a ſurgeon in his Majeſty's navy, and a member of the college of ſurgeons of London. He was a gentleman of amiable and entertaining manners, and his converſe with the literary world rendered his company extremely agreeable. He poſſeſſed a fund of anecdote, and a ſtrong retention till within a few months of his death.—Of a paralytic ſtroke, Michael Frayne, eſq. late of Fermoyle, in the county of Longford.

At Ballygowan, county of Down, Robert Rollo Reid, eſq.

At Longford, John Court Ferguſſon, eſq. attorney at law, and clerk of the peace of that county.

At Booterſtown, Francis Yelverton, eſq. nephew to Viſcount Avonmore.

At Kells, Daniel Duffy, eſq.

Near Ranelagh, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, at the advanced age of 118 years. She has left four ſons, the eldeſt of whom has nearly completed his 100th year.

At Churchfield, county of Mayo, Patrick Madden, eſq. Benevolent by nature, without oſtentatious parade, and truly pious, his gentle manners endeared him to thoſe friends who knew his worth, and encouraged the approach of the poor, who always found in him a friend and benefactor.

At Cork, aged 72, Robert Patterſon, eſq.—Mr. John Mitchell, merchant, formerly of Belfaſt.

At Limerick, Samuel Bennett, eſq. of Ballycallowe.—Mrs. Lyons, relict of James Lyons, eſq.

At Lilliput, Mr. James Welſh, formerly a merchant of Belfaſt.

At Killyon, county of Galway, John Chevers, eſq.

At Kells, near Callan, county of Kilkenny, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Thomas Belcher, eſq.

At Galway, the Rev. John Joyes, titular Roman-catholic warden of the pariſh of St. Nicholas.

At Belfaſt, aged 94, Mr. Valentine Jones, a merchant of great reſpectability.

MARRIED ABROAD.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, Edward William Purcell, eſq. to Miſs Ann Fiſh, late of Patriot-ſquare, Hackney.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE prices of Stock continue to evince, in a remarkable manner, that there is abundance of money in the country, and that among thoſe who poſſeſs it, there prevails a ſufficient confidence in the Conſtitution and Government. The 3 per Cents. Reduced are at 56⅞. Conſols 57⅛. 4 per Cents. 73⅜. Omnium of the Loan for England at 2½ premium. Omnium of the Loan for Ireland at 5½ per Cent. premium.

The price of coffee has riſen, and may poſſibly continue for ſome time to riſe. Laſt year's produce of this commodity in the Weſt Indies, is ſaid to have been not one-half ſo large as that of the year preceding.

The price of wheat has fallen, within theſe few days, full 10s. a quarter.

The Bank of England has begun to act upon its reſolution to diſcount no commercial bills which are not made payable at the houſe of ſome reſpectable private banker. This meaſure is complained of, as depriving the merchants of ſome part of the accommodation which they have hitherto found in the diſcounts of the Bank, and as ſubjecting them, for their future payments to it, to a good deal of new and vexatious trouble.

The average price of ſugar is, now, 2l. 11s. 3d. per cwt. Tallow is at from 59s. to 65s. per cwt. Beſt curd ſoap 92s. per cwt. The price of leather varies from 2s. to 3s. 2d. per lb. Bark is ſold at from 21l. 10s. to 23l. per load. Coals are ſold, in the Pool, at 49s. per chaldron; delivered at 61s. per chaldron.

The French have, at length, to augmented their impoſitions, vexations, and robberies, on the Dutch trade, that the merchants are obliged, for the preſent, to abandon their foreign commerce almoſt entirely. It is not doubted but this meaſure of the merchants muſt induce the French, for their own profit, to abate ſomewhat from the preſent exorbitant rapacity of their oppreſſions. The Acaſto frigate alone, has brought nearly half a million of dollars from the Weſt Indies to the merchants.

The

The total value of the commodities imported laft year into St. Peterfbourgh, has been found to amount to 217,286,000 roubles. Of this fum, 350,000 roubles were paid for drugs; 900,000 for wine; 826,000 for coffee.

The total number of the merchant-fhips which failed laft year from Memel and Riga, was 815: the total value of their cargoes, 12,166,912 roubles. The exports to England, were to the value of 5,320,522 roubles. — thofe to Holland, 1,353,170 roubles. — to France, 414,875 roubles.—to Bremen, 61,160 roubles.—to Lubeck, 348,629 roubles.

The merchants of Dublin are anxious for the inftitution of a Chamber of Commerce for that city.

In the courfe of a fingle month, lately, 157 fhips, manned by 1010 failors, and carrying in all 16,777 tons burthen, entered the port of Bourdeaux: 175 fhips, navigated by 1034 men, and carrying 16,219 tons burthen, failed within the fame time out of that port.

Three Englifh convoys, conlifting in all of between 200 and 300 merchant-fhips, have already paffed through the Sound into the Baltic.

The trade of the Continent has been of late exceedingly oppreffed and reftricted, by the regulations neceffarily employed to prevent the fpreading of the terrible infectious fever of Spain. The merchants of Vienna, fome time fince, folicited the Auftrian Government to relax thofe regulations within its dominions.

The merchants of London and Liverpool have this year fitted out an extraordinary number of fhips for the African and Weft India trade.

The Irifh bleachers are ftill fo imperfectly fkilled in the ufe of the oxygenated muriatic acid, that the cloths upon which they employ it are generally much damaged in the procefs.

The French 5 per Cents. were on the 19th of April at 56¾.

In 1804, there entered 101 fhips into the port of Archangel, 9 of which were Ruffian: 115 veffels failed from this port. The value of the mercantile commodities imported was 388 352 roubles. The value of the exports was 2,228,884 roubles.

More than 200,000 lib. of cotton were entered laft week in the Port of London. The importation of fugar for the fame time, was little lefs than 30,000 cwt.

The rate of Infurance to Jamaica and the Leeward Iflands, is now about 12 guineas per cent.

As the progrefs of the feafon now permits the renewal of the trade to the Baltic, the prices of hemp, and moft of the other commodities which it fupplies, have been diminifhed.

The prices of teas, which not long fince rofe confiderably, have not yet begun fenfibly to decline.

The Hudfon's Bay Company made a large fale of 695 lib. coat beaver, 6430 fkins fine parchment beaver, 3771 fkins damaged and ftaged, 2451 fkins fine cub beaver, 1465 lib. bed feathers, and 30,000 goofe-quills.

The Lords of the Treafury have agreed to extend to Liverpool the fame advantages which London enjoys in regard to the depofition of goods which are to be re exported, in warehoufes for a time, without payment of duties. It is not required that new warehoufes fhould be built for this ufe: 34 warehoufes have been offered and accepted for it.

In France, chocolate has been recently fubjected to a new duty of 7l. 10s. per cwt.

The Ottoman Porte has altered the regulations and rates of its cuftoms, and has communicated a fchedule of its new duties to all the foreign governments with which it is in amity.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of favorable weather has enabled the farmers to finifh the fowing of Barley and Oats in the moft complete manner, the Land every where being in an excellent ftate for feed; and in the more fouthern diftricts the fowing is nearly finifhed; and in the northern parts of the kingdom it is in an unufual ftate of forwardnefs. The farmers in the Fens have never enjoyed a better feafon for their bufinefs; the Low grounds promifing great abundance.

The dryneſs of the weather has permitted the rolling of the Wheat and Spring Corn Crops; and has afforded a fine opportunity for getting up the Turnip Fallows. The Wheat, Winter Tares, and the Paftures, improve daily. Much Stock has already been turned out. Fruit Trees every where are in full bloom, which it is more than probable will fuffer from the recent cold winds. The Wall and the fmaller Berry Fruit in the garden promife great abundance.

As this is the feafon for the commencement of the bufinefs in the Dairy. Milch Cows, and thofe near calving, obtain great prices; notwithftanding which large droves lately brought to St. Ives's Market from out of the Fens, in a very low condition, were eagerly bought up.

Small Pigs proper for the Dairy are dear; the larger fort much cheaper, and a great ſtock on hand.

Sheep,

Sheep, although at all the late fairs were bought in great plenty, ſtill obtain good prices, particularly Ewes and Lambs provincially called Couples, which are nearly as dear as they have been for ſome ſeaſons paſt.

Young freſh Cart Geldings are much in demand, and obtain high prices.

The price of Corn appears to be conſiderably on the decline. At Mark lane, on Friday, April 26. Wheat ſold from 82s. to 85s and very heavy ſale; the mealing trade having received a great ſhock in conſequence of ſeveral foreign arrivals. Barley and Rye were both extremely dull; Barley, 22s. to 37s. and plenty on hand; Rye, 48s. to 53s.; Oats, 22s. to 25s.; and Pollard, 28s. to 29s.; Beſt Flour, 80s. per ſack.

In Smithfield Market, Beef ſells from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d per ſtone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Veal, 4s. to 6s. Pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. and Lamb, 6s. 4d. to 8s. In this market, on Friday, April 26, there were not leſs than 9000 Sheep and Lambs.

In Whitechapel Market, Hay ſells from 3l. 16s. to 4l. 8s. Clover, 4l. 4s to 5l. Straw, 2l. to 2l. 10s. In St. James's Market, the average price of Hay is 4l. and of Straw, 1l. 19s. 9d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30. 38. April 8 & 9. Wind N.E.
Loweſt 29. 46. April 14 & 15. Wind N.W.

Greateſt Variation in 24 hours. } 45-100ths of an inch { This conſiderable change took place between the 23d & 24th inſtant. On the former the mercury was at 30. 15. and at the ſame hour on the latter it was no higher than 29. 70.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 63°. April 20, 21, & 22. } Wind, variable.
Loweſt 30°. March 30, & April 11. } Wind W. & E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 10° { The thermometer was on the 4th inſtant as high as 56°, but on the 5th it was not higher than 46°.

The quantity of rain fallen from the 24th of March to the 25th of April inclusive, is equal only to little more than one inch and a half in depth; the greater part of which fell on the 25th, and the preceding night.

The average height of the barometer is equal to 29. 9. and that of the thermometer to 45. 7. No remarkable changes have been experienced either in the weight or the temperature of the atmoſphere. The wind has blown a good deal from the eaſt and north-eaſt, the keenneſs of which has been generally remarked. Towards the middle of the month the mornings were cloudy, and often, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, very foggy till nine or ten o'clock, after which ſucceeded very brilliant days.

We neglected in our laſt to record a ſingular account of an Aurora Borealis, ſeen in the neighbourhood of Mancheſter, about ten o'clock on the 23d of February. Our correſpondent obſerves, that the heavens were almoſt totally covered with dark and lowering clouds. On the ſouthern part of the meridian, and about 55. or 60 deg. above the horizon, the clouds were leſs denſe, and there a vivid darting flame arreſted the public attention. Occaſionally it ſhone with ſuch brilliancy as to exhibit a ſtream of light, pouring, as it were, from the cloud to the horizon; and, at other times, the whole ſouthern region was illuminated with ſudden flaſhes of lightning. The phenomenon continued, more or leſs, for the ſpace of an hour.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is neceſſary for us again to inform our correſpondents, that it is entirely unſuitable to the purpoſes of our Magazine to make it a receptacle of the remonſtrances of authors againſt the opinions of reviewers. We conceive that nothing can be leſs intereſting to our readers than papers of that kind; and we know from experience, that by an indiſcriminate reception of them we might half fill the correſpondence of every number. The only caſes in which we can attend to ſuch communications, are thoſe in which ſome groſs miſrepreſentation is pointed out which the reviewers themſelves have refuſed to correct, or where the ſubject under diſcuſſion is a matter of general intereſt. It is alſo expected that ſuch articles ſhould be authenticated by the writer's name.

Errata.—In the paper entitled, "Further Elucidations of Who wrote the Wiſdom," for Philopater read Philopator.—In the Varieties, page 371, in the notice of Mr. Turnbull's Voyage, for Glatton read CALCUTTA.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for last month, page 314, I found some remarks on the verb *consider*. It seems to be asserted, that it is essential for the verb *consider*, when used in the sense of to *regard*, to be followed by the particle *as*; that there is not to be found in Addison, or any elegant writer, a different usage; and that the verb *consider* is, in this sense at least, neuter. I have little hesitation in saying that the three assertions are founded on misconception. The verb *consider*, and any other verb, will admit *as* after them, if the sense require it, without changing their meaning or denomination. *As* may mean *in the manner of*, or *in the proportion of*; and in this sense it is used in comparison; and sometimes when two words are put in apposition, denoting *in the quality of*. In this last sense, it is often redundant, and not always indispensable. I may say, "I consider Alfred *as* a good king," or, "I consider Alfred (to be) a good king;" and both sentences are generally supposed to have the same import. Addison says, "I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry." This is one instance in which the word *consider* is used for *regard*, and without *as*. It may be urged, that the word *like* supplies its place. If it do, it must be of the same import; and, in course, they are controvertible words. Substitute *like* in the foregoing sentence: "I consider Alfred *like* a good king." This has not the same meaning, for "Alfred was considered *to be* a good king." Therefore, as *like* does not exactly supply the place of *as*, this must be considered as one instance, and from Addison too, to shew the incorrectness of the second assertion. How the verb *consider* can be neuter, I cannot easily conceive. Two characteristics of a neuter verb are, that it admits no accusative after it (but one of cognate signification); and that it has no passive voice; neither of which is applicable to this verb. Dr. Johnson does speak of it as neuter; and indeed almost every English active verb may be found in his dictionary, as neuters. Whenever a verb was used without an *expressed* object after it, Johnson called it neuter, making no distinction between *such* neuters real neuters, intransitive verbs, and those active verbs, which, when used reflectively, admit the suppression of the personal pronoun after them. *Join*, *surrender*, *send*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *touch*, &c. are all turned into neuters by him. "The Ligurians *surrendered* to, or *joined*, Annibal." These two verbs Johnson would term neuter; whereas it is sufficiently plain that "they joined or surrendered *themselves* to Annibal:" but as no ambiguity arose from the suppression of the pronoun, it was omitted. "My people do not *consider*;" "eyes have they and *see* not:" "ears have they and *hear* not;" "neither will they *understand*." Certainly, notwithstanding Johnson's great authority, these are to be considered active verbs, the objects to which, though not expressed, I believe few persons of common understanding would be at a loss to determine. Upon similar principles it is, that an intelligent writer on the Syntax of the Latin verb, considers *servo* as a neuter verb in the following sentences: "Redi atque intus *servа*." "Solus Sannio *servat* domi." In these, it is plain that some such words as *res quæ sunt*, are understood; and that *servo* does not cease to *be* active, and to *signify* actively. As well may τύπτω, *amo*, *vidi*, *vici*, be reckoned neuters, because the objects of chastisement, love, &c. have not been particularized; or the active verb *mitto*, because it is, as in the following sentences, like many other verbs both in Latin and English, often used without its accusative after it expressed: "*Miserunt* Delphos consultum." "Carthaginem *miserunt* ut mandaretur."

I believe grammarians have said that verbs used thus are put *absolute*; but, if under such circumstances they are to lose their distinguishing appellation, there is an end of all distinctions. The active verb *incipio* has been called neuter, because we can say "*ver incipit*," "the spring begins." The same author on the Latin verb asserts, that in the sentence, "the

moon *turns* round its axis," the word *turn* is neuter; adding "that he should perhaps make it a question, which was the more ancient kind, the verb active or the verb neuter." Such verbs I consider to be active and reflective. *Moon* and *spring*, though inanimate subjects, undergo a sort of personification, and are so generally understood to be vested with a self influencing power, that it is unnecessary to always particularize *themselves*, as the objects on which that power is exerted. The same kind of phraseology obtains in other languages; as, in French, they say, "Les jours commencent a s'alonger:" "the days begin to lengthen." In Spanish, "*Se* acaba la riña," "the quarrel ends:" and in both, "the sun sets," "*Se* pone el sol;" "Le soleil *se* couche."

The verb *steal* is likewise changed into a neuter, by Johnson, by adding the word *away* to it. "I stole away," i.e. "I went off privately;" but here again *myself* is the object, though it was unnecessary to mention it; in the same manner as we say in colloquial language "I took myself off or away." The truth is, that even those verbs which are neuter and intransitive, may, with the assistance of a preposition, be changed into active transitive verbs, as, "I laugh at a man;" "the man is laughed at." "I agree to a proposal;" "the proposal is agreed to." "Fortune smiled on him;" "he was smiled on by fortune." Such verbs, the learned Dr. Campbell denominated compound active verbs.

These remarks possess no intrinsic importance; but, as they are intended for the correction of what, I am inclined to believe, is a mistake, they have some little claim to insertion in any spare corner of your much-respected Miscellany.

One remark more, to mention a very common, though it may be deemed a very trivial, error, in orthography: the word *plumb*, instead of *plum*, a fruit. Few of your readers need to be informed that *plumb* is derived from *plumbum*, lead; a commodity, which, although it belongs to the mineral kingdom, and *may* have some relation to some individuals of the animal kingdom, is entirely excluded from the vegetable creation. I am, Sir,

Crouch-End, Yours, &c.
May 4, 1805. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A RESPECTABLE correspondent, in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, objects to the definition of *accent*, given by Murray, in his "English Grammar," on the ground that it is not consistent with the etymology of the word, or does not accord with the signification it formerly denoted. Considering this objection to have arisen partly from oversight, I do not doubt that the author would be pleased to have it pointed out.

We have the authority both of Walker and Sheridan, that accent, when used to direct the pronunciation of *single* words (and the mark we call accent is never used for any other purpose in English), means nothing more than a peculiar mode of distinguishing one syllable from the rest*; and that when restricted to this sense, as in our dictionaries, it is not referred to tune, but to time; to quantity, not quality; to the mere equable or precipitate motion of the voice, not to the variation of notes and inflexions. Now, it is very evident, from the first paragraph, under the head Prosody, in Murray's Grammar, where the subject is treated, that accent is considered as distinct from tone, and merely as a mode to regulate the quantity of our syllables. "Prosody," says the author, "consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising *accent*, quantity, emphasis, pause, and *tone*; and the latter, the laws of versification†."

The definition offered by your correspondent may be very correct, so far as it regards the nature of accent in the ancient languages; but its truth may be questioned when applied to the term, as commonly used and understood in our language. If accent with us means the raising or depressing of the tone of the voice, it may be asked, whether this tone is uniformly the same in all words, or is it sometimes varied? If it be not uniform, how are we to discover its changes? We have only one accentual mark adopted in our language, and it could scarcely have been intended that this should denote different tones of the voice. With as much

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* Accent, with them (the ancients) signified certain inflexions of the voice, or notes annexed to certain syllables. Of these they had three in general use, which were denominated accents, and the term used in the plural number. The term, with us, has no reference to inflexions of the voice, or musical notes, but only means a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest, denominated by us accent, and the term, for that reason, used by us in the singular number."—*Lectures on Elocution*, quarto ed. p. 41.

† Tenth edition, p. 190.

reason

reaſon might it be ſuppoſed, that the accent uſed by the French to mark the acute ſound of their *e* maſculine, could alſo perform the office of the grave and the circumflex.

A writer, in a former number*, having detected one or two inſtances of falſe grammar in the Exerciſes to Murray's Grammar, and his criticiſm having been adverted to in the paper to which I have attempted a reply, give me leave to obſerve, that, had the writer of that article examined *ſubſequent* editions, he would have found his doubts removed. At the ſame time, it muſt be allowed, he has paid this eminent grammarian a fine compliment; ſince, out of more than a thouſand examples, contained in the Exerciſes, he was able to find but *one or two* which he ſuppoſed to be erroneous.

Hitchin, 1805. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the learned author of the Flora Britannica has, in his reply to my laſt letter†, expreſſed a wiſh that my intended "Criticiſms may appear as ſoon as poſſible, that if any thing can be learned from them, he may, with all due acknowledgment, profit by them," in his next volume. I muſt candidly inform him, that, upon mature and deliberate conſideration, I have been led to abandon my deſign altogether, as inexpedient and unneceſſary. The candour which pervades Dr. Smith's mind, is to me a ſufficient pledge that he is ſincerely actuated by a regard to truth, and a real deſire to promote its intereſts and extenſion; and that, therefore, no errors or imperfections which his work contains will be permitted, on any intereſted or perſonal conſiderations, to remain uncorrected in the remaining part, or in any future edition, of his truly valuable and important Flora. I muſt, however, be permitted, in juſtice to myſelf, to add, that the motives which led me to offer the remarks I have already made, originated in a deſire to correct what appeared to me as error, and not from any ſuch unworthy or illiberal ideas as having my vanity hurt by the rejection of any ſuppoſed botanical diſcoveries whatever.

The reaſons Dr. Smith has aſſigned, in reply to my charges, are as ſatisfactory as any reaſonable mind, upon the maturest and moſt diſpaſſionate judgment, could wiſh, and I can truly aſſure him, that they are ſo to my own; and I truſt he will accept this as an adequate acknowledgment for an inconſideration which originated in miſconception, and not in the moſt diſtant intention, or remoteſt wiſh, of "deſignedly calumniating the intentions" of a man whom, in reality, I reſpect and eſteem.

Durham, R. H. CARR.
May 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTHING can be more gratifying to the friends of ingenuity than to ſee the merit of diſcoveries or inventions revert to their true authors, rather than (as is too often the caſe) to perhaps ſome obſcure individual, who may be indebted for the ſuppoſed claim of priority as much to the wonted baſhfulneſs of the real experimentaliſt, as to that frowardneſs which in general characteriſes the novice. As ſuch your readers will peruſe the letter of Mr. Henry on the diſengagement of inflammable air from coal, in your laſt number, with pleaſure, as well becauſe it proves the claim of Mr. Murdoch to what has been of late pompouſly handed about as a new diſcovery, as alſo from the promiſe annexed of further obſervations on the ſubject from Mr. Henry himſelf. The diſtillation of coal for obtaining various volatile ingredients has been long carried on in the large way by Lord Dundonald and others, but the gas paſſing off during the proceſs has not been applied (except in the inſtances at Birmingham) to any purpoſe, although its inflammable property has from the firſt inſtitution of thoſe proceſſes been perfectly known; nor can I imagine the diſtillation of coal, as propoſed to be performed by ſome few individuals, not only for the ſake of light and heat but for the ammoniac, oil, &c. of the ſame, to be capable of being carried on without infringing upon the patent of the noble Earl. Yet ſuppoſing theſe circumſtances to be over-ruled, it appears to me that to become eligible for private purpoſes ſome proviſion muſt be made for the eſcape of the newly formed gas, the product of the combuſtion of the hydrogen in the atmoſphere of the apartment; for in all combuſtions the oxygen combining with the baſis to be conſumed, whether carbon, phoſphorus, ſulphur, or hydrogen, &c. engenders a compound which in the laſt inſtance is known to be water. If then,

I ſay

* Vol. 18, p. 405.
† See Monthly Magazine for March.

I ſay, the newly formed aqueous gas be diffuſed through the apartment illuminated by the combuſtion of the hydrogen, it muſt experience a condenſation on the walls and furniture of the room agreeably to all caſes wherein vapour becomes condenſed by the contact of a colder body; and this I am apprehenſive muſt prove an impediment to its adoption in private houſes, unleſs, perhaps, in ſome degree obviated by a funnel placed immediately over the chandelier, to allow the vapour to paſs off before its condenſation can enſue. The fact itſelf I anticipated before I went ſome time ago to the Lyceum, to ſee the method of illumination there practiſed, not doubting but the walls, &c. of the theatre muſt be covered, after the lapſe of a few hours, with drops of water, the product of the combuſtion of hydrogen gas in common air; and I was unexpectedly ſatisfied in obſerving, after a while, the muffs of a party of ladies accompanying me, to be ſtudded with moiſture in a ſtate of extreme diviſion, reſembling the fineſt dew, agreeably to the well known property of capillary filaments and pointed bodies, to attract and condenſe moiſture. There is no doubt that much may be expected, when gentlemen of ſo diſtinguiſhed a rank in the ſcientific world as thoſe before-mentioned, exert their abilities to apply diſcoveries in chemiſtry to economical and domeſtic purpoſes; but as far as relates to the Lyceum, I muſt aver, that the method as there exhibited, cannot be adapted to thoſe ends, unleſs, indeed, it is propoſed to include among the ſalcable product of this diſtillation, the emolument of water alſo, which may be readily obtained by collecting it from the walls of the room, by means of cloths, or wringing out the curtains and other linen furniture of the apartments, on the morning ſubſequent to their illumination by the burning of the coal ſmoke.

Kennington, I am, Sir, &c.
May 9, 1805. G. J. WRIGHT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE taken in your uſeful and reſpectable publication, the Monthly Magazine, for a long time paſt, and on looking over No. 128, for this month, yeſterday, I read an article on the bruiſing of malt, ſigned Zythopœus. Be pleaſed to communicate to the writer, that he may be ſupplied with machines for bruiſing of malt, either by hand, horſe, or other power, from the manufactory of Meſſrs. Todd and Campbell, of this place; the bruiſing is performed by plane cylinders of caſt iron, turned, true-made, of different ſizes, and fitted in wood frames, with a fly-wheel, hopper, &c. &c. to work by hand; price from five guineas up to fourteen guineas; thoſe to work by horſe are large, and are more according to ſize.

That bruiſed malt is much ſuperior to ground, there is no doubt; experience, the beſt criterion we can judge by, evidently proves it; as alſo, that the operation is performed by plane rollers, true and parallel to each other, much better than by fluted ones, and leſs liable to injury by flints, gravel, &c. &c.

I lately read, in a periodical publication, an account of caſt-iron plates being made centuries ago, with monumental inſcriptions and placed in churches. It may not be unintereſting to ſome of your readers to be informed, that in this neighbourhood caſt iron mile-plates are uſed and found to anſwer extremely well on the roads; the commiſſioners of the turnpikes finding ſtone ſo defaced, applied to Meſſrs. Todd and Campbell, who made them plates of caſt iron; the letters and figures are indented, the plates ſtrongly fixed on the ſtones. On the road from hence to York, which is very public, twenty-nine are placed from Beverly to Neſby-bridge; they were fixed ſeven years ago, are as good now as at firſt, and perfectly legible.

Meſſrs. Todd and Co. are founders of iron, braſs, &c. and manufacturers of various articles in caſt and wrought iron-machinery, &c. &c. and will reply to Zythopœus, or other of your Correſpondents communications, either in the way of trade, or information. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Cannon Place, JOHN TODD.
Hull, May 11, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not whether the diſquiſition I contemplate be ſuited to the inclinings of your gueſts; but I conſider you as the caterer, who ſelects a mental repaſt for your numerous readers, and of courſe, that you occaſionally introduce, by way of deſert, ſome topics for their amuſement and inveſtigation.

To thoſe among your learned and ſagacious correſpondents I would therefore propoſe the ſolution of a queſtion, which, though it be of no abſolute importance, yet either tends at length to prove that Homer ſometimes nods, or that his readers ſleep; and which latter ſentiment, not only His Grace of Buckingham entertained in his

his day, but which at all times occupied the boſoms of ſingular advocates, and now ſeems equally to poſſeſs the mind of a preſent elegant and learned artiſt.

I find ſeveral paſſages, both in the Iliad and in the Odyſſey of Mr. Cowper, which deſcribe the mode in which the convivial bowl was accuſtomed to paſs. But theſe inſtructions do not correſpond; for inſtance, from right to left, Il. B. i. 580, 736. ix. 214. Od. xxi. 170, 322. Again, in Od. B. iii. 432. xvii. 439, from left to right is repreſented as accurate. The latter place relates the method which Ulyſes took of applying to the ſuitors as a mendicant, and he entreated them from left to right. This, we are adviſed in the note ſubjoined, was, that he might begin auſpiciouſly: to which is added, wine was ſerved in the ſame direction. But this by no means agrees with the ſucceſsful manner in which Vulcan adminiſtered nectar to the deities, in the cloſe of the firſt book of the Iliad; and therefore I am yet to learn, whether the cup went round in the way we deliver the cards at whiſt, or the contrary manner in which we diſtribute them at quadrille.

Mr Pope uſually contents himſelf with making the bowl to circulate, without attending to the mode in which it paſſed. There is, indeed, but one paſſage, and that is in the Odyſſey, where he particularizes the manner of this ceremony. This is in B. xxi. 149, where Antinous inſtructs the ſuitors,

"From where the goblet firſt begins to flow,
From right to left, in order take the bow."

Antinous makes this propoſition, ſays Mr. Pope in his note, that every perſon may try his ſkill without confuſion. Perhaps, it is propoſed by Antinous, continues he, by way of omen, the right hand being reckoned fortunate; but, however that be, it is very evident, that in the entertainments of the ancients the cup was delivered towards the right hand.

The difficulty of comprehending the true mode, I am aware, conſiſts in our right apprehenſion of the ſeveral paſſages; and I freely acknowledge that to me they are not ſufficiently explicit to aſcertain whether *right to left* ought to be confined to the individual, or from the right hand of one to the left of his next aſſociate, which is direct the reverſe of the other; and yet however this may be, we ſtill find the ſame difficulty or error recur in the diſcordance of the ſeveral quotations.

In the concluſion of Mr. Pope's note x. he doubts not but the bowl out of which theſe perſons drank, would by Antiquaries be thought ineſtimable; and the poſſeſſion of an ancient bowl is not quite ſo valuable as the knowledge of an ancient cuſtom.

March 22, 1805. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"AN Inquirer," at p. 105 of your laſt Magazine, aſks for the author of the "Auld Scots Lilt," of "Auld Robin Gray." That the words are anciently original, I have no doubt; but have never heard them aſcribed to any particular author. What I conceive to be the original ſong, is printed by R. Bremner, who was a well-known muſic-ſeller, facing Somerſet Houſe. The modern, in which the firſt verſe is "Recitative," and in the ſucceeding ſtanzas *chromatic* paſſages are uſed, was ſung at Covent-Garden, in 1781, by Mrs. Kennedy, (than who more fit?) and the ſame year at Vauxhall. I muſt on this occaſion remark, that it was the firſt inſtance of chromatic muſic that occurred to me in the common ballad ſtyle.

While on this ſubject, permit me to lament, as I have had frequent occaſion to do, that muſical publications are generally without a date, to the no ſmall inconvenience, and frequent diſappointment, of enquiry.

The Epigram, p. 126, has been frequently, and incorrectly, given. It appeared originally in a thin quarto volume, entitled, Salmagundi; or, a Miſcellaneous Combination of Original Poetry, 1791.

My intention in this communication is, to endeavour to account for the origin of it, which, from very reſpectable authority, is as follows:

A ſtudent at Cambridge, having by ſome means given offence to his ſuperior, (Dr. B.) he, to puniſh him, gave him for a theſis, "Ignotum omne pro magnifico." This was conſidered by the ſtudent as an intended affront; and, recollecting the mode in which his ſuperior kept his cattle, compleated his exerciſe, as well as his retort, at the ſame time, which was poſted in ſeveral places, before, or at leaſt as ſoon as, his trial was over.

"Ignotum omne pro magnifico."
Salmagundi, p. 128.

"Averſe to pamper'd and high-mettled ſteeds,
His own upon chopt-ſtraw Avaro feeds:
Bred in *his* ſtable, in *his* paddock born,
What vaſt ideas *they* muſt have of *corn!*"

LIBERNATUS.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONTINUAL as is found the neceſſity of accurate recurrence to the ſciences of chronology and geography, to perſons of liberal education, in their hiſtorical ſtudies, and often in their miſcellaneous reading, yet few individuals poſſeſs, naturally, the power of recollecting, at will, what they may have learnt in theſe important branches of knowledge. A technical method, therefore, of ſure and ready recollection will, indiſputably, be allowed of great uſe and advantage.

I, ſome years ſince, in the courſe of literary inſtruction, completed a ſeries of Tables of all the Sovereigns of modern Europe from about the eleventh century, in addition to thoſe of the late Dr. Grey, in the department of ancient hiſtory; which latter I had firſt adopted with ſucceſs in teaching chronology, on Dr. Grey's ingenious ſcheme of "Artificial Memory," to my different pupils, and particularly to ſome ladies of faſhion, and to my own daughters. To theſe Tables I have added a new Series on Geography, which I taught my pupils in the ſame method.

Having applied the uſe of the technical memory to a number of other objects beyond the original deſign of its inventor, I have endeavoured, at leaſt in its application, to improve the advantages of this valuable art.

I venture particularly to recommend its uſe to perſons in ſituations obliging them to ſpeak extemporaneouſly; whether in lectures on any branch of art or ſcience, or in the character of advocates at the bar, of orators in the pulpit, of members of parliament, or other perſons engaged in public life; little doubting, that, in proportion to the extent of its application, it will be found to deſerve attention, and to gain upon the partiality of the public. Who, may I be permitted to aſk, previouſly to having had much opportunity of practice, in any of the caſes alluded to, has not been ſenſible of failing occaſionally in the recollection of his heads of diſcourſe, and particularly of topics arranged under them, in preparing to addreſs a public audience?

From the inſtances of ſucceſs in the uſe of this method, which I have witneſſed, I cannot but feel a ſtrong degree of confidence in its efficacy, to prevent the inconvenient and mortifying failure here noticed.

Gentlemen, who have been bred in any of our claſſical ſeminaries, will have no difficulty in conſtructing memorial lines in the hexameter meaſure of Dr. Grey, or in the ſapphics, which, from my experience of their more pleaſing effects on a Britiſh ear, I have generally preferred in the numerous Tables properly my own—in thoſe on geography excepted; nor do I deſpair, that a few rules, which I have laid down for their conſtruction in either meaſure, will, if reſolution be not wanting, prove eaſily practicable to well-educated perſons of both ſexes, though hitherto unacquainted with their nature.

I have, in this "New Memoria Technica," omitted my predeceſſor's Tables on aſtronomy, on ancient coins, weights, and meaſures, and ſome of his miſcellaneous articles, for reaſons which will be aſſigned in the Preface or Introduction to my book. The explanations of the art itſelf, to whatever objects applied, will be almoſt wholly my own.

The terms and conditions of this work, which the ſmall emoluments I derive from my profeſſion oblige me to publiſh by ſubſcription, form the proper matter of my advertiſements, which have appeared, as they will continue to do, in moſt of the public papers.

As the work, wanting little more than my laſt correction, is almoſt ready for printing, it is fully my intention, ſhould it, by Chriſtmas next, meet with ſufficient encouragement from the liberality of the public, to put it then to the preſs, and to publiſh it in the courſe of the enſuing winter. I cannot, therefore, but wiſh it to be underſtood, that all who mean to honour it with their patronage, would greatly enhance the obligation by an early communication of their intention to ſubſcribe.

It being well known, that tabular printing, and eſpecially that of Tables like mine, in which a continual and correct intermixture of Roman and Italic letters, and a frequent uſe of arbitrary marks or ſigns, will be neceſſary, is more expenſive than ordinary printing, and that every branch of preſs buſineſs, not to mention the price of paper, is advanced; it is but fair to appriſe the public, that my book, though in large octavo, will be ſomewhat dearer, in proportion to its quantity of matter, than books of that ſized paper commonly are.

Your kind admiſſion of this account of my intended publication into your celebrated miſcellany, cannot fail of promoting my ſucceſs, and will confer a great obligation on, Sir, Your's &c.

J. LETTICE.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *to the* NOTES *on* HEYNE'S VIRGIL. (*Continued from p. 353 of the last Number.*)

THE ÆNEID.

Bebrycià veniens Amyci de gente ferebat.
v. 372.

"FEREBAT se," says Heyne, is the same with *incedebat*, *veniebat*. Rather, I think, *gave himself out for*, *reported himself*.

..... meliorem animam pro morte Daretis.
v. 483.

"Meliorem"—*præstantiorem*, *a better*, sarcastically. Not merely *aptiorem*, as Servius says.

Ingentique manu malum ——. Erigit, v. 487.

I think the proper use of *ingens* will not admit this to be understood as *magna multitudine*, but rather, *with mighty hand or strength*, referring to Eneas himself.

.... ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu. v. 506.

I am amazed that Heyne could suppose *plausus* to mean the clapping of the wings of the poor pigeon tied on the top of a high mast. It would be hyperbole indeed to represent this as making every thing re-echo with its noise.

..... pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit, sylvas. vi. 7.

If "rapit" says Heyne, means *collected*, *seized*, or *tore* down, what can be more jejune, after the swelling words "densa ferarum tecta," by which the *wood* is denoted? The poet, therefore, *must* have meant *rapit cursu sylvas*, ran through the woods to explore them for water or game. But I fear the expressions *campum rapere*, applied to a horse, or *æquora rapere*, to a ship, will not justify this explanation; and whatever becomes of the poet's judgment, we must admit the obvious sense of gathering wood to feed the fire that was just kindled *venis silicis*.

..... horrendæ secreta Sibyllæ. vi. 10.

The epithet *horrendæ* is not, I think, transferred by hypallage from *secreta*, but is properly applied to the Sibyl in the sense of *inspiring awe* or *dread*.

..... neque enim ante dehiscent
Attonitæ magna ora domus. vi. 52.

I cannot suppose, with Heyne, that the epithet *attonitæ* here connected with *domus*, is really meant to apply to the *persons* who open the doors of the shrine; such an explanation is inconsistent with the figure of personification, evidently intended by the poet. The mansion, which waits to throw open its doors spontaneously on hearing the vows and prayers of Eneas, is, with the same idea of personification, made *attonita*, *awe-struck* with the presence of the deity, and the consciousness, as it were, of the great things transacted within it.

Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia. vi. 278.

"Sopor" is more than *somnus*; it is the profound sleep approaching to apoplexy, and therefore well said to be akin to Death.

The "mala mentis gaudia" is explained by Heyne as if it were "joys of a bad mind," or "guilty joys." I rather think, from the company they are placed in, that they are *noxious*, *excessive*, *extravagant*, joys, such as frequently prove destructive to the frame.

"Rimaturque epulis" vi. 599.

Surely not the same with *ad epulas*, but much more strongly, *he searches by feasting*. Thus "rimari terram rastris."

Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monœci
Descendens. vi. 831.

Though it is certain that Virgil frequently makes use of a particular term instead of a general or abstract one, yet I think no man in his senses would have specified the *arx Monœci* in this case, if he had not intended to represent Cæsar's troops as in fact marching from this place, however irreconcileable to history this may appear to us. To suppose that saying "he came down from the Alpine heights and the summit of Monaco," means no more than *from the Alps* generally, is making a jest of language, and passing nonsense and absurdity under the notion of poetic license. I see not why it may not apply to Cæsar's return from Spain by Marseilles, which was immediately preceding the campaign against Pompey himself in Greece. *Vid. Cæs. Bel. Civ.* ii. § 20.

The Prophetic View of the Posterity of Eneas.

Heyne, in a learned and ingenious view of the different modes of introducing predictions of future events in epic poetry, prefers this adopted by Virgil to all others, as the happiest and best adapted. But surely it is attended with a palpable inconsistency. For, admitting the transmigration

gration of souls into new bodies, and their revisiting the earth, under other forms, to be a plausible theory; yet how is it possible that these souls, having undergone their lustrations, being purified from all terrene pollutions, and now waiting for their transmission to a new state of existence, how is it conceivable that these should bear about them marks and distinctions acquired in the life which they are *hereafter* to lead? Here we find Romulus, Numa, Marcellus, and others, appearing under certain characters suited to their *future* condition and actions. Even if they were to live over again all their former life, yet in *this stage*, when they are purified and have drunk the waters of Lethe, they ought to have no characteristic marks of their earthly existence. J. A.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MEDICAL APPLICATION *of* ELECTRICITY, *by* RICHARD SHILLITOE.

ELECTRICITY above many other aids of the science of medicine, has been too often considered by its admirers as a catholicon, or, universal worker of good; and by its adversaries as an inert remedy, or at best only calculated to effect disease through the medium of the imagination.

To render the application of this fluid, both safe and effectual in curing disease, not only its peculiar properties should be known and its *modus operandi* understood, but the manner in which it should be applied, as well as an attention to the nature of the disease to be cured.

It is I conceive to a want of due discrimination in these respects that so many contradictory accounts appear, concerning the medical effects produced through the medium of electricity.

The farther to elucidate my opinion on this subject, I will just introduce a few facts which have come under my own observation, in which it has been of peculiar service.

In most instances of acute inflammation of the eyes coming under my notice, I have found that immediate relief is received by the application of the electric aura; on the contrary, I have generally had to observe that the chronic ophthalmia has been more successfully treated by sparks emitted from a fine point.

Two days after a sailor had received a contusion on one of his fingers, his hand became so firmly clenched that considerable force could not open it. Sparks from an electric machine were applied, when in a few minutes it relaxed. During this state of relaxation a moderate shock was passed through his hand, which absolutely produced the contrary effect, for it then became as firmly clenched as before. Sparks were again applied, which restored it to its natural state: this alternate contraction and relaxation was successively produced by these different forms of electricity.

From these circumstances in conjunction with several others, I presume, that in all local complaints, sparks will invariably be found to be more efficacious as well as more safe than shocks; but this more particularly so in the first instance. And further, that as long as sparks are capable of producing any excitement, it is an invariable rule with me for the reason before-adduced, to prefer them to shocks.

Ingram-court, Fenchurch street,
May 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent A. B. in your Magazine for July, 1804, expresses a wish for the appearance of an English translation of Poggio Bracciolini's celebrated dialogue. I beg leave to inform him, that many of the hours which I can spare from my professional duties, are devoted to Italian literature; and I shall be willing to undertake the translation, if he will favour me with a copy of this work, which is not at present in my possession, and of which I pledge myself due care shall be taken. I shall for this purpose leave my address with you, and shall be glad to hear from A. B.

Dungeness, I am, Sir, &c.
May 6, 1805. J. J. T. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you sometimes admit a solitary Query, oblige me by presenting the following to your readers:—Whether Kepler was the real inventor of the magic lanthorn in 1665? I have somewhere read either that the magic lanthorn or the principle on which it is constructed was known to Roger Bacon; but as I am not aware of the period when convex lenses were first known, I am incapable of judging how far the fact may be allowed as an anecdote of optical science.

Your's, &c. SCIOPTRICUS.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR.

A SHORT reſidence at the following town, in the laſt ſummer, enabled me to make the obſervations which I ſend for the peruſal of the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

Teignmouth, a conſiderable ſea-port and watering-place in Devonſhire, is, as its name imports, ſituated at the entrance of the river Teing, which takes its riſe in the foreſt of Dartmoor. It is beautifully ſituated for its command of the ſea, having in its front the entrance of the river Lee, with the adjoining white rocks near Budley and Sidmouth; the weſtern ſide commanding the entrance into Torbay.—The mouth of the harbour has a bar, which makes it difficult to enter, but there is good anchorage within; and the river is richly ornamented on each ſide, ſo far up as Newton Buſhel, with numerous villages, and hills and valleys of fine verdure. There is a paſſage-boat from Teignmouth to Shaldown, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, which is a place chiefly inhabited by Newfoundland merchants, and fiſhermen. About a mile from this is Ringmore, whoſe inhabitants are of the ſame claſs; but ſhip-building is carried on, in addition, with much ſucceſs.—Theſe two places appear as branches belonging to Teignmouth, and have riſen into repute only a few years ſince. There are ſome lodging-houſes at each; but the inconvenience of the paſſage over prevents their increaſing very rapidly. The Neſs, juſt by the bar, on this ſide the water, is a romantic maſs of large ſtones, abounding with the limpet, or *patella vulgaris*, and the common muſcle; and Stoke Common, which cauſes many a weary walk, affords a delightful proſpect of the ſurrounding country, amply compenſating the trouble of aſcending to it. We here meet with numerous ſpecimens of the *Erica*.

Teignmouth is divided into two pariſhes, called Eaſt and Weſt, and contains about twelve or fourteen hundred inhabitants. The church at Eaſt Teignmouth is cloſe to the water-ſide, and is conſidered to have been built by the Saxons or Danes. It is not only very gloomy, but inconvenient and irregular. The church at Weſt Teignmouth is modern-built, and ſomething like a croſs; and the roof is curiouſly ſupported by branches from a pillar in the centre, ſimilar to the wire-work of an umbrella. The town is incommodious in general; the ſtreets are narrow, dark and dirty, and without order; the ſtyle of building moſt confuſed and taſteleſs; perhaps lath and plaiſter coloured yellow or white, with green doors and window-frames; but as it is not frequented for the comforts of a happy fire-ſide, the Walk, as it is called, and the various ſurrounding proſpects, compenſate for every other inconvenience.—This name is given to an excellent gravelled path, of about ſix hundred feet in length, by the ſide of the ſea, whoſe margin preſents a moſt beautiful hardened beach of fine ſand, continuing upwards of two miles in length, towards one end of which the rocks gradually riſe to eighty or one hundred feet, preſenting here and there, as a relief to their majeſtic rugged front, patches of elegant verdure. The conchologiſt meets with few ſhells worth notice: in general they are of the moſt common ſpecies. The bathing-machines are numerous, and are run into the water with very little trouble by women, as the ſlope is gradual: they are much uſed by invalids, as well as a warm ſalt-water bath, which has lately been erected. The town has twice been nearly deſtroyed by the French; and at Eaſt Teignmouth, in front of the *Bella Viſta*, when the winds have much diſperſed the ſands, the ſites of ſome of the houſes are to be ſeen.—This has occaſioned an obſervation, that the ſea gains on our weſtern coaſt, becauſe here it often paſſes where houſes formerly ſtood; but it ſhould be remarked, that the preſent buildings are often inundated by the water; and if they were not erected, it would make a ſtill farther progreſs into the town; for it is only on a ſtrong eaſterly wind and ſpring-tides that the ſea breaks ſo high, high-water mark being conſiderably below where the ruins appear. The ſhipping belonging here is under the management of the Cuſtom-houſe at Exeter. The Newfoundland trade was followed with great advantage ſome years ago, but is not now ſo extenſive; and this decline is not applicable here only, but to the other ports in the neighbourhood, ſuch as Topſham and Dartmouth, the latter of which was once the moſt conſiderable, but is now leſs than Teignmouth; and the Topſham merchants are no longer known. A conſiderable coaſting-trade is carried on with Liverpool, the veſſels loading with white-clay for the potteries in the north, and returning with coal, ſalt, &c. for the weſt. The article of clay has within theſe few years become a valuable product to the owners of land in the pariſh of Teing

Grace and Kingſteniton. It is dug in pieces of about twelve inches ſquare, ſometimes meeting with a vein containing many tons, and in general very near the ſurface of the earth, ſo that not much land is deſtroyed to come at it, as the chaſms are ſoon filled up and ſown with graſs. It is and has long been a ſubject of wonder, why a pottery for white earthen-ware cannot be eſtabliſhed immediately on the ſpot where the clay is dug? But the fact is, that fuel is in Devonſhire ſo expenſive, as not to admit the carrying on a trade of this ſort; and the inhabitants are content to ſend off the raw materials to the diſtance of two or three hundred miles, to be manufactured, and returned to them for their own uſe. There is, indeed, a pottery, on a very ſmall ſcale, at Bovey, juſt by the pits, where is found a coal, but of a peculiar quality, and not affording a ſufficiency for the purpoſe, without an amazing expence, which deſtroys the profit.—This coal is defined to be of a brown, or browniſh black colour, and of a laminar texture; the laminæ are frequently flexible when freſh dug; though they generally harden on expoſure to air. Its organic ſtructure is diſcovered by boiling it in dilute nitrous acid, by which its fibres are laid bare. It ſeems to conſiſt of wood penetrated by petroleum or bitumen, and frequently contains pyrites, alum and vitriol.

As the Teing abounds with fine ſalmon in particular, the poorer people of Shaldown and Ringmore chiefly ſubſiſt by their ſeans; their right of fiſhing is granted by Lord Clifford at an annual rent. They are drawn by women, who appear to be of a hardy race, though now (I am told) ſomewhat degenerated, ſince they have been known to undertake the pilotage of ſhips in and out of the harbour equally with the men. The lower order at Teignmouth get their livelihood by fiſhing in the ſummer ſeaſon; in the winter they are partly maintained by the pariſh, as the profits of their hard labour will not enable them to lay up ſcarcely ever any thing for the winter ſubſiſtence. It is amuſing to the viſitor to ſee the various emotions of theſe people while they are hauling the ſean; the attention paid by each of them to draw it regularly; the expreſſions of the hope of ſucceſs, and of the diſappointment of failure, with the peculiar dreſs of the women, always attract more or leſs the attention of the ſtranger. There are trawl-boats belonging to the harbour, who put ſome diſtance to ſea; they are generally about twenty tons burthen, with three hands on board; theſe bring in the ſuperior ſorts of fiſh, ſuch as the turbot, kite, ſoal, plaice, &c. and on their diſpoſing of their "luck," as much art is uſed between them and their cuſtomers who carry it to market, as is afterwards uſed by them and the houſekeeper. It is not to be wondered at, that the late unfortunate Morland could furniſh his beſt ſketches from ſuch ſcenes as theſe: they are conſtantly producing new characters for the pencil of the Genius of Nature.

I could not forbear noticing one morning, when by the ſide of the fiſherwomen, the remnant of ſuperſtitious belief in a *charm*; a girl who aſſiſted them, was holding very quietly her hand to a man, who muttered ſomething to himſelf while he gently rubbed the top of a finger. On inquiry what this meant, I was told that ſhe had been ſtung by a fiſh; that this man and two or three more only in the town poſſeſſed the divine art of curing it in the manner he was practiſing, and that he never failed of performing it. At the cloſe of the ſame day, I met the patient at her employment, and inquired whether ſhe was healed or not? She replied, yes, or elſe ſhe ſhould not have been able to attend her work. As it was ſo ſingular a thing, I often talked of it to ſome or other of theſe people, and found that frequently this little fiſh infuſed its poiſon ſo deeply, as not only to occaſion the part wounded to ſwell, but alſo to inflame the whole body to a dangerous degree, occaſioning, for many hours, a deprivation of the ſenſes almoſt to delirium, and requiring medical and ſurgical aſſiſtance. Another time I met a mother with her child, about ſix years old, who had been playing with one of the fiſh, which ſtung her in the hand; ſhe was alarmed leſt it might occaſion its death: a few days afterwards I ſaw this woman on the beach, repairing her net, and inquired for the child: ſhe ſhowed it to me, ſaying, that ſhe gave it ſome drops of Daffy's Elixir, which prevented its being very ill, but that for many hours the pain had been ſo great, that the child was in fits: its hand was then much ſwollen and inflamed.

The excurſions by water in the vicinity of Teignmouth are numerous, either up the river Teing, or in the channel. If to the eaſtward, it is a pleaſant ſail down to Torbay. Along the coaſt the voyager paſſes in view the pretty pariſh of Mary Church, ſituated juſt behind a high rock of

of limeſtone, which lines the ſhore nearly to the entrance of the bay; and the romantic retreat called the Barbican, in the corner of a ſmall bay of that name. Near this is a quarry, where very fine marble has within theſe few years been found and worked with great advantage by ſome of the ſtatuaries in Exeter. Below are the inexhauſtible rocks that ſupply the eaſtern part of Devon with lime for all the purpoſes of building and agriculture. If a party land at the termination of theſe rocks, and aſcends one of them, they are eaſily conducted to the famous cavern called Kent's Hole, whoſe ſituation has long attracted the curious ſubterraneous explorer. It is ſituated at the foot of a rock, and has two entrances, around which grow various plants, and among them the deadly night-ſhade. The largeſt and beſt entrance is about four feet high, and continuing about twelve feet, terminates in a chamber, with a deſcent leading on to the other vaults, ſometimes the paſſage being only high enough for a perſon to creep along, ſuddenly leading into an apartment ſpacious enough to contain a hundred perſons. There are five of theſe, but the largeſt is at the end of an entrance two hundred feet long, which barely admits a perſon going through; this is called the Oven, and here we meet with a lake of water, which prevents a farther progreſs. The whole cavern is hung with petrifaction, glittering with a beautiful appearance when the party chances to diſperſe and throw their lights in various directions in a place where darkneſs is truly viſible; for it is neceſſary that every one who ventures in ſhould take a light to prevent accidents by foul air, &c. Attempts have been made to work the ſtones and ſpars, but they do not prove ornamental.

The Thatcher and Axſtone rocks, at the mouth of the bay, command a fine view of the Channel, and afford rabbits and various birds for the amuſement of the ſportſman. From Teignmouth up the Channel is Dawliſh, the Warren, Exmouth, Starcroſs, Powderham Caſtle (the ſeat of Lord Viſcount Courtenay), and a variety of places to diverſify the *tedium* of a reſidence at a watering-place. The air of Teignmouth is ſtrong, but more preferred for ſalubrity than the other towns on the coaſt, needing no other proof than its increaſing yearly in houſes and population. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURE *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY *and* MANNERS *in* MODERN ROME. *By* M. FERNOW. (*Continued from page* 114 *of No.* 126.)

State of Religion and Morals.

IT might be imagined, that the inhabitants of a city which has been for ſo many ages the centre of the Catholic religion, who are educated and governed by prieſts, and nouriſh at their own charge a hoſt of monks, were either the moſt religious, devout, and moral, or the moſt ſuperſtitious, bigoted, and fanatical, people on the face of the earth; but the fact is, that they are neither. The populace are neither diſtinguiſhed by the piety nor the bigoted fanaticiſm which might be expected to reſult from the beneficial influence, or from the abuſe, of religion.—Throughout all ranks and claſſes, religious ſuperſtition indeed reigns with deſpotic power; but of late it has been deprived of no inconſiderable portion of its dominion, by the gradual incroachments of infidelity, of which the Revolution, when each individual durſt venture to appear in his real character, afforded many ſtriking inſtances. Exceſſive piety or bigotry is therefore ſo far from being a diſtinguiſhed trait in the character of the Roman people, that I ſhould, on the contrary, maintain, that there are few Catholic countries where leſs rigid devotion and leſs bigotry prevail than at Rome. The German Catholic, for inſtance, the Bavarian or the Swabian, the Swiſs, the Tyroleſe, are much more deeply intereſted in the performance of their religious duties than the Romans; and the Neapolitan populace have ſhewn the effects of fanatical fury. The diſturbances which its momentary ebullitions have alſo excited at Rome, were inſignificant, and were the unſucceſsful reſults of the intrigues of the prieſts, who were obliged to employ all the arts they had at their command, in order to accompliſh their purpoſe. If the French Government had entertained the deſign of reforming the Catholic faith, or of prohibiting the free exerciſe of religious worſhip, it would have met with leſs oppoſition at Rome than in moſt other Catholic countries, eſpecially if it had taken care to gain over the people to its plan, by a ſubſtantial amelioration of their temporal condition. They beheld with indifference the removal of Pius VI. from Rome; they joked at the confine-

ment of the Cardinals in the convent of the Penitent Magdalen; and rejoiced when the Government sent out of the city thousands of foreign priests and monks, for they had long felt the burthen of maintaining those indolent and useless drones. This lukewarmness of the Romans to the Papal Government, under circumstances, which, in other countries, fanned the sparks of fanaticism into a flame, is not difficult to be accounted for. The dazzling *nimbus* of sanctity, which, when beheld at a distance, surrounds the supreme head and the chiefs of the Romish church, vanishes on a nearer approach.—The Roman has too frequent occasion, and is too much accustomed, to see in his Popes, when they do not appear clothed with the dignity of their pontifical office, nothing but mere men, and to canvas with freedom all their actions. He is acquainted with the private lives of the cardinals, prelates, priests, and monks; and these are not always so exemplary and so edifying, as to procure the individual the respect due to his profession: on the contrary, the latter is too often weakened by the contempt which they excite. Pasquin, the celebrated censor of modern Rome, who has for some years been completely silenced, formerly brandished the scourge over the holy father with the same boldness as over the most shameless Messalina. Many scandalous reports concerning the popes and cardinals are propagated among the people; they well know what an unholy spirit has often pervaded the conclave; they are acquainted with all the cabals, intrigues, and anecdotes, to which the election of the popes has given rise, and these afford them no small entertainment. Even the most stupid people (and that term certainly does not apply to the inhabitants of Rome) are at length sensible of the oppression of their rulers when it exceeds the wonted measure. This feeling had been powerfully excited during the last years of the pontificate of Pius VI. in which the condition of the people had become so much worse, that a reform was the ardent and universal wish. No wonder, therefore, if the Roman people were not only tranquil spectators of the overthrow of their government, to which they were attached merely by habit, and not by affection, but likewise rejoiced in security at the mortifications experienced by some of the cardinals, and the *Nipote*, who, being the principal instrument of their oppression, was particularly obnoxious. No wonder, if, with such a disposition, the whole apparatus of miracles, processions, and fast-sermons—if the exhibition of the most sacred relics, and the solemn consecration of the colours, were incapable of kindling a spark of fanaticism among the people, whose bosoms cherished the nascent hope of an amelioration in their condition from the expected change. On this account the people of Rome, without being favourable to the French, or actually desirous of a revolution, yet at first made no opposition to it. They wished for an improvement of their condition, and, in the first ebullitions of their joy, would willingly have sacrificed, not their religion, it is true, but a pope of whom they had long been weary, together with his cardinals, priests, and monks, and would have been content with his curates.

Notwithstanding this, the Roman people are not less firmly attached to their religion, or rather to that which their priests give them as religion—its exterior forms. To the practice of these, a great portion of the day is devoted; and a week seldom passes without the festival of at least one saint. The public worship, particularly on great festivals, is solemnized with all the dazzling pomp and splendour that can be expected only in the residence of the *Pontifex Maximus* of the Catholic church; but, alas! both on the part of the priests and the public, with that mechanical indifference which is the infallible result of the incessant repetition of the same ceremonies. To these ceremonies, however, the people are attached; they have grown into a habit, which they cannot relinquish, because they so conveniently fill the vacuity of their indolent minds; and the whole religious education of their youth (if the performance of certain mechanical duties, and the repetition of certain forms of prayer, may be termed education) merely tends, through custom, to render these exercises an indispensable necessity even at a very early age. Besides this, all religious festivals are at the same time holidays for the people, and as such are devoted to idleness and pleasure. They have, therefore, this additional motive for loving their religion, because it so often relieves them from the oppressive yoke of labour, and favours their propensity to indolence. The extreme attachment of the Roman people to their religious festivals, merely from a love of indolence, is evinced, among other things, by their continuing the celebration of the festivals of saints, abolished by the late Pope, and which, because the suppression

of

of paper-money took place about the same time, are denominated *feste demonetate*. The motive for their abolition was, on account of the increased price of all the necessaries of life, to afford the labouring classes a greater number of days to earn a subsistence. Notwithstanding this, all the shops are shut on those days, as before; and if any one works, he is considered by his neighbour as a bad Christian, or, according to the present mode of expression, as a *Giacobino*.

If this attachment to the observance of exterior forms, and the belief in the fables of the priests, can be called a love of religion, then indeed the mass of the people of Rome are in a high degree religious. But if that term be understood to imply a powerful impulse of the soul to occupy itself with religious ideas and sentiments, and a pious life, conformable to that impulse, these qualities, notwithstanding all their religious exercises, will in vain be sought in their character. As the Romish priest regards his office as a trade, so the laity consider the service of God as a daily duty, which they must not omit, but of which they have no occasion to think any farther when it is once performed. They imagine themselves good Christians if they attend mass every day, mutter a certain number of prayers to their beads, give alms, abstain from animal food on fast-days, confess, and communicate, at the appointed times.—How little this species of religion is conducive to morality, the manners of the Roman people sufficiently evince. In no place is humanity sunk into deeper degradation and more sordid sensuality than here, where education is in the highest degree neglected, where indolence and begging are consecrated by religion, where justice is dependent on protections, where the murderer, escaping from the officers of a drowsy police, finds a secure asylum at the altars, or in the palaces of the great, and fancies himself relieved from the guilt of his crime if a priest gives him absolution. If it were possible entirely to eradicate the moral feeling from the minds of men in social communities, it must long ago have been banished from Rome. In fact, the Roman has no idea of true morality—of the disinterested practice of virtue for its own sake. With him, justice is a mere legal compulsion; honesty a prudential duty, which he performs for his private interest, and violates without hesitation, whenever he expects deceit to produce greater advantage; and works of benevolence are a loan to be repaid with the eternal joys of paradise. Nevertheless, the Roman people would not be worse than those of other countries; for moral education is every where too much neglected. The innate civilization, which, amid the deep corruption of their morals, is distinguished as the basis of their character, and their lively, sympathetic sensibility, would probably make amends for the want of a better moral and religious education, were they but subject to a better government. To the papal government alone, to its wretched administration of justice, to its encouragement of indolence, its neglect of every species of industry, its laxity, its slowness, its self interested system of oppression, grounded on the infirmity and depravity of human nature, must be ascribed all the vices of the Roman people, their love of idleness, their aversion to labour, their want of industry, their propensity to chicane, their sanguinary disposition, their poverty, in a word, their degradation as well physical as moral.

Domestic Mode of Life.

The domestic economy and mode of life of the common Roman is very different from that of more northern regions. The mild climate of Italy, which considerably diminishes the number of the necessaries of life, is the principal cause of this diversity, and their houses are constructed accordingly. Thus, for instance, the habitations of the common people have, in general, no passage, but you enter immediately from the street into the room in which they live. The ground-floor, commonly inhabited by people of the lowest class, or occupied as shops by artisans, has, in general, no windows, but the light enters through the open door, and an open iron grating above it. As severe cold is very rare in winter, and even then seldom reaches the freezing-point, all those contrivances which northern nations employ against the cold, are here unnecessary.—The mildness of the weather permits the Roman to live during almost the whole year in the open air; he is therefore extremely inattentive to domestic convenience, or to the internal neatness and embellishment of his dwelling; so that the lodging of the common Roman is far inferior to that of the common man among us. A large bed without curtains, composed of a few bundles of straw and a mattrass, and in which commonly the whole family sleep together, a chest, a table, a few chairs, and a small quantity of culinary utensils, all old, and purchased at second hand, constitute the whole of his

his furniture. He wants neither ſtove nor chimney in his habitation. A woollen cloak (which even the meaneſt Roman is not without) is a ſufficient protection from the cold and the women carry a chafing-diſh, with which they ſit at their doors, recline at the windows, walk in ſtreets, which, the whole winter through, is never out of their hands, and, as their inſeparable companion, is denominated *marito*. Even men have recourſe to the ſame method againſt the cold; and it appears at firſt a little extraordinary to ſtrangers, to ſee perſons of all conditions, and even military men, with chafing-diſhes in their hands in winter and fans in ſummer. On the other hand, paraſols, which here appear ſo neceſſary, are never uſed.

The fare of the Roman is as ſimple as his furniture. The climate itſelf impoſes the neceſſity of moderation, and no hard labour demands any particular exertion of his ſtrength. What ſuffices the common Roman for a whole day, would ſcarcely be a breakfaſt for a peaſant of Lower Saxony or Weſtphalia; but the latter, it is true, often does more work before breakfaſt, than the Roman during the whole day. No one keeps in his houſe the leaſt ſtore of proviſions, but every morning purchaſes a daily ſupply. According to the Roman cuſtom, a great portion of thoſe domeſtic offices, which, in other countries, belong to the wife, are here performed by the huſband. Every citizen who does not live in ſtyle, that is, who keeps no ſervants, goes to market each morning, before he proceeds to buſineſs, for butcher's meat and vegetables, which he afterwards dreſſes, and brings to table, while the *ſignora ſpoſa* lies in bed, or ſits unemployed, without concerning herſelf about any of the domeſtic duties. Few females learn to boil a joint of meat, or to make a ſhirt. The domeſtic occupations of a genuine Roman female conſiſt nearly of the following routine:—ſhe riſes late, gazes about her for an hour at the window, in ſummer handles the cooling fan, and in winter the genial *marito*, keeps up an amorous correſpondence, and enters into converſation with her female neighbours, commonly on the ſubject of her *amori*. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that there are many exceptions to this rule, particularly among the lower claſſes; but that management and attention to the domeſtic economy which is the province of our wives and daughters, would here be ſought in vain among the beſt.

The tables of the great are comparatively extremely frugal. You ſeldom find more than ſoup, meat, boiled and roaſted, vegetables, and a deſſert of cheeſe and fruit, even at the table of a *principe*. At night, perhaps, a ſallad and eggs, or fruit and bread, conſtitute the whole *cena*.

During the ſummer months, the Roman makes two nights in the twenty-four hours. The heat during the day is ſo oppreſſive and relaxing, that the corporeal powers would be entirely exhauſted by uninterrupted activity: the nights, on the contrary, are cool and refreſhing. For this reaſon nobody works in the ſultry hours of the afternoon. From one till four all the ſhops are ſhut: all haſten to enjoy repoſe; and the ſtreets during that interval are as ſtill and as empty as at night. When the violent heat is paſt, every one reſumes his employment. At the approach of night, the inhabitants pour into the ſtreets and public places of the city, or ſit before their doors, to enjoy the agreeable coolneſs. The Corſo is full of people till midnight, and bands of merry ſingers and guitar players traverſe the ſtreets, to ſerenade their acquaintance or their miſtreſſes.

It is cuſtomary here, as in Italy in general, to ſleep naked. However indifferent this cuſtom, introduced by the heat of the climate, may appear in itſelf, it has no ſmall influence on the ideas and manners, of which the latter, as far as regards the relations between the ſexes, and female modeſty, are much more free here than in the north of Europe. A principal cauſe of this freedom appears to be, that the eye is here more accuſtomed to the ſight of the naked figure. How many, eſpecially of the fair ſex, are there not among us, who have never ſeen a naked human body, and, from exceſſive modeſty, are even aſhamed of the ſight of their own!—Here, on the contrary, where not only ſingle individuals, or huſband and wife, but likewiſe parents and children, ſleep together naked in one bed, where each from his infancy is accuſtomed to ſee not only himſelf but others without any clothing, the ſenſes become ſo habituated to the ſight of nakedneſs, that it is neither avoided with ſuch exceſſive modeſty nor concealed with ſuch care as in ſome other countries. The half-naked beggars in the ſtreets, who would ſhock the chaſte eyes of our females, are beheld without the leaſt ſhyneſs by the Roman ladies, however diſguſting the ſpectacle they in general preſent: and the naked figures in ſtatues and paintings, which ſo eaſily inflame the fancy or the moral feelings of thoſe

those to whom such a sight is new, make no more impression on the inhabitants of Rome, either male or female, than figures covered with drapery: their eyes are accustomed to it from their youth. A female with us would rather grant any favour to a man than the view of her unveiled charms, and parents would consider their daughter dishonoured if she exposed her person to the sight of man. On the contrary, a young Roman female would be much more flattered than offended, if an artist were to desire a sight of her figure for his study, and would, perhaps, comply out of mere complaisance. It is, therefore, not rarely the case, that poor people, to whom fortune has granted a handsome daughter, make an innocent profit of her charms, and, for a trifling consideration, permit artists to study the naked form her figure. This practice is so little repugnant to delicacy, and has for ages been so common in this seat of the imitative arts, that the reputation of a girl, whose conduct is not, in other respects, reprehensible, does not suffer by it. The mother, in these cases, commonly accompanies her daughter to the artist, and watches over her innocence.

The great freedom with regard to the relations between the sexes, which at first appears so striking to the stranger, is, in fact, much less prejudicial to manners than might be supposed; for the ideas of propriety differ in every country. A Roman lady is much more open in the expression of her ideas and sensations, than our manners would permit; but she thinks no more harm than our females with much greater reserve. When, for instance, a mother relates to her visitor, that her daughter is in love, and is sick of love; when a young female candidly acknowledges that she wishes for a husband; when a woman replies to a question concerning her health, in a company of unmarried people, that she some time since discovered that she was pregnant, and describes the symptoms of her situation, or relates the circumstances that attended the birth of her last child, &c.; this openness appears striking only to the stranger, but by no means to the native, who every day hears the same subjects treated in the same manner. No notice whatever is taken of the presence of children, and still less are they sent into another room, as with us, by which injudicious method their curiosity is in general more powerfully excited. Hence children at Rome are early acquainted with the secrets of the sexes. This has no farther prejudicial influence on their moral character; and the solitary vices, which blight in the bud the most promising corporeal powers, are here much more rare than among us.

Young females are here kept under rigid inspection till they marry, and the intercourse between the sexes is much more restrained than among us. A girl is not suffered to stir from home excepting in the company of her mother or some married relative, nor dare she speak to a young man but in the presence of her parents. These precautions may perhaps preserve the physical innocence of their daughters, but they are no guarantee for the purity of their minds. Parents in general believe they do sufficient if they exert their vigilance that their daughter may deliver the flower of her virginity uninjured to her future husband; but whether the imagination be pure and the heart uncorrupted, is not an object of much concern. People of fortune, who wish to be relieved from this troublesome task, frequently place their daughters, at the age of ten or eleven years, in a nunnery, where they live secluded from the world, under the discipline of the convent, till Hymen releases them from their confinement.—For this reason, a young female considers the day on which Hymen binds her with indissoluble ties, as that of her liberation, which promises to repay her with usury the joys of life, from which she has been so long withheld; and the god of marriage, satisfied with having tied the knot so firmly, that neither gods nor men can unloose it, beholds with indifference the incroachments of Cupid on his dominions; nay, he has even appointed him to a species of viceroyalty, in which, under the protection of custom, he rules uncontrouled, and of which Hymen himself is no longer able to dispossess him.

Cicisbeism, a custom peculiar to Italy, which allows a married woman to chuse another male confidant besides her husband, and who, in this quality, is denominated the lady's *cavaliere servente*, is common not only among people of high rank, but even among those of the middling class. Many condemn this custom, as the baneful consequence of corrupted manners, and as itself contributing to that corruption; others maintain, that it is innocent, like many other customs peculiar to different nations. Each grounds his opinion on his knowledge of the matter, and on his sentiments concerning conjugal duty and fidelity. It is possible that this custom may assume a different character in the different large towns of Italy.

Italy. According to the observations we have had occasion to make on this subject at Rome, we will venture to maintain, what no impartial Roman will deny, that the *cavaliere servente* is, if not in all, at least in by far the most numerous instances, the favoured lover of his lady. What can be more natural? With the reciprocal indifference of husband and wife, which is the infallible consequence of marriages of convenience, with the ardent disposition and warm passions of the Roman females, who are not accustomed to sacrifice a propensity of the heart, or even a caprice of their fancy, to that phantom, conjugal fidelity; with the seductive examples of universal custom, which sanctions this connection, and allows the *cavaliere servente* unlimited permission to see his lady, without witnesses, at any time and hour of the day, and even imposes on him the duty of amusing her,—it can scarcely be conceived that the favoured object sighs long in vain for the recompence of love. The lady, conformably to her prerogative, chuses and changes, according to her taste and humour, the person who is to occupy this post, while her husband does not enjoy even the privilege of giving his vote; and as he well knows that his *veto* is useless, and would only make the evil worse, he gives his tacit consent to her choice; and, to indemnify himself for the prejudice to his conjugal rights, becomes the *cavaliere servente* of some other lady.—The duties of a *cavaliere servente* are:—to attend his mistress every morning at her toilette; to accompany her during the day when and whither she pleases; to provide her with constant amusement; to attend her to the promenade, to the *conversazione*, to the theatre, to mass, &c.; in a word, with unremitting assiduity, to gratify all her wishes and all her caprices. Among the Roman nobility, this custom is so general, that it would be considered a violation of the *bon ton* were a lady to appear in public in the company of her husband. There are, nevertheless, some instances among the highest ranks of the nobility, of a wife having such an attachment for her husband, and such nobleness of sentiments, as to chuse none but him for her *cavaliere servente*. These, however, are but few, and by the rest of the world they are considered as eccentric characters. Either nobles or commoners, married or unmarried men, may be *cavalieri servente*; nobles to the wives of commoners, and the latter to the ladies of noblemen. In this order personal merit is the only recommendation. It is principally young prelates, who are in general the younger sons of noble families, and who, on account of their clerical character, are held in particular respect, that occupy these posts near the persons of ladies of the highest rank. A young prelate or *Monsignore* enjoys, in ecclesiastical Rome, the same superiority over laymen, as, in warlike Berlin or Vienna, an officer of the *corps de gendarmes*, or of the noble Hungarian guards, over civilians. The all-confounding revolution operated a sudden change in this system. The violet stockings and rustling cloaks of the *abates* were dispersed, like chaff before the wind, by the tri-coloured cockade. Complete anarchy succeeded in the empire of Cicisbeism. The corps of *cavaliere servente* was every where driven from the field by the victorious French; and in a few weeks, after the fair Roman ladies had recovered from the first alarm, all the vacant places were filled with republicans, who, ignorant of the duties and privileges of the station, in this case also grounded their republican system merely on the principles of the rights of nature. The success exceeded expectation. All the young and handsome women in Rome became republicans with soul and body.

The Roman nobility are more fond of pomp and exterior ostentation, than of real enjoyment and domestic convenience without splendour. In the latter they therefore go to very little expence, and are lavish only on the former. When a family has the gratification to see one of its members elected the head of the church, its most important object, next to that of speedily enriching itself, is, the construction of a large and magnificent palace.—No expence is spared either for the building or the furniture. The finest antique columns and statues, the rarest kinds of marble, furnished in past ages by the classic ground of Rome in such abundance, that all its churches and palaces are profusely embellished with them, together with the newest and most costly inventions of the reigning mode, are employed for this purpose; and the edifice, which is perhaps some years in building, consumes a considerable portion of the sums which pour from the public revenues into the coffers of the *nipote*. Scarcely is the expensive structure completed, scarcely has the newly-ennobled family taken possession of the splendid mansion, when the pope dies, and with his life ceases the stream of their wealth, which flowed for too short a period to ensure the permanent affluence

of

of the family. At leaſt, however, the monument of their proſperity remains; its ſplendid architecture, and its rich but old-faſhioned furniture, atteſt the former opulence and the preſent reduced circumſtances of its poſſeſſor. Such is the origin of almoſt all the large and magnificent palaces erected at Rome during the three laſt centuries. Though grand and ſuperb in the plan, rich in embelliſhment, and coſtly in the furniture, they are deſtitute of domeſtic convenience, and exhibit not the leaſt trace of what the Engliſhman calls *comfortable*. Moſt of theſe proud maſſes ſtand empty, and the rich antique furniture moulders in duſt. Some of the firſt families, ſuch as that of Borgheſe, Doria, Colonna, Maſſini, &c. whoſe proſperity was grounded on a permanent foundation, are the only exceptions. In their palaces reign princely magnificence and genuine Roman *grandezza* in the taſte of the preſent age.

To the ſplendour of the great at Rome belongs a numerous retinue of ſervants in ſhewy liveries. Every cardinal and *principe* is obliged to keep at leaſt thrice the number of domeſtics that he has any actual occaſion for; for on feſtival occaſions they are indiſpenſably neceſſary for his ſtate. Theſe drones paſs the greateſt part of the day in the hall of the palace in playing at cards, or lie loitering at full length on the benches. Such a numerous train of domeſtics are but a comparatively ſmall expence to their maſters; their wages are ſo low, that not even a ſingle man, and much leſs a family, can ſubſiſt upon them. To make amends for this wretched pay, they calculate on perquiſites; for here prevails the beggarly cuſtom, that, after every viſit paid by a native or foreigner to the houſe of a man of rank, the ſervants, or, as they are here denominated, *la famiglia*, wait upon him the following morning to demand the *mancia*. Beſides this, at Rome, where every thing is obtained by patronage, the valet of a cardinal or Roman prince is no inſignificant perſon, and when ſuch a fellow has inſinuated himſelf into his maſter's favour, he becomes a man of ſo much importance, that even people of reſpectability do not diſdain to court his favour.

Whoever receives a recommendation to any family of diſtinction at Rome, is received with civility; and it commonly depends on the ſtranger himſelf whether he chuſes to cultivate this acquaintance. But he muſt not expect to find here the cordial hoſpitality of Hamburg or Vienna. The attentions paid him by the maſter of the houſe are theſe: he gives him a general invitation to his *converſazione*, and takes care that the ſtranger who is recommended to him ſhall be invited to all the ſocial circles within his ſphere, to the *converſaziones*, card-parties, and academies of his acquaintance. It is not cuſtomary to aſk a ſtranger to dinner. The Roman is too economical to put himſelf to expence for the ſake of another without abſolute neceſſity. To receive an invitation to dinner from a Roman, you muſt either be his intimate friend, or have rendered him ſome ſpecial ſervice, or he muſt expect a ſimilar return. Only ſome very extraordinary occaſion, for inſtance, the preſence of ſtrangers of high rank, can induce the nobility to give an entertainment; but when ſuch a caſe occurs, they make it a point of honour to treat their diſtinguiſhed gueſt with the utmoſt magnificence, and the entertainments and feſtivities diſplay princely elegance and profuſion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

POPULAR applauſe is the ſtrongeſt incentive to the diligence of a writer, who can laugh at the ſeverity of criticiſm when he finds that new impreſſions of his work ſtill continue to be printed. It is currently reported, that an eminent modern noveliſt has been ſeen to compoſe in a room full of company, and, on being aſked if the noiſe did not damp the ardour of imagination, replied, "No, what I write, they will read." This ſtrange boaſt ſeems juſtified by the ſucceſs which often attends very voluminous writers, from Lopez de Vega to Peter Pindar.—Of the former writer it may be inſtructive to give ſome account, which I have ſent you tranſlated from Don Joſeph Velaſquez, his countryman, who wrote a very learned Treatiſe on Spaniſh Poetry, which was publiſhed at Malaga 1754. The fame of Lopez de Vega appears to have been more indebted to the weight than to the value of his works; and it is ſingular that the verſes hereafter to be cited, expreſs the ſame daring hopes of his future, founded on his paſt, ſucceſs, which are recorded in the anecdote of the fair noveliſt. "Lopez (ſays Velaſquez), truſting to the wonderful fluency of his ſtyle and the charming eloquence of his pen, held in ſcorn all the dramatic ſpecimens which the writers of Greece and Rome have tranſmitted to us. Vega baniſhed from his plays all conſiderations of probability, propriety, regularity, decency, decorum, and, in

ſhort, every conſtituent principle which forms a legitimate dramatic compoſition. It is in vain that we look for, in this dramatiſt, unity of deſign, time, or place.—The ſame heroes, during the period of repreſentation, are infants, youths, men, aged, and deceaſed. They travel, like vagabonds, from the eaſt to the weſt, from the north to the ſouth, as if they were borne through the air. In one place they fight a battle, in another place they are making love, in another turn friars. One ſcene is in Flanders, another in Italy, another in Mexico, &c. His ſerving-men talk like courtiers, his princes like blackguards, and his dames of quality like women without character or decency. His actors crowd the ſtage like ſo many battalions or regiments. In the repreſentation of his *Baptiſmo del Principe de Fez*, ſeventy perſons were introduced. His wonderful facility of writing excited the admiration of the vulgar, who were by no means capable of diſtinguiſhing the offſpring of genius from the abortions of whim and caprice. But let the author ſpeak for himſelf, and as it is his own cauſe, perhaps his own words will beſt appreciate the merits of his own performances. Speaking of thoſe who applauded his comedies,

Mas ninguno de todos llamar puedo
Mas barbaro que yo, pues contra el arte
Me atrevò a dar preceptos, y me dexo
Llevar de la vulgar corriento, à donde
Me llamen ignorante, Italia y Francia.

Whilſt readers ſtill I have, I'll ſtill compoſe,
And own myſelf no leſs a fool than thoſe;
All rules of art I'll wantonly defy,
And ſcorn the taunts of France and Italy, &c.

In another place, Vega is ſtill more explicit, in which it appears, that, though he was well acquainted with the rules of the drama, yet that he neglected them for the reaſons aſſigned in the following lines:

Y eſcrivo por el arte, que inventaron
Los que el vulgar applauſo pretendieron,
Porque como las paga el vulgo, es juſto
Hablarle en necio, para darle guſto.

To pleaſe the vulgar is my boaſted art,
To gain applauſe from crowds my favourite part,
And as the people's money fills my pouch,
If 'tis their taſte, I'll play the ſcaramouch.

To ſpeak plain, Vega ſacrificed the intereſt of learning to his own, and did injury to the drama; yet as there are worſe faults in a writer, we may excuſe him, as it appears that the poetic genius which inſpired his pen was no other than that which Perſius in his prologue to his Satires has deſcribed:

Magiſter artis, ingenïque largitor
Venter.

There were not wanting, indeed, men of taſte and learning, of that age, who ſeverely condemned the irregularities of Vega, and his uniform and abſolute neglect of all dramatic precepts. Cervantes aſſumed this office of cenſor on Vega, in his Don Quixote, part 1ſt and chap. 48."

So far are we indebted to the learned, laborious, and candid Velaſquez, for an account of this prodigy in ſcribbling; for Vega is ſaid to have written twenty-five volumes in folio, each containing twelve plays. That thoſe perſons who were unacquainted with the merits of the Spaniſh writer, may no longer wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe at the extraordinary accounts of ſuch a genius, the above authentic extract is ſent, Mr. Editor, for your valuable Magazine. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the POPULATION *of* BENGAL. *By a* GENTLEMAN *now reſiding in that* COUNTRY.

IN India, no bills of mortality, nor regiſters of births, marriages, and burials, afford data for calculation. The arguments by which we are convinced of the great population of Bengal, ariſe on the reſults of various ſpeculations.

The inhabitants of Bengal are certainly numerous in proportion to the tillage and manufactures which employ their labour. Former computations carried the population to eleven millions; and to theſe a late publication ſeems to allude, in mentioning the number of twenty millions for the inhabitants of our territorial poſſeſſions in India; the population of our dominions in the Deccan being eſtimated at nine millions.

An inquiry, inſtituted in 1789, requiring from the collectors of diſtricts their opinions on the population of their reſpective juriſdictions, founded an eſtimate of twenty-two millions* for Bengal and Bahar. Sir William Jones has hinted a higher eſtimate; and though he has not mentioned the grounds of his opinion, it may be admitted, that he has not hazarded a vague and unfounded eſtimate.—We think with him, that twenty-four

* Quoted from memory.

millions

millions* is at leaſt the preſent number of the native inhabitants of Bengal and Bahar, and ſhall ſubjoin argument which might lead us to compute the population at thirty millions. We cannot, therefore, heſitate to ſtate twenty-ſeven millions for the whole population, including the zemindary of Benares.

1ſt. An actual aſcertainment † found 80,914 ryots holding leaſes, and 22,324 artificers paying ground-rent in 2,784 villages‡ upon 2,531 ſquare miles. Allowing five to a family, it gives more than 203 to a ſquare mile; and for the whole of the Dewanny provinces, at that proportion, gives a population of 30,291,051, or, including Benares, 32,987,500: for the area of Bengal and Bahar is 149,217 ſquare miles, and, with Benares, not leſs than 162,500.

The diſtrict in which this aſcertainment was made, is not among the moſt populous of Bengal, but is more populous than the greater number. In ſome parts of Bengal, conſiderable tracts are almoſt wholly waſte; if a fourth of the area were excluded on this ground, the proportion of population on a ſquare mile, reſulting from an aſcertainment in the diſtrict alluded to, might be taken for three-fourths of Bengal.

But it muſt be remembered, that many and numerous claſſes do not pay rent, or contribute directly to the revenues. Some profeſſions are exempted from ground-rent; ſome claſſes are excuſed for poverty, others from reſpect. The tenants of alienated lands are not included in the aſcertainment above mentioned: yet the free-lands are equal to an eighth of the whole area of the diſtrict alluded to; and they do not bear a leſs proportion to the lands of all Bengal. No city or conſiderable town was included in the aſcertainment; which, for that further reaſon, may be acknowledged moderate. Upon the whole, we may adhere to the average firſt ſuggeſted, of two hundred to a ſquare mile.

2d. General meaſurements are occaſionally undertaken for entire pergunnahs, and for larger diſtricts. In the regiſters of ſuch ſurveys, the land in tillage, the land appropriated to ſpecial purpoſes, the waſte and barren lands, and the ground covered by lakes, are diſtinguiſhed. Many ſuch ſurveys* have been examined, and the following proportion is grounded on them, making an allowance for great rivers.

Rivers and lakes (an eighth), .	3
Deemed irreclaimable and barren (a ſixth), ...	4
Scite of towns and villages, ways, ponds, &c. (a twenty-fourth),	1
Free-lands (an eighth), . . .	3
Liable for Revenue.	
In tillage (three eighths), . . .	9
Waſte (a ſixth), ...	4
	24

If a fourth of the area of Bengal be excluded, as before, for tracts nearly or

* Preface to the Tranſlation of the "Al Sirájiyyah."

† The reſult of an official inquiry in the province of Purnea

‡ Mauzas. In the ſame mauza ſeveral villages or hamlets may ſtand; and, on the contrary, the ſame village will ſometimes include ſeveral mauzas. The common ſize of mauzas may be judged from the following aſcertainment.

In diſtricts of Bengal, 21,996 mauzas, 18,028 ſquare miles.

Eſtimates have been attempted from the number of inhabitants found in a few villages, as an argument applicable to the whole number of mauzas. The inquiries have been too limited to afford ſtrong grounds of argument. But the reſults which have come to our knowledge give 179 inhabitants to each village, 92 males and 87 females.

* For ſpecimens of theſe ſurveys, take the following abſtracts from ſeveral pergunnahs in circars, Shereefabad, Madarum, &c. meaſured in 1786, and in circar Tajepoor, meaſured in 1788:

Waſte, but reclaimable, as well as foreſt and ſteril lands, ...	449,086
Ponds, ...	41,805
Free lands, ...	298,275
Productive, including ſcite of buildings, ...	524,909
Begahs of 80 cubits ſquare, ...	13,14,975

Pergunnahs in circar Tajepoor, meaſured in 1788:

Waſte, but reclaimable, ...	161,225
Barren, ...	123,747
Ponds and roads, &c.	24,122
Free lands, ...	243,044
Cultivated, ...	301,131
Total begahs, ...	753,267

Theſe meaſurements are excluſive of rivers.

wholly waſte, three-eighths of the remainder gave 45,703 ſquare miles; or, omitting Benares, 41,967 ſquare miles, equal to 81,238,112 begahs of land in tillage and liable for revenue; and if half the free-lands be cultivated, the whole tillage is 94,777,797 begahs, or 31,331,499 acres.

In ſome diſtricts, an inquiry undertaken in 1790 aſcertained the quantity of land tenanted by near 70,000 cultivators; and it gave an average of leſs than eighteen begahs each in actual tillage: for, the cultivators paying rent for no more than their actual cultivation, the aſcertainment comprehends no lays or fallows.

At this proportion, the whole tillage of 94,777,797 begahs muſt be uſed by 5,265,432 tenants; and, adding for artificers and manufacturers, &c. at the proportion ſuggeſted by the aſcertainment of 80,914 huſbandmen and 22,324 artificers in the diſtricts alluded to in another place, we have 6,718,154 perſons paying land-rent and ground rent. If each of theſe be deemed the head of a family, the population, at five to a family, might be eſtimated at 33,590,770.

But ſeveral rents are not unfrequently paid by the ſame family; for this reaſon, the number of huſbandmen may be thought over rated, as, in the rent-rolls which were abſtracted, tenants holding from more than one landholder, or paying two rents to the ſame proprietor, muſt unavoidably have ſtood for two perſons.—The exceſs in the eſtimate ariſing from this cauſe is perhaps not fully balanced by the various claſſes not contributing directly to the rental.

3d. The ſame objection occurs to an eſtimate from the average rents of tenants. It may, nevertheleſs, be proper to view the reſult of a calculation on this ground.

On the rent rolls examined for the quantity of land as mentioned above, the payments appeared at 478,020 ſicca rupees on 68,647 leaſes to cultivating-tenants, or nearly ſeven rupees each.

In the firſt year of the permanent ſettlement, the revenue realized to government was current rupees 3,06,98,255, or ſicca rupees 2,64,64,094. The aſſeſſment was calculated to leave an income to the proprietor equal to a tenth.

Land revenue, . .	2,64,64,094
Proprietor's income, .	26,46,409
	2,91,10,503

Charges of collections and management, as actually allowed in ſome inſtances, and deemed a very moderate allowance, 20 per centum on the groſs produce, ...		72,77,626
Groſs rents, or actual payments by tenants,	3,63,88,129	
Add for free-lands in the ſame proportion as before, 1 to 6, . . .	60,64,688	
Payments by tenants, ſicca rupees, ...		4,24,52,817

At the rate, already ſuggeſted, of ſeven rupees each, theſe payments ariſe from 6,064,688 tenants; and, aſſuming their families at five, the population would be 30,323,440.

As ground-rents are of ſmall amount in proportion to the land-rents, the average of ſeven rupees for each tenant might have been reduced on this account. This, with the omiſſion of numerous claſſes not paying a direct rent, may be deemed equivalent for the repetition of names in rent-rolls: and the near coincidence of 30,323,440 with the number of 30,291,051, reſulting from other grounds, ſupports the computation.

4th. Remains to compare the eſtimated population with the conſumption.

The diet of an Indian is very ſimple: the diet of one is the diet of millions: ſplit pulſe and ſalt relieving the inſipidity of plain rice. Two ounces of ſalt, two pounds of ſplit pulſe, and eight pounds of rice, is the uſual daily conſumption of a family of five perſons in eaſy circumſtances; whence we have the average conſumption of ſalt in a year at 9lb. a head.

The annual ſales of ſalt, an article monopolized by government, are 35,31,944 maunds of 80 ſicca weight; but the whole quantity is not conſumed in Bengal: a proportion not inconſiderable is exported.

On the other hand, the lower claſſes in the weſtern provinces ſeldom taſte ſea-ſalt: theſe, and the mountaineers from Rajemahl to Palamow, uſe rock ſalt imported from weſtern countries, a bitter ſalt extracted from aſhes, or impure ſalt obtained from the mother of nitre. The latter is much uſed by the venders of ſalt in adulterating ſea ſalt; and, generally ſpeaking, no ſea-ſalt is allowed to cattle.

If

If the ſubſtitutes for ſea-ſalt be equivalent to the exportation of that ſalt, it will require a population of 32,228,989 perſons to conſume 35,31,944 maunds of ſalt.

5th. From what has been ſtated as the daily conſumption of a family, an average of nine maunds a-head ariſes for the annual conſumption of grain. The uſe of wheat and barley in ſome provinces will not affect the calculation, but millet and other ſmall grains, which conſtitute the principal food of the poor, and which are not equally flouriſhing with white corn, will increaſe the average.

Several ſorts of pulſe are grown for cattle, but bear a ſmall proportion to the general tillage; for the cattle are moſtly ſupported on paſtures and on ſtraw.

Corn is imported from ſeveral of the countries which border on Bengal; but the exportation from Bengal exceeds the import; we therefore eſtimate the produce, from the conſumption of the ſuppoſed population, at 270 millions of maunds; and at 300 millions after adding grain for cattle; to this add a ſeventh for ſeed reſerved, and the whole produce in grain will be 34,28,57,140 maunds,—a very moderate produce for the tillage eſtimated at 9,47,77,797 begahs.

But the Indian huſbandry mixing in the ſame field with corn other articles of a very different nature, to compare the produce to the quantity of land, every article muſt be included in the computation, and for that purpoſe the grain muſt be ſtated at its money value, which we take from the average of many inquiries, in which the cheapeſt and deareſt provinces have been conſidered.

	Rupees.
15,00,00,000 maunds of rice, wheat, and barley, at 12 annas,	11,25,00,000
6,00,00,000 maunds of millet, &c. at 8 annas,	3,00,00,000
9,00,00,000 maunds of pulſe, at 10 annas,	5,62,50,000
	19,87,50,000
4,30,00,000 maunds of ſeed reſerved,	2,83,80,000
	22,71,30,000
Oil-ſeeds,	12,000,000
Sugar, tobacco, cotton, &c.	70,000,000
Sundries,	20,000,000
Groſs produce of land,	329,130,000

which is more than ſeven* rents, if the rents have been well eſtimated at rupees 42,452,817, and a produce of three rupees and a half a begah on the tillage, eſtimated at 94,777,797. In a ſubſequent inquiry we ſhall have occaſion to ſhew this a very moderate produce in proportion to the expence of huſbandry.

The ſpeculations in which we have now indulged, cannot avail to determine accurately the population of theſe provinces, but make it probable that it has been under-rated. It is undoubtedly adequate to undertake greater tillage, and more numerous and extenſive manufactures, than now employ the labour of our Aſiatic ſubjects; but, wanting a vent for their produce, they have no inducement for greater induſtry. If more produce were obtained, its market being barred, induſtry would be unrewarded. The neceſſaries of life are cheap, the mode of living ſimple; and, though the price of labour be low, a ſubſiſtence may be earned without the uninterrupted application of induſtry. Often idle, the peaſant and manufacturer may nevertheleſs ſubſiſt. A few individuals might indeed acquire wealth by diligent application; but the nation at large, doomed to poverty by commercial limita-

* The groſs payments of the huſbandmen are greater; probably not leſs than the fourth of the groſs produce: which was conſidered under the latter adminiſtration of the native government as the juſt due. Another occaſion will occur of examining this ſubject more fully, and explaining the appropriations of the groſs collections. The difference, though it break the conſiſtency of the argument, is in favour of the moderation of our eſtimate. It is explained by the circumſtance of the aſcertainment before quoted, having been made in a diſtrict where the net revenue bears a very large proportion to the groſs collections, and where the huſbandmen are eſtimated on the rental to pay a ſeventh only.—The net revenue bears a leſs proportion to the groſs revenue in moſt diſtricts; and in theſe the peaſants pay more than a fourth. This does not affect the computation; for had we uſed materials obtained from diſtricts where the groſs payments were greater in proportion to the net revenue, or had we included all the payments not brought on the rental, the average payment of each tenant would be found proportionably higher. In ſome the huſbandmen pay more than a fourth of their groſs produce; in others they nominally pay more than half. On the other hand, in frontier diſtricts, particularly on the eſtates held upon Ghatwali tenure, they pay leſs than a ſeventh.

tions,

tions, can apply no more labour than the demand of the market is permitted to encourage. If industry be roused, the present population is sufficient to bring into tillage the whole of the waste lands in Bengal and Bahar; and in most districts improvement may be expected whenever new channels of trade are opened to take off more or new produce. In all it may soon follow the event, if Europeans interest themselves in undertakings for the reclaiming of waste tracts.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADDRESS *to the* GRAND JURY *of* BOMBAY, OCTOBER 12, 1804, *by* SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, RECORDER.

GENTLEMEN of the Grand Jury: I heartily congratulate you on the small number of crimes which have occurred in our little community since I had last the honour of addressing you, and of that small number I do not observe that there are any respecting which you can need that legal information from me, which I shall always be ready to communicate.

I might therefore have suffered you to proceed to the discharge of your duty without farther interruption, if I had not thought it important to the interest of humanity, to embrace this opportunity of making public some facts, of such a nature, that it seemed to me fit to promulgate them in the most authentic form, and on the most solemn occasion known among us.

When we are assembled to administer criminal justice, to perform the highest and most invidious, though most necessary functions of political authority, it is consolatory to reflect, and it cannot be unbecoming to observe, that the more pleasing duties of bounty and charity have not been forgotten, and that the British Government of this territory is as forward to relieve the miseries as to punish the crimes of its subjects.

You must already have perceived, that I am about to speak of the successful exertions which have been made to avert the calamities of famine from our own dominions, and to alleviate the sufferings of those wretched emigrants who have sought refuge among us from the famine which has laid waste the neighbouring continent.

What the causes are which in all ages seem to have rendered famine so frequent and so peculiarly severe in India, is a question of great curiosity, and, indeed, of great practical importance, but not very fit to be examined in this place, and to which I have not yet the means of giving a satisfactory answer. One general observation, however, I will venture to make. The same unfortunate state of things existed among our ancestors in Europe four or five centuries ago. The same unfavourable seasons which now only produce scarcity, then almost uniformly produced famine. Various causes have doubtless contributed to the great and happy change which has since taken place, all of them connected with the progress of European nations in the arts, institutions, and manners of civilized life, but the principal cause is, beyond all doubt, commerce; for only one of two expedients against dearth can be imagined; *either we must consume less food or we must procure more*; and, in general, both must be combined—we must have recourse both to retrenchment and to importation. Both these purposes are effected by commerce. The home trade in grain reduces consumption, and this it does by that very operation of enhancing its price, which excites so much clamour among the vulgar of all ranks; and the foreign trade in grain makes the abundance of one country supply the wants of another. Thus famine is banished from what may properly be called the commercial world.—So powerful and so beneficial are the energies of that great civilizing principle of commerce, which, counteracted as it every where is by the stupid prejudices of the people, and by the absurd and mischievous interference of governments, has yet accomplished so great a revolution in the condition of so large a part of mankind, as totally to exempt them from the dread of the greatest calamity which afflicted their ancestors. Whether commerce could effect so great a change in India, I shall not undertake to determine. Perhaps there are physical difficulties which are insuperable, and others arising from the condition and habits of the people which would be extremely difficult to overcome. These certainly are circumstances which must diminish and retard such a beneficial change.

But to return from generalities, in which I ought not, perhaps, to have dwelt so long.—You are well aware, that, from a partial failure of the periodical rains in 1802, and from a more complete failure in 1803, a famine has arisen in the adjoining provinces of India, especially in the territories of the Peishwa, which I shall not attempt to describe, and which, I believe,

lieve, no man can truly repreſent to the European public, without the hazard of being charged with extravagant and incredible fiction. Some of you have ſeen its ravages; all of you have heard accounts of them from accurate obſervers. I have only ſeen the fugitives who have fled before it, and who have found an aſylum in this iſland. But even I have ſeen enough to be convinced, that it is difficult to overcharge a picture of Indian deſolation.

I ſhall now ſtate to you, from authentic documents, what has been done to ſave theſe territories from the miſerable condition of the neighbouring country. From the 1ſt September, 1803, to the preſent time, there have been imported or purchaſed by Government 414,000 bags of rice, and there remain 180,000 bags contracted for, which are yet to arrive, forming an aggregate of nearly 600,000 bags, and amounting to the value of fifty lacks of rupees, or ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. During the ſame time there have been imported by private merchants 408,000 bags of rice, making in all an importation of a million of bags, and amounting in value to one million pounds ſterling.

The effects of this importation on the population of our own territories, it is not very difficult to eſtimate. The population of the iſlands of Bombay, Salſette, and Caranja, and of the city of Surat, I deſignedly under-eſtimate at 400,000. I am entitled to preſume, that if they had continued ſubject to native governments, they would have ſhared the fate of the neighbouring provinces which ſtill are ſo ſubject. I ſhall not be ſuſpected of any tendency towards exaggeration by any man who is acquainted with the ſtate of the oppoſite continent, when I ſay, that in ſuch a caſe an eighth of that population muſt have periſhed. Fifty thouſand human beings have, therefore, been ſaved from death in its moſt miſerable form by the exiſtence of a Britiſh Government in this iſland. I conceive myſelf entitled to take credit for the whole benefits of the importation, for that which was imported by private merchants as well as for that which was directly imported by the Government, becauſe, without the protection and ſecurity enjoyed under a Britiſh Government, that commercial capital and credit would not have exiſted by which the private importation was effected.

The next particular which I have to ſtate, relates to thoſe unhappy refugees who have found their way into our territory. From the month of March to the preſent time, ſuch of them as could labour have been employed in uſeful public works, and have been fed by Government. The monthly average of theſe perſons, ſince March, is 9125 in Bombay, 3162 in Salſette, and in Surat a conſiderable number; though from that city I have ſeen no exact returns.

But many of theſe miſerable beings are on their arrival here wholly unable to earn their ſubſiſtence by any, even the moſt moderate, labour. They expire in the road before they can be diſcovered by the agents of our charity. They expire in the very act of being carried to the place where they are to receive relief. To obviate, or, at leaſt, to mitigate theſe dreadful evils, a *Humane Hoſpital* was eſtabliſhed by Government for the relief of thoſe emigrants who were unable to labour. The monthly average of thoſe who have been received ſince March into this hoſpital, is 1030 in Bombay, about 100 in Salſette, and probably 300 at Surat.

I myſelf viſited this hoſpital, in company with my excellent friend Dr. Scott, and I witneſſed a ſcene of which the impreſſion will never be effaced from my mind. The average monthly mortality of the eſtabliſhment is dreadful; it amounts to 480. At firſt ſight this would ſeem to argue ſome monſtrous defects in the plan or management of the inſtitution. And if there were great defects in ſo new an eſtabliſhment haſtily provided againſt ſo unexampled an evil, thoſe who are accuſtomed to make due allowance for human frailty would find more to lament than to blame in ſuch defects. But when it is conſidered that *almoſt all theſe deaths occur in the firſt four or five days after admiſſion*, and that ſcarcely any diſeaſe has been obſerved among the patients but the direct effects of famine, we ſhall probably view the mortality as a proof of the deplorable ſtate of the patients, rather than of any defects in the hoſpital; and inſtead of making the hoſpital anſwerable for the deaths, we ſhall deem it entitled to credit for the life of every ſingle ſurvivor.

Thoſe who know me, will need no aſſurances that I have not made theſe obſervations from a motive ſo unworthy of my ſtation and my character, as that of paying court to any government. I am actuated by far other motives. I believe that knowledge on ſubjects ſo important cannot be too widely promulgated. I believe, if every government on earth were bound to give an annual account, before an audience whom they reſpected,

and

and who knew the facts, of what they had done during the year for improving the condition of their ſubjects, that this ſingle and apparently ſlight circumſtance would better the ſituation of all mankind; and I am deſirous, if any Britiſh government in India ſhould ever, in ſimilar calamitous circumſtances, forget its moſt important and ſacred duties, that this example ſhould be recorded for their reproach and diſgrace.

Upon the whole, I am ſure that I conſiderably underſtate the fact in ſaying, that the Britiſh Government in this iſland has ſaved the lives of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND perſons, and, what is more important, that it has prevented the greater part of the miſery through which they muſt have paſſed before they found refuge in death, beſides the miſery of all thoſe who loved them, or who depended upon their care.

The exiſtence, therefore, of a Britiſh Government in Bombay, in 1804, has been a bleſſing to its ſubjects. Would to God, that every Government of the world could with truth make a ſimilar declaration!

Many of you have been, and many will be, entruſted with authority over multitudes of your fellow-creatures. Your means of doing good will not indeed be ſo great as thoſe of which I have now deſcribed to you the employment and the effect. But they will be conſiderable.—Let me hope that every one of you will be ambitious to be able to ſay to your own conſcience, I have done ſomething to better the condition of the people entruſted to my care. I take the liberty to aſſure you, that you will not find ſuch reflections among the leaſt agreeable or valuable part of that ſtore which you lay up or your declining years.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A ſhort ACCOUNT *of the moſt remarkable* FACTS *and* OBSERVATIONS *in an* AEROSTATIC VOYAGE *made from* PETERSBURG, JUNE 30, 1804, *by* MESSRS. ROBERTSON *and* SACHAROFF, *under the* SANCTION *of the* IMPERIAL ACADEMY.

ACCOUNT *of an* AEROSTATIC VOYAGE *performed at* PARIS *in the* MIDDLE *of* OCTOBER, 1804, *by* M. GUY-LUSAC.

THE object of theſe voyages being the ſame, viz. the deſire of obtaining philoſophical information, we have thought it right to combine the accounts of both in a ſingle article, that the reader may, at one view, ſee what has been done, and how much has been obtained, by two aërial excurſions, undertaken ſolely with a view to enlarge the boundaries of ſcience.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg entertained an opinion, that the experiments made by De Luc, Sauſſure, Humboldt, and others, on mountains, muſt give reſults different from thoſe made in the open air; that this difference might ariſe from the attraction of the earth, and the decompoſition of organized bodies; and that, by theſe means, the law which accurately determines the height of the atmoſphere might perhaps be found. With this view they requeſted the academician Lowitz, who undertook to make the experiments in the atmoſphere, to confer on the ſubject with Profeſſor Robertſon. Mr. Robertſon not only conſented to accompany Lowitz, but offered the Academy a balloon which he had conſtructed at his own expence. While preparations were making for the excurſion, M. Lowitz fell ſick, and M. Saccharoff undertook to ſupply his place.

The experiments propoſed by the Academy, which were to be made at the greateſt diſtance from the earth, were, what related to the faſter or ſlower evaporation of fluids; the variation of the magnetic force; the inclination of the needle; the increaſe in the power of the ſolar rays to excite heat; the greater faintneſs of the colours produced by the priſm; the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of the electric matter; ſome obſervations on the influence and changes which the rarification of the air occaſions in the human body; the flying of birds; the filling with air flaſks exhauſted by Torricelli's method, at each fall of an inch in the barometer, &c. &c. For theſe purpoſes the aëronauts carried with them: 1. Twelve flaſks in a box; 2. A barometer and thermometer conjoined; 3. A thermometer; 4. Two electrometers, with ſealing-wax and ſulphur; 5. A compaſs and magnetic-needle; 6. A watch that beat ſeconds; 7. A bell; 8. A ſpeaking-trumpet; 9. A priſm of cryſtal; 10. Unſlacked lime, and other ſubſtances for chemical and philoſophical experiments.

The balloon made uſe of on this occaſion was a ſphere of 30 feet in diameter, and roſe at a quarter paſt ſeven in the evening, with the aſcenſional force of one pound, the whole weight of ſolid matter (including 110 pounds of ſand for ballaſt) being 622 pounds. When they were over the river Neva, at the elevation of 108 toiſes, or

820 feet, they deſcended a little by the condenſation of the gas; but roſe again by throwing out a little of the ballaſt.—The uſual phenomenon of a ſlow rotation of the balloon preſented itſelf, which doubtleſs aroſe from the unequal action of the air againſt an irregular ſurface, as we ſee in moſt other bodies riſing or falling in a fluid.

But one of the moſt ſtriking circumſtances attending this voyage, is the rational means which theſe philoſophers made uſe of to determine, and, in a certain degree, to regulate their courſe.—They made uſe of two inſtruments, a log and a teleſcope. The log conſiſted of two ſheets of very thin paper, blacked, and fixed at right angles to each other by a very light croſs of wood. This was ſuſpended from their car by a ſtring of ſixty feet in length, and affording a different reſiſtance to the air from that of the balloon itſelf,* it was found to draw the ſtring out of the perpendicular direction, or, as the narrators ſay, *to follow the balloon*; ſo that by its poſition, determined by compaſs, they could aſcertain what direction they were purſuing. It alſo ſhewed, by its relative riſe and fall, whether the apparatus was deſcending or aſcending, before their barometer had indicated the ſlighteſt change.

Their teleſcope was applied to ſhew the direction of their courſe, and muſt have been much leſs ſubject to doubt than their log. Its application would be univerſal and perfect, if the earth could be ſeen at all times from the elevated regions of the air. It was directed perpendicularly downwards by means of a plumb-line, and having a conſiderable magnifying power, the objects upon the ſurface of the earth were ſeen moving acroſs its field of view, and their direction would moſt clearly aſcertain that of the car itſelf, and alſo its velocity. If, for example, the magnifying power were fifty times, and the field of view one degree, the viſible ſpace included in that field, from an elevation of two miles, would be about 180 feet in diameter, in which objects of ſix or ſeven inches broad might be very well diſtinguiſhed through a favourable atmoſphere; and at ſo low a velocity as one mile an hour, the whole field of view would be paſſed over in about twelve ſeconds. Hence we ſee that the method affords a conſiderable degree of accuracy, and will not in general require any great power of magnifying or delicacy of obſervation. The computation would be founded on the following problem, which will not preſent any difficulty to thoſe who are acquainted with theſe ſubjects, if the phyſical allowances for temperature in barometrical admeaſurements be admitted to be correct enough for this purpoſe.

Given the temperature on the earth and in the car, the height of the barometrical column, and the time employed in the apparent tranſit of an object on the earth through a given angle or field of view; to find the velocity of the obſerver.

For practice, it would perhaps be ſufficiently exact and convenient to compute a ſmall table, to which, neglecting the temperature, the velocity in miles per hour might be had by inſpection, when the height of the mercury, the time of tranſit, and the magnifying power, were known.

The aëronauts having noticed by their inſtruments what were the direction of the currents of air at different heights, found themſelves in one which carried them directly towards the Baltic. They therefore deſcended till they ſaw by the barometer that they had returned to a current which carried them inland; and afterwards again roſe much higher, and ſaw with great preciſion by their teleſcope the inſtant of their quitting the gulph. When the barometer ſtood at 24 inches, they let go a pigeon, who flew with difficulty, and would not quit the balloon; but, upon being precipitated, he in vain endeavoured to regain it, and at length deſcended rapidly towards the earth. At ten at night the balloon had riſen to an height indicated by 22 inches of the mercurial column, the thermometer ſtanding at $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees (I ſuppoſe centigrade). Here it was that M. Sacharoff carefully obſerved a phenomenon which had been before remarked by M. Robertſon, in his aſcent from Hamburgh, but at a much greater elevation. Their dipping-needle was deranged; but on inſpecting the common compaſs, its needle was found to be no longer horizontal, the north end being elevated near 10 degrees. On this phenomenon they remark, that the magnetic attraction probably diminiſhing as the ſquare of the diſtance may afford additional means of directing future obſervers in the atmoſphere, and even determine the elevations independently of the barometer. From the preſent elevation, a pigeon being thrown down, fell ſo directly, that it was doubted whether he could have reached the earth alive.

Darkneſs coming on, it became neceſ-

* Or rather, perhaps, becauſe not exactly in the ſame current of the atmoſphere.

ſary to deſcend, during which the obſerver repeatedly made an experiment, which alſo promiſes to be of great utility to voyagers in the air, as well as to enlighten our concluſions reſpecting the phenomena of ſound. When they ſpoke through a trumpet directed towards the earth, the voice was returned with extreme preciſion, and without ſeeming to have loſt any part of its intenſity. No repetition was made except when the trumpet was directed to the earth; and the intervals of reflection were different according to the elevation of the obſervers. The percuſſion impreſſed on the air by the ſound, every time produced a ſlight undulation in the aeroſtat; whence they deduce an inference in favour of the ſuppoſed efficacy of cannon in partly modifying or averting the diſcharge of ſtormy clouds. In one of their experiments, the ſound employed ten ſeconds in its return, which would give a diſtance of about two miles out and home, if the ſame law of the velocity of ſound were ſuppoſed to prevail in the perpendicular courſe as along the ſurface of the earth, which, however, does not ſeem likely.—The barometer ſtood then at 27 inches, and at their outſet it was at 30 inches on the ground. It would be eaſy, and it is ſurely deſirable, to make experiments with cannon and ſtop-watches on the velocity of aſcending, and, if poſſible, deſcending, ſound.

This reflection of ſound or echo, is a ſubject of very great curioſity. There is perhaps no other inſtance in nature where ſo extended a wall of reflection can be had. I am diſpoſed to think, that the apparent intenſity of the returned ſound may in ſome meaſure have depended on the perfect ſilence in which the ſpeakers were placed. In a ſtill night the centinels on the ramparts at Portſmouth may be heard at the Iſle of Wight, over a diſtance of five miles; and there are numerous inſtances of low ſounds, ſuch as the beating of a clock or watch, or the ſounds of footſteps, being heard to conſiderable diſtances, when other ſounds do not act on the organ of ſenſe.

In their deſcent to the earth, they paſſed through various ſtrata of vapours, all of different temperatures; and at the inſtant the earth came in ſight, the thermometer ſtarted up through ſeveral degrees, probably becauſe they had quitted a cold maſs of vapour which obſcured their view, or perhaps becauſe the radiant heat of the earth's ſurface might at that moment have reached them unimpaired.

Such are the obſervations made by Meſſrs. Robertſon and Sacharoff: we now proceed to thoſe of M. Guy Luſac, who ſays, "Scarcely had I riſen five hundred toiſes above the earth, when I ſaw a light vapour diſperſed throughout the atmoſphere below me, and through which I obſerved diſtant objects confuſedly. When I reached the height of 1555 toiſes, I began to make my horizontal-needle oſcillate, and obtained twenty oſcillations in 83″, while, under the ſame circumſtances, at the earth, 83″.33 would have been neceſſary for the ſame number. At the height of 1982 toiſes, I found that the inclination of my needle, taking a mean of the amplitude of the oſcillations, was ſenſibly 31°, as at the earth. Time and patience were neceſſary to make this obſervation, becauſe, though carried away by the maſs of the atmoſphere, I felt a light wind, which continually deranged the compaſs.

Some time after, I wiſhed to obſerve the dipping-needle. The dryneſs, favoured by the action of the ſun in a rarefied air, was ſo great, that the compaſs was ſo far deranged, as to cauſe the metallic circle, on which the diviſions were traced, to bend and become warped, by which I was prevented from making any accurate obſervations on the declination of the needle."

M. Guy Luſac found, from the moſt accurate experiments, that the temperature follows an irregular law with regard to the correſponding heights, which partly muſt have ariſen from this, that he made his obſervations ſometimes in aſcending and ſometimes in deſcending, and the thermometer probably followed theſe variations too ſlowly. But by conſidering the degrees of the thermometer, which formed a decreaſing ſeries, there was found a more regular law, which ſeemed to indicate, that, towards the ſurface of the earth, the heat followed a leſs decreaſing law than in the upper regions of the atmoſphere, and at greater heights it follows a decreaſing arithmetical progreſſion.

The hygrometer had a very remarkable progreſs. At the ſurface of the earth it was only 57°.5, but at the height of about 1500 toiſes it marked 62°. From this point it continually fell till the height of about 2600 toiſes, where it indicated only 27.5°, and thence, for nearly a thouſand toiſes higher, it gradually roſe to 34.5°.—To determine, from theſe reſults, the law of the quantity of water diſſolved in the air at different elevations, it was neceſſary

to pay ſtrict attention to the temperature, from which it was ſeen, that it followed an exceedingly decreaſing progreſſion.

At the height of 3353 toiſes, the aëronaut opened one of his glaſs balloons, and at 3405 toiſes he opened his ſecond; the air ruſhed into both with a hiſſing noiſe. Soon after he found himſelf at the height of 3600 toiſes above the level of the ſea, when the thermometer was below the freezing-point: he then began to deſcend. His own feelings he thus deſcribes:

"Though well clothed, I began to feel cold, eſpecially in the hands, which I was obliged to keep expoſed to the air.—My reſpiration was ſenſibly confined, but I was far from experiencing any very diſagreeable uneaſineſs. My pulſe and reſpiration were very much accelerated: breathing, therefore, very frequently in very dry air, my throat was ſo dry as to cauſe painful ſenſations in the act of ſwallowing bread. Before I ſet out I had a ſlight head-ache, ariſing from fatigue on the preceding day, and it continued during the whole of my voyage without its appearing to increaſe. Theſe are all the inconveniences which I experienced.

"A phenomenon which ſtruck me at this height, was, to ſee clouds above me, and at a diſtance, which appeared to be conſiderable. In our firſt aſcent, the clouds were not ſuſtained at a greater height than about 600 toiſes, and above, the heavens were exceedingly pure. The colour of them in the zenith was even ſo intenſe, that it might be compared to Pruſſian-blue; but, in a ſecond voyage, I could ſee no clouds below me. The ſky was much filled with vapours, and its colour dull. The wind, on the firſt aſcent, was N.N.E. and, on the laſt, it was S.W.

"As ſoon as I perceived that I began to deſcend, I thought only of moderating the deſcent of the balloon, and rendering it exceedingly ſlow. It was three quarters of an hour in coming to the earth. The inhabitants of a ſmall village ſoon ran to me; and while ſome took pleaſure in drawing towards them the balloon, by pulling the rope to which the anchor was fixed, others waited with impatience till they could reach it with their hands, in order to depoſit it on the earth. My deſcent took place without the leaſt ſhock or accident. The village is called Saint-Gourgon, ſix leagues N.W. from Rouen."

The following ſtatement exhibits the comparative analyſis of the two airs, viz. that brought down in the glaſs balloons, with that found on the ſurface of the earth.

Analyſis of the Atmoſpheric Air.

Exp. I.	*Meaſures.*
Atmoſpheric air,	3
Hydrogen gas,	2
Reſiduum after combuſtion,	3.04

Exp. II.

Atmoſpheric air,	3
Hydrogen gas,	2
Reſiduum,	3.05

Analyſis of Air collected at the Height of about 3300 Toiſes.

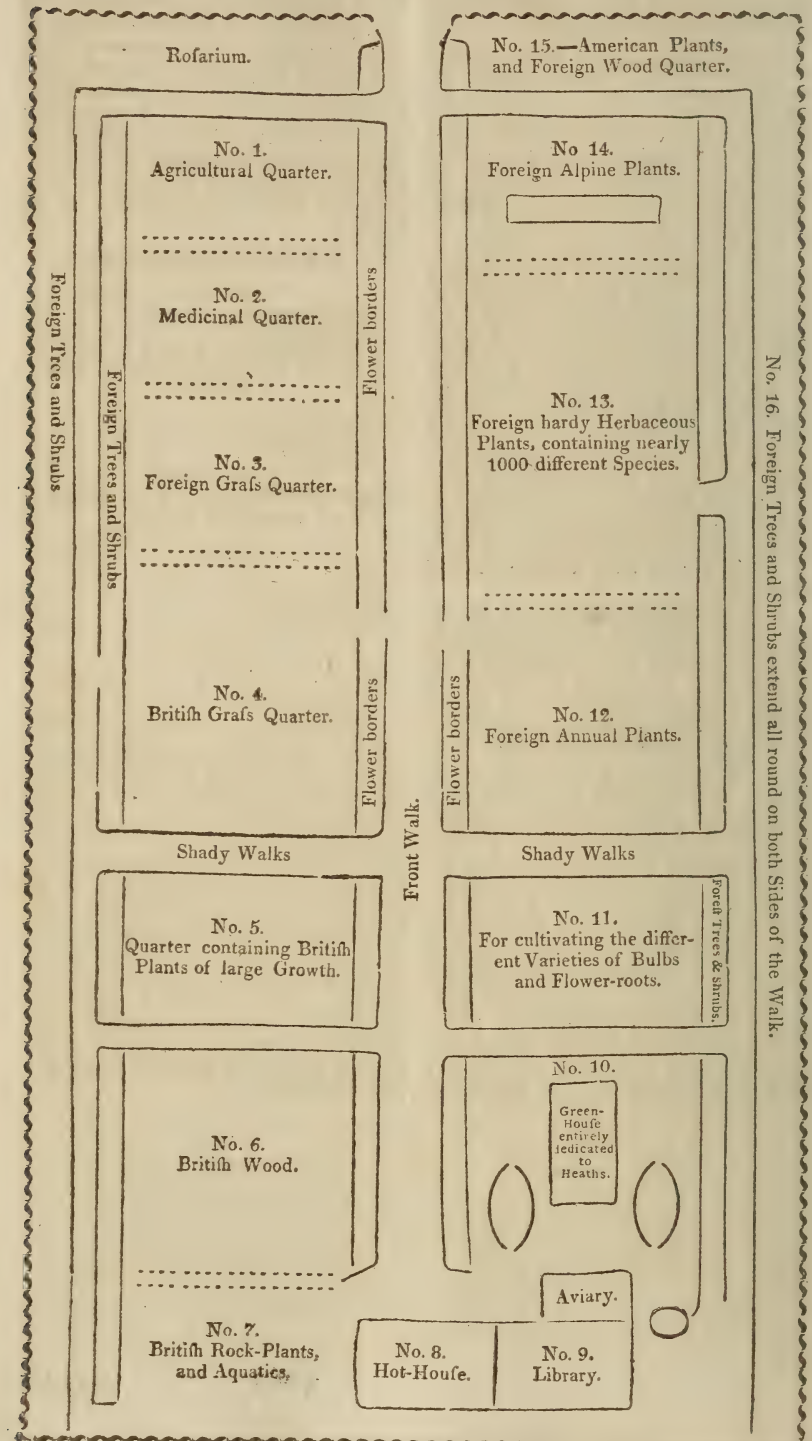
Exp. I.	*Meaſures.*
Air,	3
Hydrogen gas,	2
Reſiduum,	3.05

Exp. II.

Air,	3
Hydrogen gas,	2
Reſiduum,	3.04

A meaſure of very pure oxygen gas required 2.04 meaſures of hydrogen gas; and as this reſult differed only 0.01 from that found by experiments on a large ſcale, and with great care, on the compoſition of water, it ſhould ſeem that a conſiderable degree of confidence may be repoſed in it. It proves, that the atmoſpheric air, and air taken at the height of 3300 toiſes above the earth, are exactly the ſame, and that they contain 0.2163 of oxygen. Hence, perhaps, it may be inferred, that the conſtitution of the atmoſphere is the ſame from the ſurface of the earth to the greateſt height to which it is poſſible to attend.

A PLAN OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN AT BROMPTON.


Road to Fulham
Rofarium.
No. 15.—American Plants, and Foreign Wood Quarter.
No. 1. Agricultural Quarter.
No. 2. Medicinal Quarter.
No. 3. Foreign Graſs Quarter.
No. 4. Britiſh Graſs Quarter.
Foreign Trees and Shrubs
Flower borders
Flower borders
Shady Walks
No. 14. Foreign Alpine Plants.
No. 13. Foreign hardy Herbaceous Plants, containing nearly 1000 different Species.
No. 12. Foreign Annual Plants.
Flower borders
Shady Walks
Foreign Trees and Shrubs
Front Walk.
No. 16. Foreign Trees and Shrubs extend all round on both Sides of the Walk.
No. 5. Quarter containing Britiſh Plants of large Growth.
No. 11. For cultivating the different Varieties of Bulbs and Flower-roots.
Foreign Trees & Shrubs.
No. 6. Britiſh Wood.
No. 10.
Green-Houſe entirely dedicated to Heaths.
Aviary.
No. 7. Britiſh Rock-Plants, and Aquatics.
No. 8. Hot-Houſe.
No. 9. Library.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of BOTANY, *and the* BROMPTON BOTANIC GARDEN.

"Ne ſuccumbe malis; te noverit ultimus Iſter,
Te Boreas gelidus."

WHILE the northern regions conſtituted one immenſe foreſt, in which a few barbarous hordes ſtruggled for a divided empire with beaſts of prey, the ſouthern and more genial climates exhibited undoubted proofs of early civilization. But, although the Muſes were there courted with ſucceſs, and poetry, as well as many of the arts which either adorn or render life comfortable, were cheriſhed, yet ſome branches of ſcience appear to have been long neglected. Whole ages elapſed, before natural hiſtory made any profitable advances; and the *technical* part of one intereſting portion of it—what relates to the lucid order and ſyſtematical arrangement of plants—was not fully completed until a very recent epoch, when a Swede, born on the confines of the arctic circle, firſt gave leſſons, and then laws, to all the ſcientific men in Europe.

Theophraſtus has been uſually conſidered the father of botany among the Greeks; Pliny among the Romans. Brunfels, Boſſe, Fuchs, claim the honour of reviving the ſtudy of it in the ſixteenth century; the merits of Conrad Geſner are not unknown to any lover of the ſcience; our own countrymen, Moriſon and Ray, were the firſt authors of modern ſyſtems; Tournefort rendered himſelf celebrated by his new mode of claſſification: but it was reſerved for Linnæus, (originally intended to be a village paſtor, then deſtined by the freaks of fortune to become the apprentice of a cobler,) to riſe, ſuperior to every obſtacle, and become the legiſlator of botany.

England was not backward in encouraging this intereſting purſuit. It has already been obſerved, that two inhabitants of this country ſaw the neceſſity of forming a regular ſyſtem; while, if we are to give credit to no mean authority*, a third† actually diſcovered that path, which afterwards conducted the great northern naturaliſt to the temple of fame.

The names of Sloane and of Miller, of Sir John Hill and of Lord Bute, are enrolled among thoſe who at once encouraged and cultivated botany here, at a former period. Our extenſive commerce has ſince enabled us to enrich the cabinets of the curious with a multitude of fine ſpecimens, and the coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel, as well as the newly diſcovered iſlands of the ſouthern hemiſphere, have poured the treaſures of natural hiſtory into the lap of Britain. Societies with this, ſolely and expreſsly for their object, have alſo been formed; the Linnæan ſyſtem has been taught at our univerſities; and plants have been carefully diſtributed, in conformity to the inſtructions of the great maſter.

But while nearly all the great cities of Europe poſſeſſed gardens, in which the ſtudent could learn the principles of his art, and ſtrangers of every deſcription might ſatisfy a laudable curioſity, it was found that London, ſo celebrated in the annals of ſcience, and ſo well calculated in every other reſpect for its promotion, was eminently deficient in this point of view. Paris, Madrid, and Upſal, already poſſeſſed inſtitutions of this kind, while the metropolis of a great empire could only boaſt of a ſmall portion of ground, bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the Apothecary's company, and deſtined by it ſolely for the uſe of pupils in pharmacy.

At length, a private individual attempted to effect, in this country, what could only be achieved in others, by the reiterated efforts of royal munificence. The perſon to whom we allude, was the late Mr. Curtis, who, like many eminent botaniſts, both abroad and at home, united a knowledge of medicine with that of plants.

Aſſiſted by the patronage of two reſpectable men, (the Hon. Daines Barrington and Thomas White, eſq. both of whom have been dead for ſome time,) he hired a piece of ground, in 1782, at Lambeth Marſh, near the Magdalen Hoſpital, St. George's Fields, on which he conferred the name of "The London Botanic Garden." On this occaſion, he was preſented with many ſcarce and valuable plants, both Britiſh and foreign, from the royal collections at Kew, as well as from thoſe of the Earl of Bute at Luton, the Ducheſs Dowager of Portland at Bulſtrode, Dr. Fothergill at Upton, Dr. Pitcairn at Iſlington, and the Apothecary's Company at Cheſſea. Notwithſtanding this encouragement, it appears from the liſt of ſubſcribers publiſhed in 1783, that the number amounted to no more than forty!

The ſituation of the ſpot he had choſen, was however inconvenient; for although from its poſition it appeared peculiarly favour-

* Life of Linnæus, by D. H. Stoever, Ph. D.

† Sir Thomas Millington, Profeſſor at Oxford.

favourable for the growth of aquatic and bog plants, yet this was accompanied by many disadvantages for which this fortunate peculiarity did not present an adequate compensation. He therefore determined to move; and here follow the reasons as detailed by himself:

"I had long observed, with the most pointed regret, that I had an enemy to contend with in Lambeth Marsh, which neither time, nor ingenuity, nor industry could vanquish; and that was the smoke of London; which, except when the wind blew from the south, constantly enveloped my plants, and shedding its baneful influence over them, destroyed many; and, in a greater or less degree, proved injurious to most of them, especially the Alpine ones. In addition to this grand obstacle, I had to contend with many smaller ones, which became formidable when combined, such as the obscurity of the situation, the badness of the roads leading to it, with the effluvia of surrounding ditches, at times highly offensive.

"Nevertheless, when I reflected on the sums I had expended, when I surveyed the trees, the shrubs, and the hedges which I had planted, now become ornamental in themselves, and affording shelter to my plants, such of those inconveniences as I could not have remedied I should have borne with patience, and continued my garden under all its inconveniences, had not my landlord exacted terms for the renewal of my lease, too extravagant to be complied with.

"Disappointed, but not disheartened, I resolved to attempt its re-establishment elsewhere: I looked over the list of those who had patronised my former attempts, and finding that the majority of my subscribers resided to the westward of the city, I fixed on a spot at Brompton, with the advantage at least of some experience in the cultivation of plants; and here I have witnessed a pleasure I had long wished for—that of seeing plants grow in perfect health and vigour.

"That I have good grounds also to expect that my labours will be crowned with success, the list of those persons who have honoured my garden with their subscriptions the first year of its formation, affords me the most pleasing proof. Indeed, while vegetables shall constitute a part of our food, and there is a necessity to distinguish wholesome from poisonous ones—while medicines for the cure of our diseases shall be drawn from the vegetable kingdom—while agriculture, the grand source of the wealth and strength of all nations, shall be capable of being improved by a closer attention to our native plants—while botany shall be studied as an instructive science, or as an object of rational amusement; or, while the beauties of nature shall have power to charm, so long a garden, on the plan of the one I am endeavouring to establish, will, I humbly presume, meet with the support of the public."

Nor was Mr. Curtis mistaken. His plants acquired fresh health and vigour from a more congenial position; the number of his subscribers increased every year, while his own reputation, which had been augmented by his lectures and his publications, extended not only to the remotest parts of his native island, but throughout many parts of Europe. In this enviable situation, with a fair prospect of wealth and fame opening before him, this excellent botanist was suddenly snatched from his family, his friends, and the public, on the 11th of July, 1799.

On this melancholy occasion, the establishment devolved solely on Mr. William Salisbury, first his assistant, and afterwards his partner. Possessing youth, ardour, and activity, he has added to the bounds of the botanical garden, encreased the library, multiplied the specimens of plants, built a house for his own residence on the spot, and seems anxious to adapt the establishment for the use and accommodation both of public societies and private individuals.

The botanic garden is situate at Queen's Elm, in the road to Fulham, exactly one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, and about three quarters of a mile from Brompton. The site must be allowed to have been well chosen, for the grounds lie open to the south and west, except where the plantations are intended to exclude the sun, while the north-east wind, by being impregnated with the *ignited* air of the capital, loses much of its sharpness, and becomes far less pernicious than it would otherwise be to such plants as require a bland and genial climate. The extent is about three acres and a half, including the ground occupied by the hot-house, green-houses, and library; and seven acres more, immediately adjoining, and now in the occupation of the proprietor, can at any time be included.

The arrangement is strictly Linnæan; and every tree, shrub, and plant, is labelled so as to afford the advantage of an easy reference to the correspondent numbers in the catalogue.

On approaching, from the Fulham road,

road, the ſtranger perceives a door, ſituate nearly in the middle of the plantation; and, on ringing a bell, will be immediately admitted. A broad walk, extending acroſs the garden, preſents a parterre, on each ſide, in which all the different varieties and beautiful hues of Flora are exhibited, in regular gradation, according to the ſeaſon:

"Along theſe bluſhing borders, bright with hue,
Fair-handed Spring unboſoms ev'ry grace."*

No 1. Contains all thoſe plants that are conſidered uſeful in agriculture. Perſons ſkilled in this art, have an opportunity of ſeeing, diſtinctly arranged, with their proper names of ſpecies, every tree, graſs, and ſhrub, that is cultivated as food for man, the horſe, cow, and all other ſubordinate animals.—This is a moſt important branch of natural economy.

No. 2, is the medicinal quarter, in which the ſtudent will find the plants of the London and Edinburgh Diſpenſatories; and whether he himſelf is deſtined to preſcribe, or to make up the preſcriptions of others, will here have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the characters of thoſe herbs which form a part of the *Materia Medica*.*

Among the curious ones will be found the *Aſſafœtida*; while the poiſonous tribe, only thirteen† of which will thrive in the open air in this country, are arranged ſo as to be hereafter detected by ſimple inſpection alone.‡

3. The Foreign Graſs quarter, contains the Lygeum, Spartum, the Melica Ciliata, the Triticum æſtivum, the Juncus niveus, &c. &c.

4. The Britiſh Graſs quarter. Here the agriculturiſt will, at one view, behold and diſtinguiſh thoſe *gramina* which conſtitute the real wealth and fertility of a country. Theſe include every ſpecies ſerving food for the horſe, the cow, the aſs, the ſheep, and the goat.

In this intereſting collection is to be found the Meadow Fox-tail, the *Alopecurus Pratenſis* of Linnæus, which is the moſt fattening of this tribe, and alſo the *Anthoxanthum Odoratum*, or the ſweet-ſcented vernal meadow graſs, that confers a fine aromatic flavour on our hay, together with a compleat collection of all the other Britiſh ſpecies of gramina may be ſeen in great perfection, in this quarter.

No. 5. Contains the Britiſh plants of large growth.

No. 6. The Britiſh wood.

No. 7. Is dedicated to Britiſh rock plants, and aquatics.

No. 8. The Hot houſe, and Greenhouſe. Here I found the *Dionæa Muſcipula*, a fine ſpecimen of which was lately preſented to the Preſident of the Linnæan Society, for the purpoſe of elucidating his lectures at the Royal Inſtitute. I alſo ſaw the *Strelitzia Reginæ*, ſo called out of compliment to the Queen; the *Portlandia*, the *Plumieria*, the *Vanilla*, the *Cateſbea Spinoſa*, the *Ipomœa bona nox*, the *Amaryllis reticulata*, together with the *Crinum erubeſcens*, all in fine bloom.

In the Green-houſe is to be met with the *double Camella Japonica*, the *Phormium tenax*, with a very excellent collection of plants from the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland.

No. 9, the Library. This is an oblong building, with a lattice work towards the ſouth, through which it is intended that the ornithologiſt ſhould be recreated with the view of Britiſh birds, and enabled to ſtudy their habits and manners while alive.

Tables are placed for either reading or taking notes; and the books are arranged on ſhelves.

The collection conſiſts of uſeful works, either on, or immediately connected with, the ſcience of botany, ſuch as Curtis's *Flora Londinenſis*, and all the other productions of this celebrated naturaliſt; the *Flora Auſtriaca, Danica, Britannica, &c.* Linnæus's *Genera & Species Plantarum, Syſtema Naturæ Opera Cluſii*; *Matthioli in Dioſcoridem*; the *Hortus Eyſtettenſis*; together with the Engliſh Herbals of Gerrard, Parkinſon, Johnſon, &c. in all about 500 volumes, including the moſt celebrated agricultural works of Young, Marſhall, Dickſon, &c. &c.

No. 10, a Green-houſe, entirely dedicated to Heaths, chiefly from the coaſt of Africa, of which there are 150 different ſpecies.

No. 11, is appropriated to bulbs and flower-roots.

No. 12. Foreign annual plants.

No. 13. This quarter contains upwards of 1000 different ſpecies of foreign hardy herbaceous plants.

No. 14. Foreign Alpine plants.

No. 15.

* Who ought, as Dr. Gregory has ſo emphatically adviſed, to make himſelf thoroughly acquainted with theſe plants.

† The Aconitum Napellus, Actæa ſpicata, Cicuta Viroſa, &c.

‡ A claſs of plants with which *all ranks of ſociety ought to be acquainted*; for "On the day thou eateſt thereof, thou ſhalt ſurely die."

No. 15. American plants, and foreign wood quarter.

No. 16, Is a double border of foreign trees and ſhrubs, extending all round the boundaries of the garden, on each ſide of the walk.

The above is intended as a popular, rather than a ſcientific, deſcription of a ſpot, where either the ſtudent or the adept may ſatisfy his curioſity, by means of an arrangement executed in ſtrict conformity to the ſyſtem of the great Swediſh naturaliſt. Thoſe alſo, who delight in the contemplation of nature, may be recreated at a very trifling expence; and flowers, plants, and trees, will, at every ſeaſon of the year, preſent an almoſt endleſs variety of intereſting objects.

Mr. Saliſbury is often honoured with the preſence, not only of ſome of the firſt botaniſts of this and other countries, but alſo with many of our nobility; and he has often beheld, with grateful ſatisfaction, different branches of the Royal Family, who have honoured it with their patronage, walking along the paths, appearing delighted with the arrangement.

Such is, at preſent, the Botanic Garden at Queen's Elms; in the further improving of which no pains or labour will be ſpared to render it ſtill more uſeful to the public. It now remains for a nation, not only fond of ſcience, but ever conſidered as its munificent patron and generous protector, to enable the proprietor to complete his plans, extend his views in favour of genius; and finally, to form an eſtabliſhment equally worthy of ſcience, and of the noted liberality of Great Britain.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK. *(Continued from p. 342 of laſt Number.)*

No. IV.

Ὃν ποθ᾽ ποτε ἐξήλωσα τὸν πολυτελῆ νεκρόν.
MENANDER.

—— Dum bibimus, dum ſerta, unguenta, puellas
Poſcimus, obrepit non intellecta ſenectus.
JUVENAL.

I REMEMBER to have read, in the Memoirs of a celebrated mimic of his day (Tate Wilkinſon), the account of an actreſs, who was perſuaded, by very liberal offers, to perform for a few nights on the Dublin ſtage. The high character of the lady for perſonal charms, and elegance of geſture, manner, and diction, had excited the moſt lively intereſt. All the faſhion and beauty of the metropolis were aſſembled to witneſs endowments which were ſuppoſed to be inimitable. The drawing-up of the curtain was expected with an eagerneſs that nothing ſhort of perfection could gratify. The uſual form of prologue was diſpenſed with, and the advances of ſubordinate performers conſidered as impertinent and intruſive. The minor beauties who graced the boxes were thrown into the ſhade; the tributes of gallantry due to them were denied; and all reſpect and adoration were ſuſpended, until the goddeſs of beauty herſelf ſhould demand them. Thunders of applauſe, that ſhook the houſe to its centre, hailed her entrance. Grace and majeſty were the attendants on every motion, for it was declared before-hand that ſhe could not move without them. A veil that hid her face, remained to be withdrawn, before the aſſembly could be allowed to gaze on perfect lovelineſs. The envious gauze was removed, and diſcovered, inſtead of a Venus, a perfect Hecate. The features that had once ſo brilliantly expreſſed and communicated joy, penſiveneſs, love, and all that was amiable and affecting, were now become hardened by age. The luſtre of the eye burnt faint and dim; ſevere wrinkles had uſurped the place of ſmiles; the voice, which, in better days, had been ſoft, flexible, and perſuaſive, no longer retained its modulation, but was ſtrained into harſh and unpleaſing diſcords; the ruins of lovelineſs were ſcarcely diſcoverable; and the whole actreſs had become the ghoſt of her former ſelf.

The name of Menander, from the praiſes laviſhed on him by his contemporaries, ſuggeſts to our minds the moſt complete model of gaiety and voluptuouſneſs of any author before or ſince his time.—Like the ſpectators of the Dublin theatre, we are entitled, from the univerſal aſſent of the ancients, to expect theſe qualities in a poet to whom they were ſaid ſo eminently to belong. But time has committed the ſame ravages on the dead Menander as it had on the living Venus. It has preyed on all that was inviting and lovely, and ſpared little elſe than his frowns, wrinkles, and deformities. What an image does it preſent to our minds of the fragility of mortal fame, when we find that the very character of this celebrated bard has undergone ſo entire a revolution; and that, of his voluminous works, the monuments by which he vainly hoped to be immortalized, only fragments enough remain to preſent to our view the very reverſe of that which they were deſigned to perpetuate!

Even

Even this poet, gloomy and melancholy as he now appears, was once, according to Pliny, "*omnis luxuriæ interpres*;" in the language of Plutarch, "the conſtant worſhipper, the chief prieſt of the God of Love, who, like ſome univerſal ſpirit, pervaded and connected all his works." Yet his love was ſo refined, and his voluptuouſneſs ſo guarded by delicacy, that he was placed, without ſcruple or danger, in the hands of youths and virgins:

Fabula jucundi nulla eſt ſine amore Menandri,
Et ſolet hic pueris virginibuſque legi.
OVID.

Many ages after his death, a ſtatue was erected to his memory, and placed by the ſide of the image of Cupid.

Two or three epigrams made upon this ſtatue, are preſerved, which diſplay, in the figurative but forcible language of his countrymen, the eſtimation in which he was held, and give him a diſtinguiſhed rank among the gay and amorous poets of antiquity.

1. Φαιδρον ἑταιρον Ερωτος, &c.

Behold Menander, ſyren of the ſtage,
Who charm'd, with love allied, a happier age;
Light wanton wreathes, that never ſhall be dead,
Are curl'd luxuriant o'er the poet's head,
Who dreſs'd the ſcene in colours bright and gay,
And breath'd inchantment o'er the living lay.

2. Ἐχρῆ μεν σησαι συν Ερωτι.

Menander, ſweet Thalia's pride,
Well art thou placed by Cupid's ſide;
Prieſt to the God of ſoft delights,
Thou ſpread'ſt on earth his joyous rites;
And ſure the boy himſelf we ſee
To ſmile and pleaſe and breathe in thee;
For, muſing o'er yon imag'd ſtone,
To ſee thee and to love are one.

"In ſupporting the characters of fathers, ſons, huſbands, ſoldiers, peaſants, the rich and the poor, the violent and the gentle, Menander ſurpaſſed all in conſiſtency, and by the brilliancy of his imagery threw every rival into the ſhade." Such is the character given of him by Quintilian. The natural partiality of Cæſar for his countrymen, only permits him to give a ſecondary place to Terence, the imitator of the elegant, but not of the witty, Grecian. Auſonius couples our poet with Homer; and he is extolled by all thoſe who had acceſs to his works with an enthuſiaſm not inferior to that with which the name of that prince of poets is mentioned.

I have heard that a great Engliſh orator now living, the only ſcholar who has made the ſtyle of Demoſthenes his own, and adapted it to preſent politics and the events of the times, has frequently declared his opinion, founded on the ſpecimens of our poets which yet remain, and the praiſes of all the diſcerning ancients, that the loſs of his dramas is more to be deplored than of any other ancient writings whatever. Alas! Menander is no more; and all the praiſes of antiquity and the regret of ſubſequent ages reſemble only the rich mantle which wraps the corpſe of a monarch or the frankincenſe which burns upon his pile! He is embalmed in the eulogies of antiquity, and only lives in the mouths of men who mourn his loſs.

A few relics, among thoſe of leſſer note yet remaining to us (which, like the bones of ſome giant picked up in the field, once the theatre of his exploits, cannot be fitted to any other than the huge body to which they belonged) give us ſome idea of the vaſtneſs of Menander.—But "*quantum mutatus ab illo!*" Where are the flowers, perfumes, garlands, the breathings of gallantry and tenderneſs, the ſprightly ſallies of wit, and all the apparatus and circumſtance of love, youth, and delight, that conveyed and recommended morality to the gay and thoughtleſs, by attiring her in a dreſs that enamoured her beholders? That his aim was morality, is evident from the praiſes beſtowed on him by Plutarch and other writers. This end he kept in view "unmixed with baſer matter," and by a ſort of Πειθαναγκη, by an equal exertion of force and perſuaſion, commanded the hearts of his readers and auditors. And yet the fragments that have come down to us ſtamp him with the character of moroſe, ſarcaſtic, and querulous. But theſe ſentiments were put by him into the mouths of characters whom he deſigned to hold up to deteſtation or ridicule—and what remains of him does not mark ſo ſtrongly his own peculiar genius as the taſte of thoſe ſelectors who have choſen his words to illuſtrate their own ideas. Thus to the ſaturnine and melancholy ſelector we owe the ſurvival of the ſad, peeviſh, and infantine complaints on the many ſorrowful *items* "which fleſh is heir to," and which, inſtead of offering an alleviation to the evils we ſuffer, tend to aggravate their load and debilitate the bearer. On the other hand, the ſtrikingly moral paſſages with which his works abounded, alone caught the attention of the fathers of the primi-

tive church, who found in the Greek comedian a ſtrain of piety ſo nearly approaching to their own belief and feelings, that all ideas of a preponderance of ſatire over moral precept muſt yield to evidence ſo irreſiſtible as the approbation of Clemens Alexandrinus and Euſebius. It may not be amiſs to ſoften the dryneſs of theſe remarks by introducing a few inſtances from his works of the paſſages which have been, by this means, tranſmitted to us, in however imperfect or mutilated a ſtate:—

Ει γαρ εγενω συ Τροφιμε των παντων μονος.

Hadſt thou alone of all mankind been born
To walk in paths untroubled with a thorn,
From the firſt hour that gave thee vital air,
Conſigned to pleaſure, and exempt from care,
Heedleſs to wile away the day and night
In one unbroken banquet of delight,
Pamper each ruling ſenſe, ſecure from ill,
And own no law ſuperior to thy will;
If partial Heav'n had ever ſworn to give
This happy Right as thy prerogative;
Then, blame the Gods; and call thy life the worſt,
Thyſelf of all mankind the moſt accurſt!

But if with us the common air thou draw,
Subject, alike, to Nature's general law,
If on thy head an equal portion fall
Of life's afflicting weight impos'd on all,
Take courage from neceſſity, and try
Boldly to meet the foe thou canſt not fly.

Thou art a man, like others, doom'd to feel
The quick deſcent of Fortune's giddy wheel.
Weak human race! We ſtrive to ſoar from ſight
With wings unfitted to the daring flight,
Reſtleſs each fleeting object to obtain,
We loſe in minutes what in years we gain.
But why ſhouldſt thou, my honour'd friend, repine?
No grief peculiar or unknown is thine;
Tho' Fortune ſmile no more as once ſhe ſmil'd,
Nor pour her gifts on thee, her favourite child,
Patient and firm, the preſent ill redreſs,
Nor by deſpairing make thy little leſs.

——Του δ'ευτυχεστατον λεγω.

——Moſt bleſt, my friend, is he
Who, having once beheld this glorious frame
Of Nature, treads again the path he came.
The common ſun, the clouds, the ſtarry train,
The elemental fire, and wat'ry main,
If for a hundred years they glad our ſight,
Or but a moment ere they fade in night,
'Tis all the ſame—we never ſhall ſurvey
Scenes half ſo wond'rous fair and bleſt as they.
Beyond 'tis all an empty, giddy ſhow,
Noiſe, tumult, ſtrife, extravagance, and woe;
He who can firſt retire departs the beſt—
His reckoning paid, he ſinks unharm'd to reſt.
But him who ſtays, fatigue and ſorrows wait,
Old age, and penury's unhappy ſtate;
By the world's tempeſts toſſ'd, a prey he lies
To open force, and ambuſh'd enemies,
Till his long-ſuffering frame and ling'ring breath
He yields at laſt to agonizing Death.

In ſhort, it is from theſe two ſources alone, the writings of the melancholy and pious man, that we are furniſhed with our ſpecimens of the great Menander. Happy were it for us and for poſterity, had the gay, the voluptuous, and the witty, finiſhed the portrait of the bard by tranſmitting to after ages examples that would have enabled us to meaſure him by the ſtandards of humour, ſprightlineſs, and fancy.

The ſuperiority of the Grecian dramatiſts was felt and acknowledged by their Roman imitators and admirers; and Cicero frequently reprobates the prevailing partiality of his countrymen for theſe foreign authors. He ſuppoſes a Roman thus to object to his arguments: "Shall I toil through the Synephebi of Cæcilius, and the Andria of Terence, when I may as eaſily read the ſame plays in Menander?" The anſwer of Cicero is not very convincing, nor likely to turn the ſcale in favour of the Roman ſtage.

Menander was drowned in the harbour of Piræus (A. C. 293), at a time of life when he had done enough for immortality, but while the powers of his mind were yet unimpaired by age, and his genius ſufficiently ardent to do ſtill more. He is ſaid to have thrown himſelf into the ſea in a fit of jealouſy, occaſioned by his unfortunate competition with Philemon, his contemporary in the middle comedy. He was vanquiſhed, as Aulus Gellius aſſerts, by the ſuperior intereſt rather than talents of his ſucceſsful rival, and the ſame writer relates, that, meeting him ſhortly after the conteſt had been decided, he aſked him "If he did not bluſh at gaining the prize againſt him?" Menander is to be claſſed in the melancholy liſt of great men to whom the jealouſy, bad taſte, or intrigues of the time in which they lived, denied juſtice, and to whoſe names fame and honour were attached when they no longer lived to enjoy them.

By a ſtrange fatality, a great proportion of the writers as well as the warriors of antiquity were thus prematurely cut off from exiſtence. Euripides and Heraclitus were torn to pieces by dogs. Theocritus ended his career by the halter. Empedocles

Empedocles was loſt in the crater of Mount Etna. Heſiod was murdered by his ſecret enemies; Archilochus and Ibycus by banditti. Sappho threw herſelf from a precipice. Æſchylus periſhed by the fall of a tortoiſe. Anacreon (as may be expected) owed his death to grapes. Cratinus and Terence experienced the ſame fate with Menander. Seneca and Lucan, condemned to death by a tyrant, cut their veins, and died repeating their own verſes; and Petronius Arbiter met a ſimilar cataſtrophe. Lucretius, it is ſaid, wrote under the delirium of a philtre adminiſtered by his miſtreſs, and deſtroyed himſelf from its effects. Poiſon, though ſwallowed under very different circumſtances, cut ſhort the days both of Socrates and Demoſthenes; and Cicero fell under the proſcription of the Triumvirate. It is truly wonderful that ſo many men, the profeſſed votaries of peace and retirement, ſhould have met with fates ſo widely different from that to which the common caſualties of life ſhould ſeem to expoſe them.

Of Philemon, the ſucceſsful rival of Menander, we know but little. He ſeems to have paſſed his life in the exerciſe of thoſe ſocial virtues which ſecure the affection of intimates, but have little tendency to advance him to notice. Theſe peaceful virtues would probably have conſigned the comic poet to obſcurity, had not his exigencies called out the powers he poſſeſſed to ſurmount thoſe obſtacles which his inclination had oppoſed, and puſhed him into active life. His ears could not have been deaf to the plaudits conferred on his performances, and ſome ſparks of ambition muſt have been kept alive by perpetual rivalry with the great maſter of the ſock.

We have a picture of Sterne, drawn by himſelf, in the attitude of feeding an aſs with macaroons: "And at this moment," ſays that ſprightly and whimſical writer, "that I am telling it, my heart ſmites me that there was more of pleaſantry in the conceit of ſeeing how an aſs would eat a macaroon, than of benevolence in giving him one, which preſided in the act." It would be hard to ſay what figure an aſs would make while thus engaged; but we are told by Valerius Maximus that a ſimilar entertainment cauſed the death of Philemon. This poet, on entering a room to refreſh himſelf with ſome figs, obſerved that an aſs had been before-hand with him, and was leiſurely devouring them, one by one. Philemon, wiſhing to complete the repaſt, courteouſly ordered a ſlave to preſent his dumb gueſt with a goblet of wine. This curious ſympoſium provoked the comedian to ſuch a fit of laughter, that he was ſuffocated in the ſtruggle.

Every anecdote of Philemon, down to the tragi-comic one which cloſed his exiſtence, recommends him to our eſteem. He is ſaid to have poſſeſſed infinite good-humour; and to the eaſe and gaiety of his manners and amiable character he was, probably, more indebted for his many triumphs over Menander than to his ſuperiority as a writer. Every thing ſeems to have been ſo well tempered within him, all violent and malign paſſions to have been held in ſuch perfect ſubjection, and all the more engaging and eſtimable qualities to have been allowed ſuch free indulgence, that his conſtitution ſuffered no violence from pent-up emotions, and his body no diminution of vigour from the jarring, gloomy, or furious elements of his mind. He did not indulge in the luxuries of the table, which, as they pamper, irritate, and enflame, are, at leaſt, one of the ſources from which the moſt dangerous diſorders of temper, intellect, and conſtitution, derive their growth. Owing to theſe cauſes, he reached the very advanced age of one hundred and one years.

The fragments of Philemon that have come down to us beſpeak a mind tranquil and unruffled, capable, from its intimacy with the human heart and all its intricacies, to dictate what is for the good of mankind, but content with gentle admonition and perſuaſion. How amiable is the rebuke of one of his characters to a friend who was detected in weeping, inſtead of endeavouring to redreſs a misfortune:—

If tears could med'cine human ills, and give
The heart o'ercharged a ſweet reſtorative,
Gold, jewels, ſplendor, all we reckon dear,
Were mean and worthleſs to a ſingle tear.
But ah! nor treaſures bribe, nor raining eyes,
Our firm inexorable deſtinies—
Weep we or not, as ſun ſucceeds to ſun,
In the ſame courſe our Fates unpitying run.
Tears yet are ours whene'er misfortunes preſs;
And tho' they fail to give the wiſh'd redreſs,
Long as their fruits the changing Seaſons bring,
Theſe bitter drops will flow from Sorrow's ſpring*.

* The Fragment of this author, in the paſſage before us, conſiſts of two ſpeeches by different characters; but, in order to give it a more connected form, I have united them ſo as to form a ſingle poem.

THE ANTIQUARY.

No. III.

On the HISTORY *of* PRIVATE LIBRARIES *in* ENGLAND, *previous to the* DISSOLUTION *of* RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

IT was at first intended that our present Number should have been exclusively devoted to the history of the English EPITAPH; but the receipt of a letter from an unknown correspondent, which seems faithfully to delineate the literary features of a former period, altered the determination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,

It has been usually supposed that previous to the dissolution of religious houses, *private libraries* were rarely, if ever, formed in England. The bulk even of the better sort of the laity are generally represented as illiterate; and it was the observation of Lord Orford, in the life of Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, that, "in those rude ages, when valour and ignorance were the attributes of *nobility*, when metaphysical sophistries and jingling rhymes in barbarous Latin were the highest endowments and prerogatives of the clergy; when it was enough for noblemen's sons to wind the horn, and carry their hawk fair, and *leave study and learning to the children of mean people*; it is no wonder that our *old peers* produced no larger, nor more elegant, compositions than the inscription on the sword of the brave Earl of Shrewsbury:

"Sum Talboti pro occidere inimicos."

But the insinuation of their ignorance is too general; for though the turbulent times of Henry VI. and Edward IV. gave few nobles to the learned world, abundant proofs may be brought forward without any laborious research, that literature had been long cherished in their families.

The Princes both of the Norman and Plantaganet lines had been assiduous encouragers of learning; the military expeditions to the Holy Land, and the intercourse kept up with it by pilgrimage, tended much to preserve the little that remained of ancient science; nor can it be supposed for a single moment that the founders of so many houses dedicated not merely to religious but *literary* leisure, should have been themselves uniformly and at once destitute of taste, abilities, inclination, and materials, to prosecute the interests of literature.

Our *monastic* libraries were almost as numerous as the foundations; and their very existence seems to indicate a spirit of research and a love for letters that could not fail to extend itself beyond the limits of monastic walls; and the proof of this, perhaps, is, that these libraries were not exclusively devoted to the preservation of bodies of scholastic divinity, legends of saints, the dry sciences, and partial histories of pious kings; but frequently contained the lighter compositions, and the works of fancy, the lays, the romances and the *fabliaux*, which in those times must have formed so large a portion of popular reading: in these, gallantry and literature were mixed together; and, abstractedly taken, they would have made but poor furniture for a monkish library. Love could never have been a favourite theme among the clergy; while, among the laity, no poets were ever more loved, admired, or cherished than the Troubadours of Provence.

In an ancient catalogue of manuscripts which once belonged to Peterborough-abbey, we find the following romances, every one of them in the Provençal tongue:

Tristrem;
Amys et Amilicon;
Guy de Burgoyne;
Gesta Osuelis;
Amours ou estis Venus; *ana*
Lumer de Lais.

In the library of the Leicester-abbey, the original catalogue of which is still preserved at Oxford,* were

Livre de Drian and Madok; *and*
Beviz de Hampton;

And in a manuscript catalogue of another monastic library, the name of which is unfortunately lost, I remember to have seen the well known romances of

Ywain and Gawain;
Lancelot du Lac; *and*
Le Lais de l'Oiselet.

I particularly mention these because the historical ballads and metrical romances of the middle age most frequently occur in the few documents of private libraries that have come down to us.

Lord Orford (Works, vol. i. p. 290.) called "Earl Tiptoft, and Earl Rivers the restorers of science in this country." Three hundred years before, indeed, our nobility, as well as the great body of the people, were completely illiterate; in 1164 when Henry II. sent an embassy to the Pope, in consequence of Becket's flight, four of the prelates who accompanied it harangued

* See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. part ii. Appendix p. 107.

the

the Pope and Cardinals in Latin; while the Earl of Arundel, for what reaſon we are not told, unleſs to convince them he was taking a ground of argument compleatly different from the biſhops, began an Engliſh ſpeech in this way:—"We who are illiterate laymen do not underſtand one word of what the biſhops have been ſaying to your holineſs."

But it is not ſo clear as Dr. Henry ſeemed to imagine, that, had Henry II. poſſeſſed a lord of more profound attainments in his court he would have ſent him on the embaſſy.

From the time of Henry III. at leaſt, the manners of our nobility took a change: and though the tumultuary ſtate of the nation, in the feudal times, found them too frequently employment widely different from the purſuit of letters, learning never was neglected. They who were educated for the ſervice of the church, uſually paſſed their time of ſtudy in ſome prelate's family; while the more ingenious youth, and thoſe whoſe fortune or connections enabled them to form their minds to other proſpects, finiſhed their education in the univerſity of Paris; at that time the *City of letters*, and the moſt celebrated ſeat of learning Europe had to boaſt.

The ſcarcity of books had been diminiſhed by the gradual propagation of literature.* About this time the *ſtationarii* (the originals of our preſent ſtationers) aroſe, whoſe particular buſineſs it was to let out books to hire;† and the SCRIPTORES, thoſe induſtrious men who were continually employed in our monaſteries for the tranſcription and multiplication of antient manuſcripts, extended their ſervices to the benefit of private people.* The pay of a copier at a very early period, I have not been able to aſcertain; but the expences attending the tranſcription of books about 1468, are preſerved among the Paſton Papers. (Fenn's Paſton Letters, vol. ii. p. 12.) One or two extracts will amply ſerve as ſpecimens:

"A little Book of Phyſic..... xxd.
"For writing of the Coronacyon; and other Treatiſes of Knighthood, in that quire which containeth 13 leaves and more, 2d a leaf..... ijs. ijd.
"For de Regimine Principum, which containeth 45 leaves, after 1 penny a leaf, which it is right well worth.... iijs. ixd."

From the ſame collection too, it appears, in regard to illuminating, that for flouriſhing of capitals the *limner* received a penny an hundred; for vignettes, or borders at the beginning of a book, twelve-pence a-piece; and for what are called 'pſalme letters,' four pence an hundred. For the writing a calendar, a ſhilling; and for what are called five quires and two leaves of vellum, three ſhillings and ſeven pence.

I ſhall now cite a few inſtances where *private libraries* are proved to have exiſted at a very early period.

* The ſcarcity of ancient books, and the gradual propagation of letters have been amply treated by Mr. Warton, in the Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry. Nor was the dearth of literature in the darkeſt ages by any means confined to Britain. In Spain, at the beginning of the tenth century, "one and the ſame copy of the bible, Saint Jerom's Epiſtles, and ſome volumes of eccleſiaſtical offices and martyrologies often ſerved ſeveral different monaſteries." The diſputed property of a book at that time occaſioned the moſt violent altercations. The peruſers of a volume aot their own, uſually depoſited a cautionary pledge. The moſt formidable anathemas were peremptorily denounced againſt thoſe who ſhould dare to alienate a book preſented to the cloiſter, or library of a religious houſe. And the donor of one deemed the action ſo truly meritorious that he uſually offered it upon the altar.

† In an ancient deed in the library of Benet-college, Cambridge, John de Weſenham, occurs in 1357, as *ſtationarius* to the univerſity. It was his occupation or profeſſion to lend books and manuſcripts, at a ſtated and certain price, to ſcholars and ſtudents in order to read or copy them. By an appendix at the end of "*De claris Archygymnaſii Bononienſis profeſſoribus a ſeculo* xi. *uſque ad ſeculum* xiv." publiſhed in folio at Bologna, it appears that the demands of the ſtationarii were ſometimes immoderate, which occaſioned their being ſettled and fixed by authority.

* Theſe copiers or writing monks were diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Antiquarii*. Each abbey had its appropriate *Scriptorium*, where, not only regular copiers were employed, but the novitiates of the foundation inſtructed in the art of writing; where they tranſcribed the ſervice books for the choir; and where monks who had been refractory were frequently condemned to the tranſcription of ſuch portions of Chartularies, or other works, as might be deemed equivalent to their remiſſneſs. In ſome monaſteries the SCRIPTORIUM was ſo large as to be a ſeparate building: as at St. Albans, where one was built by Abbot Paulin. Here too the *Illuminatores* were employed, who uſually executed their works in a very high degree of taſte and perfection. Many of the regiſter and leiger-books of monaſteries, which are yet exiſting, are inſtances of their accuracy and correctneſs; and the moſt beautiful Miſſals now extant, are the wonderful performances of the religious, who are uſually ſo indiſcriminately ſtigmatiſed as ignorant and idle.

W.

William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by his will, dated the morrow after the Epiphany, 1268, (53, Henry III.) left "to Joan his daughter, a kind of canopy, sometime belonging to St. Wolstan, and *a book of Lancelot*, which he the said testator had lent her." (Dugd. Warw. 312.6.) This, indeed, shews that learning could not even at that time have been so great a rarity among the ladies as some historians would make it at periods of our history considerably later. Though *Lancelot du Lac*, it must be owned, was curious reading for a female.

In the twenty-first of Richard II. 1398, in the recitation of the personal estate of the exiled Hugh le Dispenser, we find 28,000 sheep, 1,000 oxen and steers, 1,200 kine with their calves, and 40 mares with their colts of two years, 110 draft horses, 2,000 hoggs, 300 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacons, 80 carcases of martlemass beef, 600 muttons in larder, and 40 tuns of cider, armour, plate, jewels, and money, better than 10,000 pounds, 36 sacks of wool, and *a librarie of books*. (Sir Robert Cotton's Records, fol. edit. p. 372.)

A curious though imperfect catalogue of the *Paston* library occurs in another part of the valuable work already quoted: probably made about 1466. They are the books of *John Paston*, who to the romantic poetry, and the legends of the time, appears to have added even *classic reading*. A few of the principal works are here enumerated; and the reader who desires more minute intelligence with regard to their contents may consult Warton's History of English Poetry, and Ames's Typographical Antiquities.

"*A Book had of my Hostess, at the George, of the death of Arthur, beginning at Cassibelan.*
Guy Earl of Warwick.
King Richard Cœur de Lion.
A Chronicle to Edward the III.
A Book of Troilus.
The Green Knight.
Ballad of Guy and Colbrond.
The Life of St. Christopher.
TULLY DE SENECTUTE.
TULLY DE AMICITIA.
A Book de Sapientia.
A Book de Othea (on Wisdom.)
Mine old Book of Blazonings of Arms; and My Book of Knighthood, and the manner of making of Knights; of Justs; of Tournaments; Fighting in Lists; Paces holden by Soldiers; Challenges; Statutes of War; and de Regimine Principum."

Another instance occurs in the will of Anne Lady Mountjoy, who died toward the close of September, in the 20th year of Edward IV. 1481. "To her daughter Richmond (her literary daughter it should seem) she left a book of English, being *a Legend of Saints*; a book of French called *Lukan*; another book of French of the Epistles and Gospels; and a Primer, with clasps of silver gilt, covered with purple velvet;" while to her daughter Mountjoy, she left only a pair of pottle-pots of silver. This, it will be remembered, was at the time when *Jane Shore* is represented to have been taught reading and writing as a rare accomplishment for a woman.

Earl Tiptoft when returning from Jerusalem, made a short stay at Padua and Venice, where we are assured he made large purchases of books. (Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.) In short, beside the casual introduction of curious works, by Pilgrims and itinerant ecclesiastics, we had long before this period regular channels of importation. The Jews, particularly in regard to the Arabians, were our common agents not only in what related to commercial, but literary intercourse.

The last instance I shall mention, is only introduced to shew that learning was not intirely confined to the religious even in the *northern* extremity of the island. At Speke-hall, in Childwell, five miles from Liverpool, is a curious piece of wainscot, brought by Sir Edward Norris, from *the library of the King of Scotland*, after the battle of Floddon. (Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 137.)

To continue any particulars concerning private libraries *after* the dissolution would be needless. In some few instances the best treasures of our conventual libraries were transferred to the royal one of Henry VIII. But, for the generality, we are assured by Fuller in his Church History (b. vi. p. 334.) "that such as purchased the *buildings* of monasteries, had in the same grant the LIBRARIES (the stuffing thereof) conveyed unto them."

I am, Sir, &c. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

READING in the number for February of your Miscellany, the character of an *University Dunne*, I was reminded of an etymology, I had somewhere seen, of the word *Dun*, that was new to me, and will probably be so to most of your readers.

By some it has been derived from the French word *donnez, give me*, implying a demand of something due; and by others

others, among whom is Dr. Samuel Johnſon, from the Saxon word *dunan, to clamour*. Both theſe derivations appear to be erroneous. The origin of the word as related in a periodical work, publiſhed in London nearly a century ago, is ſimply this. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, a famous bailiff, named *Joe Dun*, lived in the town of Lincoln. This man was ſo extremely dexterous in his rough buſineſs, that it was uſual, when a perſon refuſed to pay his debts, to ſay, *Why don't you dun him?* That is, why don't you ſend *Dun* to arreſt him? And hence the cuſtom of calling a perſon, who preſſes another for the payment of money, a *dun*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. M. T.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

Original Letters from Dr. Armſtrong, Mr. Richardſon, Mr. Hume, Mr. Boſwell, and Dr. Hunter, found in a Trunk of Dr. Smollett's, in Italy, where he died, and tranſmitted to a Gentleman in America.

"*Rome, Saturday June* 30, 1770.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,

"UPON my return from Tivoli, on Wedneſday laſt, I had the pleaſure to find two letters from you; one dated April 19th, which had gone to London, the other June 7th. By a moſt provoking blunder of Mr. Barraris's clerks, they had both gone round by Naples. I have hired a *veſtura*, which is to take me up here next Monday morning, and ſet me down in ſix days at Leghorn; all my company, during that time, is to be the driver, and a blunderbuſs of a ſervant, whom I have reaſon to think a very honeſt fellow; but he has ſuch a *flux de bouche* of Italian French, that I can't have the pleaſure of converſing with him. So that when I am ſo happy as to meet you, I ſhall have a double reliſh for your company, which needs no ſuch ſauce. I am, with my compliments to Mrs. Smollett, &c.

"My dear Doctor,
"Your moſt affectionate
"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"*A Monſieur,*
"*Monſieur Smollett,*
"*Chez Monſieur Renner, à Livourne.*"

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,

"I reproach myſelf—but it is as inſignificant as embarraſſing to explain ſome things.—So much for that. As to my confidence in your ſtamina, I can ſee no reaſon to flinch from it; but I wiſh you would avoid all unwholeſome accidents, as much as poſſible.

"I am quite ſerious about my viſit to you next autumn. My ſcheme is now to paſs my June and July at Paris, from thence to ſet out for Italy, either over the Alps, or by ſea from Marſeilles. I do not expect the company of any widow-hunter, or any other that may be too fat and indolent for ſuch an excurſion; and hope to pick up ſome agreeable fellow-traveller, without being at the expence of advertiſing.

"You feel exactly as I do on the ſubject of ſtate politics. But from ſome late glimpſes, it is ſtill to be hoped, that ſome *patriots* may be diſappointed in their favourite view of involving their country in confuſion and deſtruction. As to the King's Bench patriot, it is hard to ſay from what motive he publiſhed a letter of yours, aſking ſome trifling favour of him, on behalf of ſomebody, for whom the *Cham of Literature*, Mr. Johnſon, had intereſted himſelf.

"I have, within this month, publiſhed what I call my Miſcellanies. Though I admitted my operator to an equal ſhare of profit and loſs, the publication has been managed in ſuch a manner, as if there had been a combination to ſuppreſs it. Notwithſtanding which, I am told it makes its way tolerably at leaſt. But I have heard to-day, that ſomebody is to give me a good trimming very ſoon.

"All friends here remember you kindly, and our little club at the Two-arms never fail to devote a bumper to you, except when they are in the humour of drinking none but ſcoundrels. I ſend my beſt compliments to Mrs. Smollett and two other ladies, and beg you will write me as ſoon as it ſuits you, and with black ink. I am always,

"My dear Doctor,
"Moſt affectionately your's,
"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"*A Monſieur,*
"*Monſieur Smollett, Gentilhomme Anglois,*
"*Chez. Monſieur Renner, negotiant*
"*à Livourne, Toſcane.*"

"DEAR

" DEAR SIR,

" I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter of the 10th. I had not the leaſt imagination that the paſſage in the Critical Review was Dr. Smollett's.—When Mr. Millar mentioned it to me, in a manner very favourable to both, I had not heard of it; to this hour I have not ſeen it. The author of it, whoever he be, is very welcome to cenſure what I have written. But, perhaps, he would have forborne the uncalled-for and unprovoked temptation, had he conſidered that prolixity, length at leaſt, cannot be avoided in letters written to the moments. I wiſh he would try his hand at that ſort of writing.

" I am no leſs obliged to you, good Sir, for your taking ſo kindly the little hint I preſumed to offer on a plan I was very much pleaſed with, and which I wiſhed to be followed, as to the main of it, by any gentleman who ſhould be induced to undertake the writing of a new Hiſtory of England. I had not offered theſe poor and inſignificant hints, had I not been greatly taken with your plan.

" I repeatedly thank you, Sir, for the whole of your very kind letter, and am, with wiſhes for your ſucceſs in every undertaking, as well as in that before us,

" Your obliged, and
" Faithful humble Servant,
" S. RICHARDSON."

" *London, Auguſt* 13, 1756.
" *To Dr. Smollett.*"

" MY DEAR SIR,

" I did not ſee your friend Captain Stobo till the day before I left Cirencester, and only for a little time: but he ſeemed to be a man of good ſenſe, and has ſurely had the moſt extraordinary adventures in the world. He has promiſed to call on me when he comes to London, and I ſhall always ſee him with pleaſure.

" But what is this you tell me of your perpetual exile, and of your never returning to this country? I hope that this idea aroſe from the bad ſtate of your health; it will vaniſh on your recovery, which, from your paſt experience, you may expect from thoſe happier climates to which you are retiring: after which the deſire of reviſiting your native country will, probably, return upon you; unleſs the ſuperior cheapneſs of foreign countries prove an obſtacle, and detain you there. I could wiſh that means had been fallen on to remove this objection; and that, at leaſt, it might be equal to you to live any where, except when the conſideration of your health gave the preference to one climate above another. But the indifference of miniſters towards literature, which has been long, and, indeed, almoſt always the caſe in England, gives little proſpect of any alteration in this particular.

" I am ſenſible of your great partiality, in the good opinion you expreſs towards me: but it gives me no leſs pleaſure than if it were founded on the greateſt truth; for I accept it as a pledge of your good-will and friendſhip. I wiſh an opportunity of ſhewing my ſenſe of it may preſent itſelf during your abſence. I aſſure you I ſhould embrace it with great alacrity; and you need have no ſcruple on every occaſion of having recourſe to me.

" I am, my dear Sir,
" With great eſteem and ſincerity,
" Your moſt obedient
" And moſt humble Servant,
" DAVID HUME."

" *Ragley, September* 21, 1768.
" *To Dr. Smollett.*"

" *Edinburgh, March* 14, 1768.

" DEAR SIR,

" That evil is perpetually inſinuating itſelf into the beſt enjoyments of man, is an old reflection; but every day adds ſome additional evidence to the truth of it.

" I have juſt publiſhed an account of Corſica. I have received great applauſe from many diſtinguiſhed men; and what my enthuſiaſtic ſoul prizes ſtill more, I have intereſted many a Britiſh boſom in behalf of the brave Corſicans.

" I therefore hoped to enjoy one portion of unmingled felicity; and I did enjoy it till yeſterday, that I was told by Mr. Douglas, of Douglas, who is juſt come from London, that he underſtood Dr. Smollett had taken amiſs what I have ſaid of him in my book.

" Allow me to aſſure you, Sir, that you have no reaſon to be offended with me. In page 12* of my preface, I ſay, that the error with reſpect to Paoli's age has found its way into your Hiſtory, by which I meant to ſhew how very obſcure the Corſicans have hitherto been: and in pages 124† and 125 of the account, I obſerve, that an oath which was generally believed to be genuine was admitted into your Hiſtory, but that Paoli aſſured me it was a fiction; by which I mean to correct a miſtake, without impeaching the

* Page 16, of Preface of third edition.
† Page 153, of third edition.

author;

author; and as I have, at the ſame time, obſerved, that you diſplay a generous warmth in favour of the Corſicans, I had not the moſt diſtant idea of offending you.

"When I really mean to offend, I perſiſt till I ſee I am wrong. But I ſhould be very ſorry, if one whom I regard as I do Dr. Smollett, ſhould imagine that I meant to offend when it was far from my thoughts. I therefore take the earlieſt opportunity to undeceive you, and I flatter myſelf this letter will have that effect.

"I ſhall be in London about the 21ſt, and I hope to meet you before I return to Scotland; but, in the mean time, pray make me eaſy by a line addreſſed at Mr. Dilly's, bookſeller, in the Poultry.

"I am, dear Sir,
"Your moſt obedient,
"Humble ſervant,
"JAMES BOSWELL."

"*London, March* 26. *I have carried up this letter in my pocket.*"

To Doctor Tobias Smollett, at Bath.

"DEAR DOCTOR,

"I thank you for all your kindneſs to me, and particularly for the laſt inſtance of your warm friendſhip; and I am ſorry that it muſt occaſion ſome further trouble. I underſtand that you propoſe taking notice of a letter to the author of the Critical Review, and I dare ſay you will do it properly. That part of the letter that relates to yourſelf, I hope will be flayed and broiled alive; for it is damned impudent. He pretends it was the writer, not the man, that ſtuck with him. Your friends and mine ſay, they think you can, from your own knowledge, contradict him in this. I ſuppoſe you know he was, ſome time ſince (about twelve months, as I have been told), out of his ſenſes, and confined at Edinburgh. Our friends think this would be the beſt apology you can make to the public for this behaviour.

"As to what relates to me, you are, no doubt, become a party, by your friendly interpoſition, and, therefore, I muſt leave you to judge for yourſelf what you are to do. I will, only in friendſhip, tell you frankly what I think.

"Firſt, your work does not ſeem a fit place for handling a phyſical diſpute; it is rather for giving accounts and opinions of things publiſhed. Secondly, if you anſwer this letter by diſputation, you muſt prepare yourſelf for anſwering more nonſenſe of the ſame kind. He will diſpute till he is deprived of the uſe of pen and ink. That is the turn of his madneſs. Thirdly, all that he has ſaid is ſo ſenſeleſs, captious, and beaſtly, that it does not admit of an anſwer. It is unanſwerable. There can be no ſuch thing as convincing one another now. The diſpute muſt be at an end already with every body that underſtands, and will give himſelf the trouble to conſider what both have ſaid; and every obſtinate fool may inſiſt upon having the laſt word. Was it my own caſe only, I give you my word I would deſpiſe it. However, I have made ſome ſhort obſervations to ſhew you that his laſt obſervations are without all foundation, and that your friendſhip for me has not brought you into diſgrace with ſenſible people of the profeſſion.

"I am, dear Sir,
"Your much obliged,
"And ſincere friend,
"WILLIAM HUNTER."

"*Auguſt* 23, 1757.
"*Dr. Smollett.*"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MANSION OF REST.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

I TALK'D to my fluttering heart,
And chided its wandering ways;
I told it from Folly to part,
And huſband the beſt of its days.
I bade it no more to admire
The meteors that Fancy had dreſs'd;
I whiſper'd 'twas time to retire,
And ſeek for a manſion of reſt.

A charmer was liſt'ning the while,
Who caught up the tone of my lay,
"Oh! come then," ſhe cried with a ſmile,
"And Friendſhip ſhall point out your way."
I follow'd the witch to her home,
And vow'd to be always her gueſt,
Never more, I exclaim'd, will I roam
In queſt of a manſion of reſt.

But the ſweeteſt of moments will fly—
Not long was my fancy beguil'd
And ſhortly I own'd, with a ſigh,
That Friendſhip could *ſtab* while ſhe ſmil'd
Yes—coldly could ſtab the repoſe
Of the truſting and innocent breaſt,
And ev'ry fair avenue cloſe
That led to a manſion of reſt.

Love next urg'd my footſteps to ſtray
Thro' the wildering paths of romance,
But I ſtarted—and turn'd me away
From his bright and enamouring glance;

For Reflection had taught me to know
That the ſoul by *his* ſorc'ry poſſeſt
Might toſs on the billows of woe,
But ne'er find a manſion of reſt.

Still in ſearch of the phantom call'd Joy,
Stern Reaſon I met on my way,
I ſhrunk from the beam of her eye,
Yet its luſtre illumin'd my day;
"Behold," ſhe exclaim'd, "yonder grave,
With the flowers of the woodland bedreſs'd,
Where darkly the cypreſſes wave—
Lo! *that* is the manſion of reſt!"

ODE TO MEMORY.

SAY thou! whoſe power alone extends
O'er ruthleſs Time's relentleſs ſway;
With life begins, with being ends,
Coeval with th' empyreal day,
When He who call'd with man to birth
The vaulted ſky, the teeming earth,
From chaos form'd the ſtarry ſpheres
That mark the ſlow revolving years,
The while the ſapphire thrones among
Seraphic harps reſponſive rung,
And Truth beneath th' æthereal cloud
Swept her magic lyre aloud,
Through Heaven's blue azure burſt the light-
ening gleam,
And Love refulgent ſhone inwreathed in
"Mercy's beam!"

Or if on yon ſequeſtered ſhore,
Where hied the fabling bards of yore,
And Science plumed her eagle-creſt,
In Fancy's varying colours dreſt,
If ſtill your lingering footſteps dwell—
Still preſs the land you loved ſo well,
By Peneus' oak-embower'd ſide,
Or fam'd Ilyſſus' ſilver tide,
Beneath whoſe ſacred ſhade retired,
By thee, immortal Maid, inſpired,
The Sminthean Prince, to fate reſign'd,
Soothed the ſad anguiſh of his ſorrowing
mind;
The plaintive lute that breath'd the tender tale
Won from the fairy elves the liſtening ear;
Grim-viſaged Night withdrew her gloomy
veil,
And Cynthia dropt the ſympathetic tear:
The fountain ſtream with oſiers crown'd,
Pleaſed with the ſoul-enchanting ſound,
Had ceaſed awhile to play;
By muſic's trilling notes beguiled,
The River God ſat up and ſmiled,
In ſofter murmurs wept—and died away.

Say, ſhall the Muſe thy mine's exhauſtleſs
ſtore,
Rich with reflection's treaſured ſpoils re-
hearſe—
With thee the humble ſcenes of youth ex-
plore,
To ſwell the labours of an humble verſe;
Where the light heart in careleſs childhood
ran
Ere graver toils had claim'd the ripening man:
Or in thy mimic train declare
The ſhadowy tribes that hover there,
Thoughts that kindling raptures move,
Or melt with Pity's milder love,
Where Grief in ſable ſtole is ſeen,
And giant Fear's terrific mien,
Stretch'd on the rude cliff's dizzy ſteep,
Is rock'd by warring winds to ſleep.

When Laura fell—ſo fades the flow'rets
bloom,
Bright in the morn, and flouriſhing as fair,
And ſinks unheeded to the early tomb,
Ere Evening ſleeps upon the ſilent air—
Thou Memory! bending o'er her cypreſs'd
urn,
The living feature haply taught to trace,
To Fancy's eye renew'd would'ſt oft return
What once was beauty, innocence, and
grace:
Here as he mourn'd at midnight's awful hour,
Here as he wept upon the mouldering bier,
Though mute, thy voice the ſecret balm
would pour,
And breathe of comfort in her Petrarch's
ear.
Trickling down the cheek of woe
The trembling tear forgot to flow,
O'er his love-lorn ſoul
A ſofter ſorrow ſtole,
The heaving ſigh was huſh'd to reſt,
And calm'd the troubled breaſt.

And ſhall not Penton claim the pow'r to
charm,
The ſeat of Bliſs, and ſource of temp'rate
Joy;
Where Hope illuſive mocks not to alarm,
Nor guilty pleaſures lure but to deſtroy.
Yet muſt I leave theſe much-lov'd fields,
Theſe groves that cheer the gazer's views
Fate bids—to Fate all nature yields—
Dear fields and groves, a long adieu!
Still ſhall Remembrance love to find
The ſpot where youth had once reclin'd
The garden range, the laurel'd round,
The hill with oaken trophies crown'd,
Where, Evening's ſhadowy car withdrawn,
We lightly trip'd it on the lawn,
Hied with the fitter pair to roam the vale,
Their minds the ſeat of elegance and eaſe,
Sweet as the perfume of the ſcented gale,
Soft as the ſighings of the vernal breeze:
So when the yellow ſtreaks proclaim the
morn,
At firſt faint-glimm'ring glows the purple
ray,
Through Heav'ns high arch, in rich efful-
gence borne,
Then opes the proſpect in a flood of day—
Heard Anſty's playful Muſe inſpire
Heart-eaſing mirth, and young deſire,
Where with her magic wand reveal'd,
In Gothic night ſo long conceal'd,
Chaſte as the ſounds the Bard of yore
Drew from Perſuaſion's honied ſtore,
When Hell his blackeſt cave unfurl'd,
And erſt in hiſſing horror hurl'd
Alecto's ſnaky creſt;
Aloft in air the vocal tide
From harpy hands regain'd the bride,
And ſmooth'd e'en Pluto's breaſt.

Ceaſe

Ceaſe the fond ſtrain—can mortal ken declare
Each floating inſect in the ſolar beam;
Trace, as ſhe wantons in her wide career,
The Moon's pale ringlets quiv'ring on the ſtream?
Though down the ſteep the thundering torrents roar,
Whelm the light bark that glides along the ſhore;
To ſummer ſuns autumnal gloom ſucceed,
Or icy Winter ſtrip the flow'ry mead;
Still, Memory, thou! at Thomſon's ſhrine ſhalt bring
The freſheſt wreaths of ever-blooming Spring!

J. N. W.

MYNYDD-Y-GAR.

[The following irregular lines were written after an excurſion from Neath, on the 26th of December laſt, to the top of Mynydd-y-Gâr*, a hill three miles to the ſouth of this place; ſacred to every true Welchman, as the recorder of the proweſs and patriotiſm of the ancient Britons, by W. I. H. On the ſummit remains a large Britiſh encampment, from which, on a clear day, may be diſtinctly ſeen the Breſcly mountain, in Pembrokeſhire; the Black mountain, in Carmarthenſhire, extending through part of Brecknockſhire into Monmouthſhire; the Vann, near Brecon, which is the loftieſt mountain in South Wales; and many others of leſs note, which ſeem to vie with each other for ſuperiority and grandeur. In another direction there is a beautiful proſpect of Britonferry, and the town and bay of Swanſea; the oppoſite coaſt of Devon and Somerſetſhire, and Lundi Iſland, at the diſtance of about fourteen leagues. For beautiful and extenſive proſpects, Mynydd-y-Gâr is not ſurpaſſed by any hill in South Wales.—*Neath, March* 2, 1805.]

MYNYDD-Y-GAR's furze clad height
Reſounded to the blaſt;
The gloomy ſhadows of the night
Roll'd onwards thick and faſt.

By fits the ſurly wind roar'd loud
The hollow glens among;
The dark and threat'ning thunder cloud
Frowned black and thick and long.

The arrowy ſleet in piercing ſtorm
Beat on the mountain's head;
Terror upreared his giant form,
And ſcattered fear and dread.

In firm array the Britiſh bands
Ruſhed on to meet the foe;
With dauntleſs hearts and hardy hands
To lay the oppreſſors low.

Nor arrowy ſleet, nor driving wind,
Could freeze their patriot blood;
Nor terror chill their ardent mind,
For freedom when they ſtood.

Through the rude vale the Saxons wound
Their toilſome weary way,
While peals of thunder fearful ſound,
And gleaming lightnings play.

And down the mountain's rugged ſide
Impetuous torrents daſh,
And mingled rocks and trees the tide
Bears down with horrid craſh.

And while around they trembling gaze
With fear-appalled eyes,
Illumin'd by red meteors' blaze,
They ſee new hills ariſe.

Mynydd-y-Gâr's ſtorm-beat height
Preſents its head to view,
Shrowded in miſts, a dreary ſight,
Through vapours dimly blue.

On the high ſummit, rough with fern,
A ſtern encampment ſtands,
And there with Freedom's ſpirit burn
The valiant Cambrian bands.

"With whirling bounds,
"With jarring ſounds,
"Your maſſy fragments ſhower;
"Riſe, cruſh the foe
"With deadly blow,
"The ſtoney tempeſt pour!"

To obey their chieftain's warning voice
The eager Britons rapid fly;
They hurl the craggy ſtones from high,
With ſhouts they rend the darkened ſky,
They rouſe their might
To glorious fight,
Their hearts are fire, their ſouls rejoice,
Reſolv'd to conquer or to die.

Low the Saxon ſpoilers ſink,
On the torrent's jagged brink
Their chieftains die,
Their followers fly;
Backwards they urge their trembling way,
Still preſs'd by Fear and wild Diſmay.

Time, which gave the mighty birth,
Sweeps the mighty from the earth;
Eyes which ſaw the battle burn
Muſt to kindred duſt return.

Years roll on—the ſcene is chang'd;
Heroes who theſe mountains rang'd
Now no keen-edg'd ſword can wield,
Lift no more the painted ſhield.

Britons and Saxons now here meet
With peaceful hearts, with converſe ſweet;
Pernicious ſtrife no longer wage,
No longer feel inhuman rage.

But hark! what wild, what agonizing cries
From Gallia's diſtant threat'ning ſhores ariſe!
Borne on the breeze the thick'ning tumult ſwells,
And o'er Batavia's level coaſt it dwells;

* Literally tranſlated *Mons Caſtri*. The *y*s in Mynydd-y-Gâr ſhould be ſounded as *u* in *run*; the *dd* as *th* in *the*. The â in Gâr has the ſound of *a* prolonged in *far*.

Germania feels the gathering tempeſt's force,
Heſperia's ſmiling vales attract its courſe;
E'en Boreal realms its baneful influence feel;
Britain alone unſheaths th' avenging ſteel.

But ſee what awful ſhining forms appear!
Circling the ſummit of yon ſnow-capp'd hill.
From that drear height
They meet the ſight,
And now more brilliant bright, more ſtrong, more clear,
Hither they bend their ſteps; now nearer ſtill;
Their Druid robes float on the wind,
And leave long trails of light behind.

And in the midſt, of more than mortal ſize,
Lo! Cambria's Genius rolls his fiery eyes!
Like flames they glare,
Through duſky air;
Ah! ſee him in his nervous right-hand rear
A pine tree tipp'd with lightning for a ſpear!
The gloomy frowning night he chaſes far away,
While from his ſtreaming hair ſwift beams of glory play.

Hill to hill he ſtrides amain,
Followed by the Druid train.
Now, now, his thund'ring voice he pours in accents ſtrong,
Wide ſpread the deep'ning ſounds re-echoing long.

"Riſe, my ſons, for fight prepare!
"Riſe! the battle's fury dare.
"Inſtant arm your potent hands,
"Join the Saxons' friendly bands.
"Firmly now, with patriot rage,
"Fierce, united, conflict wage!
"Lift high the beaming ſword, poiſe, point the lance;
"Oh tell to Europe, tell to haughty France,
"When for liberty and laws,
"When in Freedom's ſacred cauſe
"Saxons, Britons, dreadful riſe,
"Ev'ry fell invader dies!"

So ſpake the wrathful Genius; while around
Their harps the Druids ſweep to martial ſound:
The glorious viſion fades away,
As fades the parting beam of day.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE, *and* WRITINGS *of* CITIZEN DAUBENTON, *by* G. CUVIER.

LOUIS-JOHN-MARIE DAUBENTON, the ſon of John Daubenton, a Notary, and Marie Pichenot, was born at Montbar, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, on the 29th of May, 1716.

Diſtinguiſhed in his infancy by great gentleneſs of manners, and an ardent love of ſtudy, he obtained from the Jeſuits, of Dijon, under whoſe auſpices he commenced his education, all thoſe little diſtinctions which are ſo gratifying to youth, without being uniformly the harbingers of more laſting ſucceſs. He never ceaſed, throughout life to recollect with pleaſure theſe early marks of honour, and always carefully preſerved the written teſtimonies of having received them.

After going through, what was then termed a courſe of philoſophy, under the Dominicans of the ſame village, his father, who intended him for the church, of which he had made him aſſume the habit at twelve years of age, ſent him to Paris, to complete his theological ſtudies; but inſpired by a preſentiment of what he was one day to become, he devoted himſelf in private to the ſtudy of medicine. With this view, he attended the lectures of Baron, Martineny, and Col de Villars, and in the Botanical Garden, which he afterwards rendered ſo celebrated, thoſe of Winſlow, Hunauld, and Anthony Juſſieu. The death of his father, which happened in 1736, leaving him at liberty to purſue the bent of his own inclinations, he took his degrees at Rheims in 1740, and 1741, after which he returned to his native province, where doubtleſs his ambition would have been for ever confined to the practice of medicine, had not a happy accident brought him upon a more brilliant theatre.

The little village in which he was born, could alſo boaſt of having given birth to a man, whom an independent fortune, vigorous health, an agreeable perſon, and high ſpirit, but ſtill more eſpecially an ardent love of pleaſure, ſeemed to deſtine to a far different career than that of the ſciences, to which, however, he was impelled by the irreſiſtible force of his genius.

Buffon, long irreſolute reſpecting the object to which he ſhould direct the powers of his mind, attempted, by turns, the ſtudy of geometry, phyſics and agriculture. At laſt, his friend Dufay, having reſcued, during his ſhort adminiſtration,

tion, the Botanical Garden from the ruinous ſtate into which it had been ſuffered to fall by the neglect of its former ſuperintendants, procured for him this ſituation; and, dying ſoon after, Buffon became permanently devoted to natural hiſtory, and beheld that vaſt field of ſcience open before him, which he afterwards cultivated with ſo much glory.

He ſurveyed at firſt its whole extent, he ſaw at a ſingle glance what ought to be done, what was in his power to accompliſh, and what aid he required from others. Natural hiſtory, which had been, from its origin, incumbered with the indigeſted erudition of Aldrovandus, Geſſner, and Johnſon, was afterwards rendered dry and inſipid by the labours of mere nomenclators. The works of Ray, Klein, and even Linnæus, exhibit only barren catalogues, written in a barbarous language; which, notwithſtanding their apparent preciſion, and the care taken by their authors to admit nothing that could not be verified by obſervation, nevertheleſs contain numerous errors, not only in the details and diſtinctive characters, but alſo in the method and ſyſtematic arrangement.

To render this cold and inanimate ſyſtem pleaſant and delightful; to delineate nature, ſuch as ſhe really is, ever active and in motion; to ſketch in legible characters the admirable ſymmetry of all her parts, the laws which connect them into one harmonious whole; to tranſmit all the beauty and brilliancy of the original; ſuch was the very difficult taſk the author had to accompliſh, who might wiſh to reſtore to this enchanting ſcience the intereſt it had loſt; ſuch a taſk, the ardent imagination of Buffon, his exalted genius, animated by an enthuſiaſtic admiration of the beauties of nature, were alone calculated to fulfil.

But if truth had not been the object of his labours, if he had laviſhed the brilliant colours of his pallet on falſe or incorrect deſigns, if he had merely combined vague and imaginary hypotheſes, however much, in that caſe, he might have been eſteemed as an elegant writer, and an ingenious poet; he could never have ranked as a naturaliſt, or obtained that character which, as a reformer of ſcience, he was ſo ambitious to attain.

It was, therefore, neceſſary to reviſe, collect, and obſerve; to compare the forms and the dimenſions of the objects of his inveſtigations; and, by diſſection, to unfold the hidden parts of their organization.

Buffon, perceiving that his ardent and lively imagination rendered him unequal to ſuch laborious and difficult reſearches, and even that the weakneſs of his ſight excluded the hope of ſucceeding in them, endeavoured to diſcover a man, who, beſides a ſound judgment, and a certain quickneſs of perception, ſhould poſſeſs ſufficient modeſty and devotedneſs to induce him to reſt ſatisfied with acting, in appearance, a ſubordinate part, and to ſerve him, as it were, as a hand and an eye in the proſecution of his undertaking. Such a man he at laſt found in Daubenton; the companion of his early years. But he found in him much more than he expected, or thought neceſſary; for it was not in that part alone in which he required his aſſiſtance, that Daubenton proved of the greateſt utility. In fact, it may be affirmed, that there never was formed an aſſociation more congenial. There exiſted, equally in phyſics and in morals, between the two friends that perfect contraſt, which one of our beſt writers aſſures us is neceſſary to render an union permanent; and each of them ſeemed to have received from nature, preciſely the qualities proper to temper thoſe of the other.

Buffon poſſeſſed an athletic form, and had a dignified appearance; he was by nature of an imperious temper, and prone to paſſion; equally eager in the purſuit of ſcience, as in that of pleaſure, his ardent imagination diſpoſed him rather to diſcover truth by intuition, than by calm and ſevere inveſtigation.

With a feeble temperament, and a gentle aſpect, Daubenton, on the contrary, poſſeſſed a moderation which he owed as much to nature, as to his great wiſdom. All his reſearches were conducted with the moſt ſcrupulous accuracy; he neither believed, nor affirmed any thing that had not previouſly been ſubjected to the cognizance of his ſenſes; and, far from perſuading others to reſt ſatisfied with any other evidence, he carefully avoided, in his diſcourſes and writings, every image and expreſſion that might operate to ſeduce them from the ſtrict path of obſervation and experience. Endowed with the moſt unexampled patience, he never ſlackened in his purſuits, but recommenced them with the moſt perſevering induſtry, until he ſucceeded; and, by a method too little attended to perhaps by men occupied with ſcientific purſuits, all the energies of his mind ſeemed to be exerted, in order to guard againſt the fallacy of his imagination.

Buffon imagined he had merely acquired

quired a laborious aſſiſtant, who could ſmooth the difficulties, and a faithful guide, to indicate the rocks and quick-ſands in his courſe. Often the incredulous ſmile, indicative of the doubts of his friend, made Buffon correct his too haſty judgments; frequently a well-timed obſervation arreſted him in his precipitate career; and thus the coolneſs and ſagacity of the one, being combined with the energy and promptitude of the other, contributed to give to the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, the joint production of both authors, that degree of preciſion, which renders it ſo ſuperior to every other portion of the Natural Hiſtory of Buffon.

It was therefore leſs from the actual aſſiſtance Daubenton afforded, than from his ſcrupulous accuracy, that he proved ſo uſeful to Buffon; and gave him ſo much cauſe to congratulate himſelf on the acquiſition of ſuch a coadjutor.

About the year 1742, Buffon drew him to Paris. At that time, the office of keeper and demonſtrator of the cabinet of natural hiſtory was in a great meaſure nominal, and as Noguez, who poſſeſſed that title, had been long abſent, his place was occaſionally ſupplied by any one preſent. By the influence of Buffon, this office was revived, and conferred on Daubenton in 1745. His ſalary, which, at firſt, did not exceed 500 francs, was, by degrees, afterwards augmented to 4000. While he was only an aſſiſtant in the Academy of Sciences, Buffon, who acted as its treaſurer, conferred upon him ſeveral favours. On his arrival at Paris, he procured him a lodging; and, in a word, neglected nothing in order to ſecure to him that eaſe and independence, which are ſo neceſſary to every man engaged in the cultivation of letters or ſcience.

Daubenton, on his ſide, purſued with indefatigable induſtry thoſe labours which were neceſſary to ſecond the views of his benefactor, and eſtabliſhed by this means, the two principal monuments of his own glory.

One of theſe is the cabinet of natural hiſtory in the Botanical Garden. That before his time ſerved merely as a repoſitory for the products of the different pharmaceutical operations, performed during the public lectures, on chemiſtry, in order that they might be diſtributed to the poor, while ſuffering under diſeaſe. It contained nothing appertaining to natural hiſtory, ſtrictly ſo called, except a collection of ſhells made by Tournefort, which had afterwards been employed to amuſe Lewis XV, during his infancy, and of whoſe whims many of them retained viſible traces.

Such was the induſtry of Daubenton, that, within a few years, he changed the face of every thing. He collected ſpecimens of minerals, fruits, woods, ſhells, from every quarter, and methodically arranged them. By applying himſelf to aſcertain, or to improve the operations neceſſary to preſerve the different parts of organized bodies, he ſucceeded in giving to the inanimate forms of quadrupeds and birds the appearance of real life; and preſented to the naturaliſt the moſt minute circumſtances of their characters, while, at the ſame time, he no leſs gratified the virtuoſi, by exhibiting them in their natural forms and colours.

Formerly the opulent ornamented their cabinets with a variety of natural productions, but they carefully excluded every thing that had the ſmalleſt tendency, in their opinion, to deform the ſymmetry and beauty of their appearance: learned men likewiſe collected ſuch objects as were calculated to aid their reſearches or ſupport their theories; but for the moſt part, limited in their fortunes, they found it even difficult to complete a collection in any ſeparate department of this ſcience: the virtuoſi, on the contrary, accumulated every thing that could gratify their taſte; but, unfortunately, their attention was uſually attracted by the moſt frivolous objects, better ſuited to pleaſe the eye, than convey inſtruction to the mind; the moſt beautiful ſhells, the moſt variegated agates, the beſt poliſhed and moſt brilliant gems, uſually compoſed their collections.

Availing himſelf of the patronage of Buffon, and of his influence with the government, Daubenton ſoon formed and executed a far more extenſive plan: he conceived that all the productions of nature ſhould find a place in the temple he had conſecrated to her; he was fully aware, that thoſe objects, which are regarded as the moſt important, could only be thoroughly known by a compariſon of them with others, and that there exiſted no one that had not a greater or leſs affinity with the reſt of nature. Impreſſed with this view of the ſubject, he made the moſt unremitting efforts to render his collection complete; whilſt, at the ſame time, he beſtowed the greateſt attention on the formation of thoſe anatomical preparations which for a long time diſtinguiſhed the cabinet of Paris, and which, however diſagreeable they may be to the common eye, are not the leſs uſeful to thoſe who wiſh

wiſh to penetrate beyond the mere ſurface of organized beings, and who endeavour to render natural hiſtory a philoſophical ſcience, by illuſtrating the phenomena it exhibits.

The ſtudy and arrangement of theſe productions engroſſed his whole attention, and ſeemed to conſtitute the only paſſion he ever experienced. Shut up for whole days in the cabinet, he inceſſantly occupied himſelf in changing the diſpoſition of the objects he had accumulated, till by a ſcrupulous inveſtigation of their ſeveral parts, and attempting every poſſible method, he fell upon that arrangement which was equally conſonant to true taſte and accurate ſcience.

This paſſion for arrangement was again revived, in full force, during his latter years; when, in conſequence of victories obtained by the republican arms, there was brought to the muſeum a freſh ſtore of natural curioſities, and when circumſtances permitted him to give to the whole a more complete illuſtration. At eighty-four years of age, when he ſtooped much, and both his hands and feet had ſuffered greatly from the gout, not being able to walk without aſſiſtance, he was conducted, by two perſons, every morning to the cabinet, in order to ſuperintend the arrangement of the minerals, the only department allotted to him according to the new organization of the eſtabliſhment.

Thus it is principally to Daubenton, that France ſtands indebted for that temple, ſo worthy of the deity to whom it is conſecrated, and in which we ſcarcely know whether moſt to admire the aſtoniſhing fertility of nature, or the indefatigable patience of the man, who has collected, named, and claſſed her various productions, characterized their relations, deſcribed their parts, and explained their properties.

The ſecond monument that Daubenton has left behind him, and which muſt ever perpetuate his name, is his Deſcription of Quadrupeds. It muſt, however, afford a ſubject of regret to every lover of ſcience, that ſome circumſtances, which we are about to relate, prevented him from extending, as was his original intention, that deſcription to all the productions contained in the cabinet of natural hiſtory.

It is not now our buſineſs to analyſe the deſcriptive part of the Natural Hiſtory, a work as immenſe in its details, as aſtoniſhing in the boldneſs of the plan, nor to characterize the new and important improvements introduced by him into this department of ſcience. It may be ſufficient, in order to convey ſome idea of the immenſity of that work, to obſerve, that it comprehends not only the external characters, but the internal deſcription of one hundred and eighty-two ſpecies of quadrupeds, of which fifty-eight had never been diſſected, and thirteen were abſolutely non-deſcripts. It contains, moreover, the external deſcription of twenty-ſix ſpecies, five of which were wholly unknown. The number of new ſpecies there deſcribed by him is eighteen; but the new and intereſting facts which he has brought forward reſpecting thoſe ſpecies of which we had only before a very ſuperficial knowledge, are extremely numerous. The greateſt merit of the work, however, conſiſts in the order, and diſpoſition, with which all the ſpecies are deſcribed. It delighted the author to repeat, that he was the firſt who had eſtabliſhed an accurate ſyſtem of comparative anatomy; the truth of which muſt certainly be admit ed, in this ſenſe, that as all his obſervations were conducted upon one uniform plan, and equally extended to every animal, it is extremely eaſy to comprehend their reciprocal relations; that, as he was never biaſſed by any preconceived hypotheſis, he has beſtowed an equal attention upon every part, and in no inſtance ever omitted or concealed what could not be reconciled to his own ſyſtem.

Natural, however, as his method may appear to individuals whoſe judgment is regulated by ſimple principles, it is far from being eaſy to follow it, ſince a ſimilar method has ſeldom been choſen by other naturaliſts, who are, in general, little anxious to point out circumſtances which might induce others to purſue any other arrangement than that which they themſelves have adopted.

Beſides, this work of Daubenton may be conſidered as a rich mine, which all who devote themſelves to ſimilar purſuits, find it neceſſary to explore, and of which many have profited without due acknowledgment. Nothing more is frequently neceſſary than to exhibit a general view of his obſervations, and to place them under different heads, in order to obtain reſults highly intereſting: it is in this ſenſe that we muſt underſtand the expreſſion of the celebrated Camper, "that Daubenton was unconſcious of all the diſcoveries of which he was the author."

He has been reproached with not having himſelf given a general view of theſe

reſults. A full conviction, however, of the difficulties he muſt encounter in the proſecution of ſuch a deſign, induced him to refuſe a taſk ſo flattering to ſelf-love. In the courſe of his obſervations he had too often witneſſed the fallacy of general rules, to flatter himſelf with being able to eſtabliſh an unerring ſyſtem; and his prudence has been fully juſtified, by the failure of thoſe who were more raſh than himſelf; but eſpecially by his own experience; ſince the only general rule he ever preſumed to eſtabliſh, that of the number of the cervical vertebræ of quadrupeds, was completely overthrown towards the cloſe of his life.

He was likewiſe charged with not having ſufficiently extended his anatomical details, and with limiting his deſcriptions to the ſkeleton and internal viſcera, without examining the muſcles, the veſſels, the nerves, or the external organs of ſenſation; but, it will be eaſy to evince that he did every thing in the power of man to perform, poſſeſſing only the ſame leiſure and opportunities. It is certain, at leaſt, that one of his pupils who attempted to extend his plan, has only filled up the greateſt part of it with the moſt inſignificant compilations.

Immediately upon the appearance of his work, Daubenton had laviſhed upon him the uſual rewards of all great actions, glory and honours, malicious cenſures and cavils; for in the purſuit of ſcience it is leſs difficult perhaps to arrive at glory and even fortune, than to preſerve our tranquillity after obtaining them.

Réaumur held, at this period, the firſt rank as a natural hiſtorian; no individual had hitherto evinced greater accuracy of obſervation, or rendered this branch of ſcience more intereſting by pointing out the wiſdom, and the ſort of minute foreſight, of which he had found ſo many inſtances in the manners and habitudes of the ſmalleſt animals.

His Memoirs on Inſects, although diffuſe, were luminous and elegant, and being full of ſingular and original facts, tending to excite curioſity, they had begun to diffuſe, among the higher ranks, a general taſte for the ſtudy of nature.

It was not, therefore, without experiencing ſome chagrin, that Réaumur ſaw himſelf eclipſed by a rival, whoſe bold views and lofty ſtyle excited the enthuſiaſm of the public, and inſpired it with a kind of contempt for reſearches apparently ſo trifling as thoſe of which inſects are the object. On this occaſion he teſtified his ill-humour ſomewhat keenly;* he is even ſuſpected to have contributed to the publication of ſome ſatirical letters,† in which he oppoſes dry metaphyſical diſcuſſion to the eloquence of the delineator of nature, and in which Daubenton, whom Réaumur conſidered as the moſt ſtaunch ſupport of what he termed the fallacies of Buffon, was not ſpared. The Academy ſometimes witneſſed more open quarrels, with which we are not fully acquainted; but which were ſo violent, that Buffon found it neceſſary to employ his influence with the reigning favorite to ſupport his friend, and to confer upon him thoſe diſtinctions which were due to his merit.

There are few celebrated characters who have not ſometimes ſuffered ſimilar vexations; for, under all poſſible circumſtances, every man has his enemies; and thoſe who wiſh to injure never want protectors.

Daubenton evinced conſiderable fortitude, in not ſinking beneath the injuſtice he experienced on this and ſimilar occaſions; more eſpecially as his talents were not of a nature to ſecure popular applauſe. Modeſt and circumſpect in his reſearches, his labours were but ill calculated to captivate either the multitude, or even learned ſtrangers, becauſe learned men, like the vulgar, too often judge of the merit of works, according to their own taſte; and at that period the number of naturaliſts was very ſmall. Had Daubenton's work appeared alone, it muſt have for ever remained unknown to all but a few anatomiſts and naturaliſts, who were capable of appreciating its true value; and their ſuffrages influencing thoſe of the people, the latter would have taken the author's merit for granted, in the ſame manner, as unknown gods are ſo much the more revered, as their ſanctuary is more impenetrable; but, being incorporated with the work of his brilliant coadjutor, it found its way equally into the toilets of females and the cabinets of literary men.

A compariſon of his meaſured ſtyle and circumſpect march with the poetical lan-

* In a paper publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1746, on the method of preventing the evaporation of ſpirituous liquors employed for the preſervation of anatomical preparations, he bitterly complains, that Daubenton had publiſhed, in the third volume of his Natural Hiſtory, an extract from this Memoir before it had been printed.

† Letters from an American, reſpecting the Natural Hiſtory of M. de Buffon. Paris, 1751. Hamburgh, 1756.

guage,

guage and sublime flights of his associate did not operate to his advantage; and the trifling details of measures and descriptions into which he entered, could not compensate in the opinion of such judges for the tedium with which they were accompanied.

Thus when all the naturalists of Europe received with a mixture of gratitude and admiration the results of the immense labours of Daubenton, when they hailed the work which contained them, as a production truly classical, the author's praise was chanted at Paris; and some of those parasites who servilely cringe before fame as before power, succeeded in persuading Buffon, that it would redound greatly to his honour to dismiss his troublesome coassociate. The secretary of an illustrious academy has even been heard to affirm, that the only persons who regretted he should have followed this advice were the naturalists.

Operated on by such means, Buffon published a new edition of his Natural History, in 13 volumes, 12mo. in which are omitted not only the anatomy, but even the external characters, of the animals which Daubenton had furnished for the large edition; and as nothing was substituted in their stead, the work exhibits no idea of the form, colour, or distinctive attributes of the animals; so that should the small edition be handed down to posterity, as the multitude of pirated copies may induce us to fear, it cannot supply any data whereby to ascertain the animals to which the author alludes, especially as they are not to be found either in Pliny, or Aristotle, who likewise, as is well known, neglected the descriptive details.

Buffon moreover determined not to avail himself of his aid in the works he had projected on ornithology and mineralogy. Independently of the insult, Daubenton sustained a loss of 12,000 francs, yearly. He might indeed have complained, but it would necessarily have embroiled him with the intendant of the king's garden, and forced him to resign the superintendance of the cabinet he had formed, and to which he was as much attached as to life; overlooking therefore this injurious treatment, he continued to pursue his former occupations.

The regret which all naturalists testified when the first part of his Ornithology made its appearance, without being accompanied by those accurate descriptions and anatomical details which they estimated so highly, served however to console him.

He would still have felt more chagrin, if his attachment for the great man who neglected him had not yielded to his self-love, when he beheld the first volumes, to which Guenneau de Montbeliard did not contribute, filled with inaccuracies, and destitute of all those particulars which it was impossible for Buffon to supply.

These imperfections were still more manifest in the supplements—the work of Buffon in his old age; and in which he carried his injustice so far as to employ a common draughtsman, for the part which Daubenton had so well executed in the former volumes. Hence many naturalists have endeavoured to supply this void; and among others, the celebrated Pallas took Daubenton for a model in his Miscellanies and Zoological Gleanings, as well as in his History of Rodentia;—works which must be considered as real supplements to Buffon; and, next to his large work, the best on quadrupeds.

It is well known how successfully La Cepede, the illustrious continuator of Buffon, and who was also the friend and colleague of Daubenton, whose loss he equally bewails with ourselves, has united in his works on ichthyology and reptiles a rich and brilliant style with the most scrupulous accuracy of description; and how well he has supplied the province of his two predecessors.

Daubenton, besides, so far forgot the injurious treatment he had received from Buffon, that he afterwards contributed to several parts of the natural history, although his name does not appear; and there exist proofs that when Buffon composed his History of Minerals, he derived much assistance from the manuscript of his lectures delivered in the French college. Their intimacy, notwithstanding the interruption from the circumstance before mentioned, was even fully re-established, and continued to be maintained to the death of Buffon.

It was not in the power of Daubenton to furnish many memoirs to the Academy of Sciences, during the eighteen years in which the fifteen volumes in quarto of the History of Quadrupeds successively appeared; but he afterwards fully compensated for this, by supplying not only the Academy, but also the medical and agricultural societies, and the National Institute, with a great number of papers, all of which contain, as well as the works he published separately, many interesting facts and original observations.

Our limits do not here permit us to enumerate even the titles of all his productions,

tions, but we ſhall briefly point out the principal diſcoveries which he has made in certain branches of ſcience.

In zoology he has diſcovered five ſpecies of bats,* and one of the ſhrew-mouſe,† none of which, though very common, had been previouſly noticed by any naturaliſt.

He has not only given a full deſcription of the muſk deer, but added many curious remarks reſpecting its organization. ‡

He has deſcribed a ſingular conformation in the organs of voice of ſome foreign birds. §

To him we are ſolely indebted for applying the knowledge of comparative anatomy to the determination of thoſe ſpecies of quadrupeds, whoſe foſſil remains ſtill exiſt; and although not always uniformly happy in his conjectures, he has yet opened an important field for geologiſts, and has fully exploded the abſurd notions prevalent reſpecting giants.

One of the moſt ſtriking inſtances of his ſagacity, in this way, was that which he evinced reſpecting a bone, that had been long conſidered as belonging to the leg of a giant. He readily diſcovered, by the help of comparative anatomy, that this bone was the radius of a giraffe (*Camelopard*), although he had never ſeen the animal, or any figure of its ſkeleton. This conjecture, he had the pleaſure of verifying himſelf, thirty years afterwards, upon there being brought to the muſeum of natural hiſtory a ſkeleton of that animal, which is ſtill preſerved in it.

Before his time no preciſe ideas had been formed reſpecting the difference between man and the orang-outang; for whilſt ſome regarded the latter as man in a ſavage ſtate, others did not heſitate to maintain it was man who had degenerated, and that nature intended him to walk on all-fours. Daubenton, however, proved by many obſervations drawn from an anatomical examination of the articulation of the head, that an erect gait was not leſs conformable to the nature of man, than incompatible with the phyſical ſtructure of the orang-outang.

In vegetable phyſiology, he is the firſt who remarked that the augmentation of the ſize of trees is not always produced by the addition of external and concentric layers. Having obſerved that the trunk of a palm-tree, which he examined, diſplayed none of theſe circles, his attention was arouſed by this circumſtance, and led him to a further inveſtigation of the ſubject; in conſequence of which he diſcovered, that the increaſe of this tree depends on the prolongation of the fibres of the center which ſhoot out into leaves. It was thus he explained why the trunk of the palm-tree does not increaſe in proportion to its age, and why it is nearly of the ſame ſize throughout its whole length.* Citizen Desfontaines, who, long before, obſerved the ſame thing, has fully proved that theſe two modes of growth characterize the trees having ſeeds furniſhed with two cotyledons, or ſeed-lobes, from thoſe which have only one, and eſtabliſhed upon this important diſcovery, a diviſion which muſt henceforth be conſidered as a fundamental principle in botany.†

Daubenton is likewiſe the firſt who detected, in the bark, the preſence of tracheæ, or air veſſels, which former phytologiſts had only diſcovered in the wood.

From the rapid advancement of mineralogical knowledge, at the preſent day, the labours of Daubenton are now almoſt forgotten; but there ſtill remains to him the glory of having been the inſtructor of Haüy, who has ſo much contributed to bring that ſcience to perfection. He publiſhed however ſome ingenious obſervations reſpecting the formation of alabaſter and ſtalactites ‡, on the cauſes of herborization in ſtones, on figured marbles, and alſo deſcribed ſeveral minerals which were but little known at the period when he wrote. It muſt indeed be admitted that his diſtribution of precious ſtones is not conformable to their real nature, but it tended at leaſt to give a greater degree of preciſion to the nomenclature of their colours.

The works of Daubenton are all more or leſs characterized by that accuracy of inveſtigation for which he was ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. Not preſuming, all at once, to penetrate into efficient cauſes, he patiently purſued the ſlow, but certain, method of obſervation and experiment; whilſt at the ſame time, he diſplayed an aſtoniſhing ſagacity in ſeizing on the moſt minute circumſtances that could facilitate his progreſs, or ſmooth the difficulties of

* Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences, pour 1754, p. 237.

† Ibid, pour 1756, p. 203.

‡ Ibid, pour 1772, ſeconde partie, p. 215.

§ Ibid, pour 1781, p. 369.

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* Leçons de l'Ecole Normale.

† Memoires de l'Inſtitut National, claſſe de phyſique, t. 1.

‡ Mémoires de l'Académie, pour 1754, p. 237.

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the way. All his writings on agricultural ſubjects moreover diſplay a philoſophy ſubſervient to public utility, and an ardent deſire to prove practically uſeful. What he has done to improve the wool of our ſheep, muſt for ever merit the gratitude of the ſtate, to which he has imparted a new ſource of wealth. His experiments on this ſubject were begun in 1766, and indefatigably purſued to the period of his death. Patronized by Trudaine, he received encouragement from all the adminiſtrators who ſucceeded that enlightened and patriotic man, and anſwered their expectations in a manner worthy of himſelf.

To demonſtrate the bad effects of confining ſheep in ſtables during the night, and the utility of allowing them to range at large; to attempt different means of improving their breed; to point out how to determine the different qualities of the wool; to diſcover the mechaniſm of rumination, and thence to deduce ſome uſeful concluſions reſpecting the temperament of wool-bearing animals, as well as with regard to the mode of rearing and feeding them; to diſſeminate the produce of his ſheep-fold throughout every province; to diſtribute his rams to all the proprietors of flocks; to manufacture woollen-cloth from his own raw material, with the view of convincing the moſt prejudiced of its ſuperiority; to form intelligent ſhepherds in order that they might propagate his method, and to render his inſtructions intelligible to all claſſes of agriculturiſts; ſuch in ſhort are the outlines of Daubenton's labours on this very important ſubject. Almoſt at every public ſitting of the Academy, he gave an account of his labours, and obtained, frequently, more applauſe from the gratitude of the aſſembly, than his colleagues received of admiration for diſcoveries more difficult, but of which the utility was leſs evident. His ſucceſs has ſince indeed been ſurpaſſed, for entire flocks have been, upon the requeſt of M. Teſſier, imported from Spain, beſides thoſe recently introduced by Gilbert, which muſt diffuſe that fine breed more rapidly than Daubenton could effect by his exertions alone; but the public are not leſs indebted to him for having originated theſe improvements, and purſued them as far as it was poſſible with his limited means.

He had acquired by his labours a kind of popularity which proved very uſeful to him in a dangerous criſis. During the year ſecond, when by a revolution of ſentiments, which muſt be ever remembered in hiſtory, it was left for an ignorant multitude to decide on the fate of the moſt intelligent and virtuous of men, the venerable octogenarian Daubenton found it neceſſary, in order to preſerve the ſituation which he had filled with ſo much credit to himſelf during a period of fifty years, to ſolicit from the ſection of *Sans Culottes a certificate of his civiſm.* It was then ſcarcely poſſible for a profeſſor, or an academician, to obtain one; but ſome ſenſible perſons, who intermingled with the populace in the hope of moderating their fury, preſented him under the appellation of the *ſhepherd*; and it was thus the ſhepherd Daubenton procured the neceſſary certificate * as director of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory. This paper is ſtill preſerved, and may ſerve as an uſeful document not only to the biographer of Daubenton, but to the hiſtoriographer of that calamitous period.

Theſe multifarious labours might have even ſufficed to employ an active mind, but they were not ſufficient to occupy the whole attention of Daubenton, the principal feature of whoſe character was an unwearied love of ſtudy.

For a long period it had been lamented that no public lectures were given in France on natural hiſtory; through his influence one of the profeſſorſhips of the practice of medicine was changed into that of natural hiſtory, and he was himſelf appointed in 1775 to fill this ſituation. He was alſo induced in 1783, at the ſolicitations of Berthier, the intendant of Paris, to deliver a courſe of lectures on rural economy, in the veterinary ſchool at Alfort, during the ſame period when Vic d'Azyr taught comparative anatomy and Fourcroy chemiſtry.

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* Copy of the certificate of Daubenton's civiſm.

Section of Sans Culottes.

Copy of the Extract of the deliberations of the General Aſſembly convened on the 5th of the 1ſt decade, in the third month of the ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

"As it appears from the report made by the fraternal ſociety of the ſection of Sans Culottes, that the Shepherd Daubenton has always conducted himſelf as a worthy and good citizen, the General Aſſembly unanimouſly decree, that he ſhall receive a certificate of civiſm, and that the preſident, attended by ſeveral members of the aforeſaid aſſembly, ſhall give him the fraternal embrace, with every mark of honour due to that virtuous and humane conduct, which he has diſplayed on various occaſions.

(Signed) "R. G. Dardel, Preſident."
A true copy, (Signed) "Dumont. Sec."

He likewiſe requeſted to be allowed to give lectures in the cabinet of Paris, wherein the labours of the ſtudent might be ſo much facilitated by the collections he had made; but not being able to ſucceed in this deſign under the old government, he united with his other colleagues in the garden of plants, to obtain from the Convention the converſion of this eſtabliſhment into a ſpecial ſchool of natural hiſtory. Daubenton was appointed to the profeſſorſhip of mineralogy, the duties of which he fulfilled with the ſame zeal he diſplayed in all his other undertakings.

It was truly an affecting ſcene, to behold this venerable old man ſurrounded by his diſciples liſtening to him while he ſpoke, with the ſame reſpectful attention, as to an oracle, to hear his feeble and tremulous voice reſuming its wonted force and energy, when he was endeavouring to inculcate ſome of thoſe fundamental principles, which reſult from the reflexions of genius, or attempting to unfold ſome uſeful truths.

The pleaſure with which his pupils attended to his lectures, was fully equalled by the ſatisfaction which he himſelf experienced, as was evident from the amiable vivacity he diſplayed, and the promptitude with which he reſolved all their queſtions; his age and his weakneſſes were all alike forgotten, while exerting himſelf to fulfil his duties, or to prove uſeful to thoſe more immediately under his care.

When one of his colleagues propoſed, upon his nomination to the ſenate, to aſſiſt him in diſcharging his duty as a lecturer, with the view of leſſening his fatigue: "My friend," he replied, "my place cannot be better ſupplied than by you, and when age ſhall compel me to relinquiſh my ſituation, reſt aſſured, it is to you I will delegate this truſt." He was then eighty years of age.

Nothing could more fully diſplay his zeal for his pupils, than the pains he took to render them acquainted with every improvement in ſcience, unlike thoſe profeſſors, who only repeat the ſame thing from year to year. At eighty we have heard him explaining the diſcoveries of one of his early pupils, and exerting himſelf to render them familiar to the ſtudents who attended him. Similar examples are ſo very rare among learned men, that it ought perhaps to be conſidered as one of the moſt exalted features in the character of Daubenton.

He delivered occaſional lectures in the Normal School, during its ſhort continuance; here he was always greeted with the moſt lively enthuſiaſm, whenever he appeared, and each time received the plaudits of a numerous audience, when they diſcovered in his expreſſions the ſame ſentiments which animated their own hearts, and which they were proud to ſee participated by this venerable old man.

This ſeems the proper place to ſpeak of ſome of his productions, which are leſs intended to unfold diſcoveries, than to teach ſyſtematically a particular branch of ſcience: ſuch are the articles he introduced into the two Encyclopedias, eſpecially into the *Encyclopédie Methodique*, on quadrupeds, reptiles, and fiſhes, his Mineralogical Catalogue, and his lectures in the Normal School. Among the poſthumous productions he has left behind him, are complete manuſcripts of the lectures he delivered in the Veterinary School, in the French College, and in the Muſeum: theſe, we truſt, will not be withheld from the public.

Although theſe didactic works are characterized by luminous views, juſt principles, and a ſcrupulous attention to exclude every thing ambiguous or not fully aſcertained, yet we are aſtoniſhed to remark that the ſame man, who had ſo ſtrenouſly contended againſt all ſyſtematic arrangement in natural hiſtory, ſhould finally adopt a method which neither appears better, nor perhaps even ſo perfect as thoſe he had condemned.

Laſtly, excluſive of theſe works, and different lectures, Daubenton had moreover aſſiſted in the compilation of the *Journal des Savans*; and, towards the latter period of his life, had alſo, at the requeſt of the Committee of Public Inſtruction, undertaken to compoſe an elementary work on natural hiſtory, for the uſe of the primary ſchools; a work, however, which was never completed.

It may be naturally aſked, how, with a delicate frame, and conſtantly occupied in laborious and ſedentary purſuits, Daubenton ſhould arrive to ſuch an advanced period of life, without experiencing the preſſure of any very painful infirmities? The anſwer is eaſy; he never deviated from the ſtricteſt rules of moderation and temperance. His regimen, without being auſtere, was extremely uniform; poſſeſſing an eaſy independence, and eſtimating juſtly the gifts of fortune, he never exhauſted himſelf by uſeleſs ſtruggles to attain grandeur or power. He beſides poſſeſſed that moderation of mind, which enabled him to avoid the rock on which almoſt all men of letters have ſplit—an inordinate deſire for

premature fame; his researches might be said to constitute rather the amusement than the business of his life. He dedicated a certain portion of his time to the perusal, in conjunction with his wife, of romances, tales, and other light works; even the most frivolous productions of the day were read by him, and this he termed putting his mind under regimen: *mettre son esprit à la diète.*

Doubtless, this uniform plan of conduct, and uninterrupted flow of health, tended greatly to produce that amenity of manners which rendered his company so agreeable; but yet another trait in his character which had no less a share in producing that effect, and which struck all those who frequented his company, was the good opinion which he entertained of mankind; an opinion probably derived from the constant abstraction of his mind, and want of intercourse with society. In him this sentiment was carried to an astonishing degree; for although extremely alive to error, he yet appeared to have no conception of a falsehood, and always experienced a fresh shock whenever intrigues, and self-interest, concealed under specious appearances, were unveiled to his view. Whether this ignorance was natural to him, or whether he voluntarily relinquished the study of mankind, in order to spare himself those uneasy feelings experienced by every ingenuous mind from too much intercourse with the world; this disposition at least diffused over his conversation an air of good-nature and benevolence, so much the more pleasing from being contrasted with the wit and ingenuity which he exercised in mere matters of argumentation. It was only necessary to know, in order to love him; and never did any man receive more numerous proofs of affection and respect from others, at every period of his life, and under all the different forms of government, which so rapidly succeeded each other in France.

He has been accused of having received homage unworthy of him, and odious by the characters of those who gave it; but, it ought not to be forgotten, that to judge of political characters by their own discourses, and never to ascribe to them any other motives than those which they themselves expressed, was a consequence of the system he had adopted; a system, doubtless extremely hazardous, but which we have too much forsaken at the present day.

Another feature of his character, which still further contributed to these odious imputations of pusillanimity or egotism, thrown out against him in various publications, but which, however, were far from being proved, was his perfect obedience to the law, without any consideration of justice. This submission to human laws was, however, merely of the same kind as that which he paid to the laws of nature; and he permitted himself no more to murmur against those which deprived him of fortune, or rational liberty, than against those physical laws which might cause his members to become distorted by the gout.

It has been affirmed, that he contemplated the arthritic nodes of his fingers with the same frigid indifference as he would have viewed the tuberosities of a tree; and that, indeed, was literally true.

But although the maintenance of his tranquillity might have been the motive of some of his actions, should not the rational use he made of that tranquillity sufficiently absolve him? Can the man who has unfolded so many of the secrets of nature, who has laid the foundation of almost a new science, who has bequeathed to his country a fruitful source of industry, who has reared one of the most important monuments of the sciences, and formed so many intelligent pupils, among whom are to be found many who already occupy the first ranks in science; can such a man stand in need of any justification for wisely employing all the means he possessed to promote the interests of his country and humanity?

The universal approbation testified by his fellow citizens sufficiently refutes the accusations thrown out against him by his enemies. He terminated his useful career, in the most glorious manner, when receiving the most solemn proofs of their esteem; and we have to regret that his days were perhaps abridged by the exercise of those functions to which he was called by the voice of a grateful people.

Named a member of the Conservative Senate, Daubenton was anxious to fulfil his new duties as he had formerly fulfilled all those with which he was charged; he was forced to make some change in his usual dress, and the weather being extremely rigorous, the first time he assisted at the sitting of that body, of which he had become a member, he was struck with an apoplexy, and fell senseless into the arms of his colleagues; the most prompt means were employed to afford him relief, but he only recovered his recollection for a short period, during which he evinced the same character as that he had uniformly displayed throughout life.

Tranquilly

Tranquilly observing the progress of his disease, he pointed out to his friends the different parts of his body which were still sensible, and unaffected by paralysis: he expired without a struggle on the 11th Nivose, and it may be truly affirmed, that he enjoyed, during the course of a long life, a more uninterrupted degree of happiness than usually falls to the lot of man in this state of existence.

He received those funeral honours which he so justly merited as an upright magistrate, an illustrious philosopher, and a respectable citizen: men of all ages and ranks were anxious to render homage to his remains: they were deposited in that garden which his care had decorated, and his virtues honoured during sixty years, and which his tomb will endear to every lover of virtue and science, by adding the charm of sentiment to the beauties of nature by which it is embellished.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE Croonian lecture on muscular motion was delivered during the present session, before this learned body, by ANTONY CARLISLE, Esq. of which the following is an outline:—"Muscular motion," says Mr. Carlisle, "is the first sensible operation of animal life: the various combinations of it sustain and carry on the multiplied functions of the largest animals: the temporary cessation of this motive faculty is the suspension of the living powers; its total quiescence is death." Having defined the subject to be discussed, the lecturer proceeds to describe his object, which is limited to circumstances that are connected with muscular motion, considered as causes, or rather as a series of events, all of which contribute more or or less, as conveniencies, or essential requisites, to the phenomena.

The muscular parts of animals are most frequently composed of many substances, in addition to those which are purely muscular. In this gross state, they constitute a flexible, compressible solid, whose texture is generally fibrous, the fibres being compacted into fasciculi or bundles of various thickness. These fibres are elastic during the contracted state of the muscles after death, being capable of extension to more than one fifth of their length, and of returning again to their former state of contraction. This elasticity, however, appears to belong to the cellular membrane, and not to the matter of the muscle.

The attraction of cohesion, in the parts of the muscle, is strongest in the fibres, being double that of the transverse direction. When muscles are capable of reiterated contractions and relaxations, they are said to be alive, or to possess irritability. This quality fits the organ for its functions. When muscles have ceased to be irritable, their cohesive attraction in the direction of their fibres is diminished, but it remains unaltered in the transverse direction.

Mr. Carlisle shews from experiments, that the attraction of cohesion in the matter of the muscle is considerably greater during the act of contracting, than during the passive state of tone: he then proceeds to notice the colour and texture of the muscular parts of different animals, which vary in different classes of animals, and not unfrequently in the same individual.

In the outset of this lecture, Mr. Carlisle assumes that no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the state or changes which obtain in muscles during their contractions or relaxations; neither are their corresponding connections with the vascular, respiratory, and nervous systems, sufficiently traced. "These subjects, therefore," says he, "are open for the present enquiry, and although I may totally fail in this attempt to elucidate any one of the subjects proposed, nevertheless I shall not esteem my labour useless, or the time of the Royal Society altogether unprofitably consumed, if I succeed in pointing out the way to the future attainment of knowledge so deeply interesting to mankind." With this view the experiments, observations, and reasonings, contained in Mr. Carlisle's lecture are entitled to respectful attention from those who may in future resume the enquiry.

In speaking of temperature as having an essential influence over the actions of the muscles; and of respiration as one of the known causes which influences the temperatures of animals: the following facts deserve notice:

"Diminished respiration is the first step into the state of torpidity: a deep sleep accompanies it; respiration then ceases altogether: the animal temperature is totally

tally deſtroyed, coldneſs and inſenſibility take place. and finally the heart concludes its motions, and the muſcles ceaſe to be irritable. It is worthy of remark that a confined air, and a confined reſpiration, ever precede theſe phenomena, the animal retires from the open atmoſphere, his mouth and noſtrils are brought into contact with his cheſt, and envelloped in fur; the limbs become rigid and the blood never coagulates during the dormant ſtate. On being rouſed, the animal yawns, the reſpirations are fluttering, the heart acts ſlowly and irregularly, he begins to ſtretch out his limbs, and proceeds in queſt of food. During this dormancy, the animal may be frozen, without the deſtruction of the muſcular irritability, and this always happens to the garden ſnail, and to the chryſalides of many inſects during the winter of this climate.

"The loſs of motion and ſenſation from the influence of lower temperature accompany each other, and the capillaries of the vaſcular ſyſtem appear to be contracted by the loſs of animal heat, as in the examples of numbneſs from cold. Whether the ceſſation of muſcular action be owing to the impeded influence of the nerves, or to the lowered temperature of the muſcles themſelves, is doubtful; but the known influence of cold upon the ſenſorial ſyſtem rather favours the ſuppoſition that a certain temperature is neceſſary for the tranſmiſſion of nervous influence, as well as ſenſation."

From other experiments recorded by Mr. Carliſle, it appears that the irritability of the heart is inſeparably connected with reſpiration, and that, according to the nature of the inhaled gas, the actions of the heart are altered or ſuſpended, and the whole muſcular and ſenſorial ſyſtems partake of the diſorder. The blood appears to be the medium of conveying heat to the different parts of the body, and the changes of animal temperature are connected with the degree of rapidity of the circulation.

In conſidering the cauſes which occaſion the loſs of muſcular irritability, we are referred to workmen whoſe hands are expoſed to the contact of white lead, the torpidity of whoſe muſcles ſeems to be decidedly local, becauſe, in many inſtances, neither the brain, nor the other members, partake of the diſorder; and it generally affects the right hand. A chemiſt has frequently experienced ſpaſms and rigidity in the muſcles of his fore arms, from the effuſions of nitric acid over the cuticle of the hand and arm. The uſe of mercury occaſionally brings on a ſimilar rigidity in the maſſeter muſcles.

A ſmaller quantity of blood flows through a muſcle during the ſtate of contraction, than during the quieſcent ſtate, as is evinced by the pale colour of the red muſcles when contracted. But when the muſcles are vigorouſly contracted, their ſenſibility to pain is nearly deſtroyed: this mean is employed by jugglers, for the purpoſe of ſuffering pins to be thruſt into the calf of the leg, and other muſcular parts, with impunity.

The human muſcles are ſuſceptible of changes from extraordinary occurrences of ſenſible impreſſions. Long attention to intereſting viſible objects, or to audible ſenſations, exhauſts muſcular ſtrength: intenſe thought and anxiety weaken the muſcular powers, and the paſſions of grief and fear produce the ſame effect ſuddenly, while the contrary feelings give more than ordinary vigour. To conclude, there are two ſtates of the muſcles; one *active* or that of contraction, the other a ſtate of ordinary tone, which may be conſidered as *paſſive*, as far as relates to the mind; but the nervous power ſeems never to be quieſcent, as it reſpects either the voluntary or involuntary muſcles, during life. The yielding of the ſphincters appears to depend on their being overpowered by antagoniſt muſcles rather than on voluntary relaxation.

We learn through the medium of the Royal Society, that Dr. HERSCHEL has been making a ſeries of experiments to aſcertain how far teleſcopes will enable us to determine very ſmall angles, and to diſtinguiſh the real from the ſpurious diameters of objects: the reſult of which is: 1. That a ten-feet reflector will ſhow ſpurious or real diſks when their diameter is one fourth of a ſecond of a degree, which diameter, under favourable circumſtances may be perceived ſo diſtinctly, that it can be divided by eſtimation into two or three parts. 2. A diſk of one fourth of a ſecond in diameter, to be ſeen well-defined, requires a magnifying power of five or ſix hundred. 3. A real diſk of half a ſecond in diameter, may be diſtinguiſhed from an equal ſpurious one, the latter not being affected by power in the ſame proportion as the former. 4. The different effects of the inſide and outſide rays of a mirror, are criteria that ſhew whether it is real or ſpurious. 5. When diſks are leſs than one-fourth of a ſecond in diameter, they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from each other.

Dr. Herſchel has applied theſe experiments and obſervations to the celeſtial body

lately discovered by Mr. Harding, which he finds, in every respect, to resemble the other two which were first seen by M. Piazzi and Olbers; so that he says the Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, are certainly three individuals of the same species.

The telescope that shews the diameter of one-fourth of a second of a degree, will not determine whether the disk of these asteroids is real or spurious. A distinct magnifying power of more than six hundred has been applied to Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, but without success. Every method tried upon these bodies, proves their resemblance to very small stars. "It will appear," says the learned astronomer, "that when I used the name (asteroid) to denote the condition of Ceres and Pallas, the definition I then gave of this term, will equally express the nature of Juno, which, by its similar situation between Mars and Jupiter, as well as by the smallness of its disk, added to the considerable inclination and excentricity of its orbit, departs from the general condition of planets. The propriety, therefore, of using the same appellation for the lately-discovered celestial body cannot be doubted.

Had Juno presented us with a link of a chain uniting it to those great bodies, whose rank in the solar system I have also defined by some approximation of a motion in the zodiac, or by a magnitude not very different from a planetary one, it might have been an inducement for us to suspend our judgment with respect to classification; but the specific difference between planets and asteroids appears now by the addition of a third individual of the latter species, to be more fully established, and that circumstance, in my opinion, has added more to the ornament of our system than the discovery of another planet could have done.

Sir Joseph Banks has laid before the Royal Society Mr. Pigott's Investigation of all the Changes of the variable Star, that he discovered as such in 1795, in Sobieski's shield. From long continued observations it appears that its rotation on its axis was estimated in 1796, at 62¾ days from a mean of six observations of its greatest and least brightness. Since that period, Mr. Pigott has made a great number of other observations, some of which commenced with the full brightness, and others with the least brightness of the star: according to the *first* set of observations, the mean rotation was 63 days, according to the second, it was 59¾. A mean of these two means being 61½, agrees with the first deductions to within 1¼; a coincidence which he could not have expected to happen. He then proceeds to mention other changes that he perceived, and puts them down in a table.

From the above and other observations, made with a great care and accuracy, Mr. Pigot concludes that the periodical returns of brightness are uncommonly fluctuating, and that the differences between the extremes are very considerable; to account for which, the following explanations and conjectures are given:

1. That the bodies of the stars are dark and solid.

2. Their real rotations on their axes are regular.

3. The surrounding medium is by times generating and absorbing its luminous particles in a manner similar to what has been lately illustrated by Dr. Herschel with regard to the sun's atmosphere.

4. That these luminous particles are but sparingly dispersed in the atmosphere surrounding the variable star of Sobieski.

5. They may perhaps be considered as spots somewhat circular, or of no great extent: for, 1. even on its brightest hemisphere, the duration of its full lustre is, on a mean, only 9½ days of the 62, or little more than one sixth of its circumference. 2. They undergo perpetual changes which are visible to us; and, 3. By the observations of increase and decrease of brightness, some idea of the relative situation or intervals between the bright parts may be obtained.

Mr. Pigott, from observations and reasoning, is led to infer that there may be primary *unenlightened* stars that have ever remained in eternal darkness: and he asks if it would be too daring or visionary to suppose the number of these equal to those endowed with light, particularly when we contemplate the ample set of bodies visible only by reflected rays, that appertain to our system, such as planets, asteroids, comets, and satellites. Do not these, he adds, lead us to suspect also that the *enlightened* stars are those that have already attained the highest degree of perfection? Granting, therefore, that such multitudes do really exist, clusters of them, by being collected together, as in the milky way, must intercept all more distant rays, and if free from any intervening lights, they would appear as dark spaces in the heavens, similar to what has been observed in the southern hemisphere. That so few of these obscure places are perceived, may be attributed to their being obliterated by the presence either of some scattered stars,

or

or of other slight luminous apppearances.

"Thus (says Mr. Pigott) I have fully investigated the nature of this distant sun, a single one among many millions, and scarcely perceptible to the sight, yet of not less importance than our grand luminary. But ours is still supplied abundantly with resplendent particles, while Sobieski's variable star has them most sparingly dispersed over its sphere: a scantiness that apparently must occasion to its surrounding planets constant vicissitudes of uncertain darkness, and repletion of light and heat. How far more enviable seems our situation; I mean that which we at present enjoy: there being strong reasons to believe that the sun's luminous appearance has been at times considerably diminished; and I have little hesitation in conceiving that it may be so reduced at some future period to small patches, and the apparent irregularities of its periodical rotations, which at present are only perceived by the observations of trifling dark spots, would become evidently conspicuous, particularly when seen at a distance as remote as the variable stars are from us."

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NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN JONES'S (CHESTER), *for a* LIQUOR *for* PRINTING *and* DYING COTTON, LINEN, *or* WOOLLEN.

THE nature of this invention is as follows:—Take vinegar, pyroligneous or wood, ſorrel, tartarous or any other vegetable acid; ſaturate it with lime, or any other calcareous earth; let it ſtand till it has ſubſided; pour it off clear; heat it over the fire, and put to it as much vitriolic, ſulphuric, nitric, or marine ſalt of lead, as will ſeparate the whole of the oily, bituminous, or extractive parts or matter. When they are ſeparated, let it ſtand till it has ſubſided, when run it off, and put to it as much alum or copperas as will ſeparate the lime and lead; and thus printing or dying-liquor is made."

MR. BARKER CHIFNEY'S (LONDON), *for a* COMPOSITION *to be uſed in* WASHING, *in order to render* MUSLINS *and* LINENS *beautifully* WHITE, *and alſo for other* PURPOSES.

This compoſition is made with water, or water ſaturated with lime, in twelve parts of which are to be infuſed, with the aſſiſtance of heat, when neceſſary, two, three, four, five, or ſix parts of what is uſually called ſub-carbonate of potaſh, or ſub-carbonate of ſoda, or of both of them, according to the purpoſes for which the ſaid compoſition is intended. The alkaline ſolution may be made by any of the uſual chemical methods, ſo that the proportion of water, or of lime-water, to the alkali contained in it, ſhall be ſuch, as, upon trial, may be found to produce effects equally ſuited to the particular uſes to which the compoſition is afterwards to be applied. And to the alkaline liquid, when hot in the copper, is to be added four, five, ſix, or more parts, of common ſoap, ſliced or macerated, or in ſuch other form as may be beſt calculated to incorporate it with the whole maſs, and afford a compound having the conſiſtence of cream or butter, or even of tallow or ordinary ſoap. When the compoſition is ſufficiently incorporated, if in a hot ſtate, it

is to be ſtirred till cool, or it may be tranſferred to another veſſel. The compoſition will be ſtrong or weak in proportion to the purity of the potaſh or ſub-carbonate of ſoda made uſe of, or of both when made uſe of together.

MR. JAMES FUSSELL'S (WELLS), *for improved* METHODS *of* WORKING WATER-WHEELS, RAISING *of* WATER, *and, in a great meaſure, preventing* WATER-WHEELS *from being* FLOODED, *and other uſeful* PURPOSES.

The principal parts of the machinery uſed in this invention, are, a water-wheel, two cranks to return the levers by the lifters that raiſe them, two levers to work the pumps, beſides buckets, and a chain. The chain may be made of any length or ſtrength, according to the depth of the fall of water; for inſtance, a ſmall ſpring riſing on a hill, which has a fall of fifty yards more or leſs, it will be neceſſary to carry water in a trench to the ſteepeſt part of the hill, in order to have the level as ſhort as poſſible; which level muſt be driven to a pit ſunk perpendicularly under the wheel, the buckets working over. The wheel may be made ſmall, in order for the buckets to work in a common pit, four or five feet in diameter. In working water-wheels by this method, a great advantage will be gained over that at preſent uſed, as the whole weight of the water will always hang at the greateſt diſtance from the centre of the wheel.

The drawings that accompany this ſpecification are fully adapted to the explanation of the principle. In one figure are exhibited the ſmall chain and buckets for raiſing water, ores, coals, or other bodies, from mines. The buckets are hung to the crooks of which the chain is compoſed, which ſtandards muſt project a ſufficient diſtance to give the buckets room to turn on pivots, and tip the contents into a receiver. The buckets may be hung at any diſtance from each other, and made to contain any quantity of water, according to the power applied. Beſides this, there are other figures which exhibit the ſeveral parts of the machinery, and different views of all the moſt important articles.

MR. JAMES BARRETT'S (SAFFRON-WALDEN), *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the* CONSTRUCTION *of* MALT-KILNS, *ſo as to* PREVENT DAMAGE *by* FIRE, *and to* SAVE FUEL *in the* DRYING *of* MALT.

The improvement here deſcribed conſiſts in building kilns ſo as to increaſe the draught, which the patentee introduces ſometimes under and ſometimes over the neck or furnace of the kiln, as well as by the ſides. He introduces into the barrel or chimney of the kiln, an apparatus made of iron, or other fit material, which he denominates an extinguiſher, as, by its being cloſed, it will ſtop the draught of the kiln, and thereby effectually prevent fire from communicating to the cowl, if made of wood, as at preſent, but which Mr. Barrett recommends to be made of iron, or other proper metal, and of a peculiar conſtruction, without ribs, or any woodwork whatever; and, when circumſtances permit, he recommends, that the internal windows and doors of the kiln over the wire and their frames be made of iron inſtead of wood, as it is not ſubject, as wood, to ſhrink, ſwell, nor warp, by which means the cold external air will be kept out, and the draught of the kiln improved.

Mr. Barrett builds the walls of the kiln hollow, or double, ſo as to leave a ſpace between them, and he applies afterwards, according to circumſtances, apertures, channels, flues, dampers, valves, &c — For drying pale-malt, he makes uſe of a moveable furnace or ſtove of a peculiar conſtruction, which may be uſed, with little alteration of the kiln, either for drying pale or brown malt; and, by means of an additional contrivance, it will burn with advantage Newcaſtle or pit-coal, without the previous preparation of being burnt into coke. The flame and heat from the furnace are conducted through the malt wherever required, without impediment from the wind when blowing hard from either quarter.

Having aſcertained the nature of his improvement in the ſtructure of malt-kilns, ſo as to prevent damage by fire, and to ſave fuel in the drying of malt, he proceeds to deſcribe particularly, by means of drawings, the manner in which the ſame is to be performed. In this part of the ſpecification we cannot follow the patentee for want of plates, but we ſhall quote, nearly in his own words, what he ſays with regard to the extinguiſher to prevent damage by fire. It may be made of wood, but more properly of metal, and it is ſo contrived, that, by pulling the wire or chain pending therefrom down the ſide of the kiln, and attached to the handle, it will either partially or completely cloſe, at the option of the workman, the chimney of the kiln, and ſtop or regulate the draught; and if the wire or chain be continued from the ſaid handle down to the fire-ſide, the workman may, in windy weather, be enabled to regulate the draught and currency of air at his pleaſure with the greateſt eaſe, and extinguiſh the

the malt, if on fire, without the neceſſity of aſcending the ſtep-ladder or ſtaircaſe for that purpoſe, as he can by that means cloſe the extinguiſher, which will immediately ſtop the draught of air that feeds the flames, and of courſe the fire is ſuffocated and extinguiſhed by the ſmoke ariſing from it. The workman may, therefore, by means of the handle and the balance-handle, regulate the extinguiſher and iron ſlide-doors, ſo as to dry the malt either exceedingly ſlowly or exceedingly fiercely, as may beſt ſuit his purpoſe, with the ſame eaſe that a miller regulates his brake when grinding corn.

The extinguiſher may be of various ſhapes, and fixed in other ſituations above the malt, according as circumſtances may ſuggeſt. Mr. Barrett's invention conſiſts in the application of the apparatus; and we are informed, that a part of this invention will be found of great utility as an addition to the cooking apparatus on the economical principles recommended by Count Rumford; and may alſo be applied with advantage in manufactories or other places where boilers or ſtoves are uſed, and to the drying of other ſubſtances beſides that of malt.

In drying brown malt, it is the particular intereſt of the maltſter to obtain as much increaſe in bulk as poſſible, which is principally accompliſhed by the proceſs of drying; and it is obſerved by workmen, that they could dry the malt higher and larger, if it could be protected from the riſk of taking fire, and the danger which the workman himſelf encounters in his endeavours to extinguiſh the fire when it happens. In this ſituation, he is in imminent danger of being burnt or ſuffocated. Thus it is in all malting-towns where brown malt is made, that fires are ſo frequent; and it is preſumed by the patentee, that all theſe dangers and inconveniences will be done away by his improvement. The workman may now raiſe or force the malt to any extreme of heat ſhort of actual flame, which is the grand deſideratum in the proceſs of drying brown malt.

The extinguiſher, ſlide-doors, and channels, may eaſily be added to kilns already conſtructed.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIS is the thirty-ſeventh year of the Exhibition; a time of experiment, which, at firſt ſight, ſeems long enough to determine the great queſtion of how far ſuch an inſtitution is calculated for improving the Fine-Arts. We are ſorry to ſay, that the pictures now exhibited do not diſplay ſuch a ſuperiority to thoſe that appeared at an early period of this foundation, as the admirers of the plan prognoſticated. Foreigners have found an eaſy ſolution of the queſtion, and broadly aſſerted, that the *air* of this country is too cold to bring to perfection the ſeeds of genius, which they *kindly* acknowledge nature has *ſometimes* given to the natives.—This is putting a man in the ſame claſs with a bunch of grapes or a China orange, and ſuppoſing that he cannot ripen without the aid of a burning ſun or a hotbed. A liſt of many of our painters, now no more, would refute this idle calumny. But our preſent inquiry is not the *national*, but the *relative* merit, of the Engliſh School; and in eſtimating this, we are naturally led to inquire into the relative merit of the late Preſident of the Royal Academy and his ſucceſſor in that high office. It is really curious to conſider the different eye with which they ſaw nature, and the different roads they have taken in purſuit of truth. Sir Joſhua followed the coy goddeſs through all her mazes, and copied all her varieties. His firſt ſketches had every mark of indeciſion, and bore little reſemblance to his finiſhed pictures. His figures were literally *fleeting*; they changed their ſituations on the canvas, their attitudes were varied, and their characters altered. They aſſumed all the varieties of Proteus, paſſed through all the metamorphoſes of Ovid, and almoſt realized the tranſmigrations of Pythagoras. Theſe perpetual variations looked like the wanderings of caprice; but, when the picture was finiſhed, the general effect was faſcinating—was magical! The *tout enſemble* dazzled us too much to permit our dwelling on little defects in the parts, and we were compelled to admire, and almoſt adore, his productions. How different is the plan of his Majeſty's hiſtorical painter. In Sir Joſhua's works we ſee an attempt at

at high art; in Mr. West's, an aim at elegant nature.

While Sir Joshua was winding through the intricacies of the valley in search of grace, Mr. West kept the beaten path of the ancients, contemplated nature through the medium of Grecian art, and rigidly adhering to his models, attempted to unite dignity with precision. When he had planned a picture in his mind, he calculates his powers, submits it to rule and compass, and, balancing his figures with the utmost exactness, makes a sketch. In this he generally displays a perfect knowledge of composition, and as his figures are given in the sketch, so are they displayed in the picture. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians, he altereth not. But his finishing is not always an improvement of his productions; in clearing away their asperities, he destroys their energy. With a smoothness of surface, they acquire a hardness of outline, and are sometimes, though not always, polished till the spirit evaporates. How far it is so in his pictures now exhibited, is the object of the present inquiry. The largest is—

No. 151. *Thetis brings to her Son the Armour of Achilles. B. West, R. A.*

This, as the leading picture, demands particular attention, and, considering the indisputable talents of the painter, we are sorry we cannot give it unqualified praise. It may fairly be denominated a showy, and perhaps a splendid, picture, but the floating figure of Thetis describes a portion of a circle, instead of the serpentine line, which gives the idea of elegance and motion; and, though the subordinate parts, such as the sword, belt, &c. are more finished and polished than they need to be, the figures are hard and cold.

We have spoken of this picture, which, after all, has fine parts, in harsher terms, from the apprehension, that young artists, affecting to tread in the steps of so distinguished a painter, may substitute border and ornament for sentiment and drawing.

In some of Mr. West's other pictures, there is a spirit, animation, and sobriety of colouring, which prove powers of more than common magnitude, and lead us to think, that, when his works have a different description, they are experimental attempts at another manner, very inferior to his own. His next article in the catalogue is,

No. 77. *The Deluge.*

This is an extremely fine picture, necessarily in a sombre and gloomy style of colouring. The scene is very happily imagined, and the figures most correctly drawn. The subject demanded such as are not pleasing to the eye, and that they are in a certain degree disgusting, is not the error of the artist.

No. 83. *Mary Magdalen and the other Mary at the Sepulchre.*

The story is very well told; but the figure of the angel, we think, has been in some of Mr. West's other pictures; at least one that in attitude and air bore a strong resemblance to this. But of these aërial beings we do not know much; and it must be owned, that, to give variety to such objects as we never saw, is not a very easy task; neither is it quite fair to criticize these imaginary forms.

86. *The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise*

In conception, character, and drawing, this delineation displays the hand of a master, and is worthy of the President of the Royal Academy.

139. *Thetis bringing Armour to her Son.*

A very spirited sketch; but Mr. West's sketches are almost invariably fine.

145. *Belisarius and the Boy.*

This story has been told by artists of other times, and by artists whose celebrity gave a high reputation to all their productions. Mr. West has conceived and expressed it with propriety and effect.

M. De Loutherbourg has been long eminent in his walk, deservedly obtained great celebrity, and, in the particular branches that he has cultivated, has evinced a spirit and vigour of pencil that has given great effect to his productions; though, spirited as they are, they have frequently a burnished glitter, very unpleasing to a correct eye. In this exhibition he has two pictures. The first is,

No. 130. *Decisive Battle of Alexandria, fought on the 21st of March, 1801, when unfortunately Sir R. Abercromby was mortally wounded. P. J. De Loutherbourg.*

Besieging towns, storming cities, and fighting bloody battles by land or sea, have long been favourite subjects with M. De Loutherbourg; and, to do him justice, it must be admitted, that, in the delineation of such scenes, there are very few, if any, that equal him. We have here an immense number of figures, all in action, all engaged in their proper business. The whole has a showy and striking appearance; but, though parts are brilliant and busy, it is in some instances gaudy and incorrect.

163. *Landing of the Britiſh Troops in the Bay of Aboukir, in the face of an expecting and prepared Enemy, on the 8th of March, 1801. P. J. De Loutherbourg, R. A.*

Another very intereſting ſcene, painted and coloured in a ſuperior ſtyle to that which precedes it. The figures are well drawn and well grouped, and the colouring has not that violent ſhine which gave to ſome of M. Loutherbourg's pictures the appearance of being burniſhed. On the whole, it does great credit to this deſervedly eminent artiſt.

No. 1. *Sir C. W. Malet, Bart. the Britiſh Reſident at the Court of Poonah, in the Year* 1790, *concluding a Treaty, in the Durbar, with Souæ Madarow, the Peiſhwa, or Prince, of the Mahratta Empire. T. Daniell, R.A.*

The painter of this picture has travelled farther into the country where he made this drawing, than any other artiſt. He has taken all his views of the buildings, the ſcenery of the country, and the ceremonies of the inhabitants, from an actual ſurvey, which gives him infinite advantage over thoſe who paint from the deſcriptions of others; and we contemplate with full confidence the views of buildings, delineation of public meetings, &c. of a man who was preſent at the time the events took place. Conſidered in this point of view, the picture of the Treaty in the Durbar is a very curious production, as we have every reaſon to believe it gives a correct idea of the manners, coſtume, buildings, &c. in India. Contraſted with the graceful dreſſes of the Eaſt, the European habits appear awkward, ſtiff, and taſteleſs. The Germanic military garb has a vile effect in a picture, eſpecially if oppoſed to the eaſy Eaſtern robe, which gives a pictureſque effect to any perſon who wears it.

Among the capital portraits, Sir William Beechey has ſeven, and, as his almoſt invariably are, they are admirably well painted. Mr. Laurence has five, which are in a capital ſtyle, and in many reſpects diſplay marks of improved judgment.—That of H. Hoare, Eſq. is in a broad manner and a good taſte.

Mr. Shee has ſix portraits, in which, though we believe his *Rhymes on Art* are a firſt appearance before the public in the character of an author, he has much diſtinguiſhed himſelf. His genius in his own profeſſion has been long acknowledged, and to ſay that the portraits now exhibited are worthy of the artiſt, is high praiſe.

Among ſix by Mr. Opie, we particularly noticed,

No. 82. *A Portrait of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox J. Opie, R.A.*

This gentleman has been properly denominated the Engliſh Rembrandt. His pictures are in an eminent degree forcible, and his portraits ſtriking. That of Mr. Fox it is not eaſy for any one to paint without giving a likeneſs that will be known. Mr. Opie's has an extremely cloſe reſemblance to the original, but it is not a pleaſing reſemblance. The face is not lighted up with that good-humoured hilarity for which he is ſo remarkable among his friends, but ſeems to be taken in the Houſe of Commons, when he is making a reply to an acrimonious attack upon himſelf.

No. 6. *Portrait of Maſter Betty. J. Opie, R.A.*

Of this little hero of the drama, not a little has been ſaid; we have had portrait upon portrait, buſt upon buſt, print upon print, without number or preceding example; and his likeneſs has been almoſt as eagerly ſought by thoſe ſtyling themſelves theatrical amateurs in this country, as the likeneſs of the little Hero of France has in that. Mr. Opie's portrait is in a broad and unaffected manner, and is an uncommonly happy likeneſs.

Evidently placed in ſuch a ſituation as to make the compariſon between the two, is,

No. 26. *Portrait of the Young Roſcius. J. Northcote, R.A.*

To enter into the relative merits of two portraits of the ſame individual, by two eminent artiſts, is an unpleaſant taſk; but here it is demanded, and we muſt take the liberty of ſuggeſting what appears to be the reſult. Mr. Northcote's picture is overborne by the relative parts, which are too cumbrous for the figure that is placed in the midſt of them. The broad ſteps, large buſt of Shakeſpeare, &c. make the little boy appear ſtill leſs; neither is the likeneſs by any means ſo ſtriking as in the other, which, in every reſpect, conſidered as a whole, is ſurely the ſuperior picture. Mr. Northcote's four other pictures are extremely well painted.

Among the models, there is a buſt of Maſter Betty, by Mr. Bullock, of Liverpool, which has a great reſemblance to the original; and another by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, which is not ſo like.

Mr.

Mr. Hoppner has six portraits; one of them,

No. 78. *A Portrait of Master Smith,*

represents a little boy sitting cross legged. It has been engraved with the title of *The Little Nabob.* This title is appropriate to the picture, which, like the other five by this artist, is in a good taste, and extremely well painted.

Of Mr. Westall's productions we have had frequent occasion to speak, and generally to praise, as beaming with taste and talent. In this exhibition he has seven:

No. 73. *The Expiation of Orestes,*

is rich, and beautifully coloured. The same praise is due to

No. 220. *An Old Man blessing his Grandchild,*

and indeed to all the others.

Sir Francis Bourgeois has eight pictures, and we are glad to see that he is very much improved, and has discarded his foxy colouring.

In No. 22, by Mr. A. W. Calcott, the composition is simple and natural; the whole broad and well understood; and his other pictures and drawings have a degree of merit that insures him a high rank in the estimation of all good judges.

Among eight admirable pictures by W. Owen, we particularly noticed

No. 14. *A Sleeping Boy;*

and think, that there have been very few, if any, pictures exhibited since the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of equal merit with this very exquisite painting.

647. *Our Saviour Walking upon the Sea. H. Richter.*

This is a very respectable picture, and does great credit to the young artist who painted it. The story is well told, the drawing correct, and the colouring appropriate.

We have heard artists praised, and that highly, for having so happily imitated the manner of the great painter they chose for their model, that the works of one could hardly be known from those of the other. To this species of praise the portraits of Mr. Raphael Smith has no pretensions. They have not the studied airs or graces of any ancient or modern master, but in most of them he very happily adopts much of the air and character of his original.

The portrait of Doctor Hemstead is whimsically characteristic, and a strong resemblance. In that of Mrs. Boisrazou, of Bath, we have a truly elegant representation of a beautiful woman. The portraits of Mr. Gossel's children form a most pleasing group, marked with taste and truth; and in that of Dr. Babington, his character as a mineralogist is displayed by accompaniments exactly appropriate. We have seldom seen a more pleasing composition than the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Windus. In that of Dr. Marshal, of Lymington, the situation is very properly marked by a view of the Needle Rocks in the distance; and a more forcible portrait in crayons than that of Mrs. Marshall, we have never seen.

Miss Emma Smith has only two miniatures, and a picture in oil of *The Benevolent Princess,* an interesting tale from Madame de Genlis. They all of them display marks of improvement and of genius. Among the other miniatures are many of a very respectable description, which we have not room to enumerate in this retrospect: but Mr. Bone's enamels must not be passed over; they are all of them in the first style of the art: that from Sir Joshua's *Death of Dido* has perhaps the pre-eminence. It is superlatively fine.

Among the drawings, there are six by T. S. Roberts, principally views in Ireland, that have great merit. There being another exhibition (of drawings only) in Brook street, has lessened the number at the Royal Academy.

Sundry plans of societies, &c. for the improvement of the arts are now in agitation, but not yet sufficiently mature to publish any specific description.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following pieces do not suit our Miscellany:—I. B.—Ensaaf—C——Lines on "Remember Death"—Friend to Inquiry—Augustus Fletcher Roy—A. C. H.—G. K. F.——Carioias.—Ode to Bellona—Georgius—Essay on Literary Societies—Medicus—Verses for the Literary Fund—Sonnet by C. R.—W. G.'s query—Ballad by J. B.—Account of Mr. Humber—Extract from a scarce Translation—Q. on Country Bank Notes—H. on Leeches—Tour to the Lakes—Petrarch to Laura's Eyes, &c.—Case of Scald Head—Specimen of Paraphrase on Isaiah and Poem—Verses on Spring—Poem by S. W.—Innominata—Lines by M. V.—B. B.—D. Oxon.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. ROSCOE's long-promiſed Life of POPE LEO the TENTH will make its appearance on the Firſt of June, in four large volumes quarto.

Mr. BELSHAM has at length completed his Hiſtory of England, from the Revolution to the Peace of Amiens, in twelve uniform volumes octavo. In connection with the Hiſtory of Mr. HUME, it forms an authentic ſeries of Engliſh Hiſtory, from the earlieſt records to the preſent time. Six of the volumes have juſt been reprinted, with ſuch conſiderable corrections founded on new information, as to conſtitute almoſt a new work, and the eleventh and twelfth volumes appeared but a few weeks ago.

Mr. JOHN LEE LEWES, ſon of the late CHARLES Lee LEWES, will publiſh the Memoirs of his Father's Life, written by himſelf, early in June.

The Rev. PHILIP SMYTH, of New College, Oxford, is printing a new and enlarged edition of his Selections from the FRENCH ANAS. The former edition conſiſted of two volumes; the new one will be extended to three volumes, and between each Ana will appear a biographical notice of the author.

Mr. CUMBERLAND is about to add to the number of intereſting ſelf-biographies by the Memoirs of his own Life and Times.

The Eaſt India Company have lately eſtabliſhed in Hertfordſhire a place of public inſtruction for ſuch young men who may be deſtined to be employed in various civil capacities in the ſervice of the Company. The Rev. Mr. HENLEY is appointed preſident of the College. The education is to be both commercial and claſſical, and to comprize, among other branches of inſtruction, the mathematics, geography, modern languages and Oriental literature.

Dr. JOHN REID, principal phyſician at the Finſbury Diſpenſary, intends to commence a *ſummer* Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on the 25th of June.

The Hiſtory of the Houſe of Auſtria, by the Rev. W. COXE is in great forwardneſs, and may be expected in the courſe of the ſummer.

Sir WILLIAM FORBES will ſpeedily publiſh an account of the Life of Dr. Beattie.

The Meſſrs. LYSONS announce for early publication the firſt volume of their grand work, *A New General Survey of Great Britain*. This volume will contain Bedfordſhire, Berkſhire, and Buckinghamſhire, and will be illuſtrated with Maps, Plans, and Views of Architecture; and a Series of picturesque Engravings, by Mr. BYRNE, will appear at the ſame time, which may be purchaſed ſeparately.

Mr. COOKE, well known as the friend of the late SAMUEL FOOTE, of facetious memory, has written a Life of that celebrated character; to which he has annexed anecdotes of many of Foote's contemporaries, and a Collection of his beſt *bon-mots*, chiefly original.

Mr. THOMAS DIX, author of a Treatiſe on Land Surveying, has in the preſs, a Treatiſe on the Conſtruction and Copying of all kinds of Geographical Maps.

Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER of Winterton, in the county of Lincoln, formerly a working carpenter of that place, has undertaken to draw, engrave, and colour all the principal *Moſaic Pavements* which have been diſcovered in Great Britain. He has already publiſhed ſeveral, in which he has evinced a fidelity of repreſentation which has rarely been equalled, and which can never be exceeded. Encouraged by his ſucceſs in copying Moſaic Pavements, he has extended his labours to ſtained glaſs; and he propoſes to copy the principal ſubjects in the Cathedrals of York, Lincoln, &c. &c.

A work intended to illuſtrate the Nature and Properties of Wool, with Remarks upon the Britiſh Fleece, is now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed about the beginning of next month.

The Editors of Dr. Doddridge's Works, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of Rotherham, and the Rev. EDWARD PARSONS, of Leeds, have announced their intention of publiſhing periodically, by ſubſcription, an uniform edition of the whole Works of the late Preſident Edwards, of New England, executed in the ſame elegant ſtyle as their edition of Doddridge.

Mr.

Mr. MEYLER, of Bath, is about to publish a small Selection of his own Fugitive Pieces, under the title of Poetic Pastime; or, Journey of Life, in one volume.

Mr. JOHN BRITTON announces the first part of a new work, entitled the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of select Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting ancient edifices of this country; with an historical and descriptive account of each subject. Each part will contain six, seven, or eight engravings, with letter-press descriptions of each subject. Four of the plates will be engraved in the best style, from highly finished drawings; and the others will be principally illustrative details of the former, and executed in a style to correspond with the respective subjects.

It has often been remarked that, during the last half century, while the practice of mechanics, and the structure and operation of machines, have received such valuable improvements, we have only had one Treatise (that by Emerson) into which we can look for information on the theory and the actual construction of machinery. Mr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has endeavoured to supply the deficiency just adverted to, and has now in the press a General Treatise of Mechanics, which is intended to be comprised in two volumes, octavo. The first volume will be devoted chiefly to the theory, and will be divided into five books, under the several heads of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Pneumatics. The second volume will be chiefly appropriated to the description of machinery; and will commence with some practical remarks on the application, improvement, and simplification of mechanical contrivances, on friction, the stiffness of ropes, the energy of different first movers, &c. These will be followed by accounts, arranged alphabetically, of about one hundred of the most curious, useful, and important machines. In this latter part, Mr. Gregory has been promised the assistance of some celebrated civil engineers; and the alphabetical arrangement (the only unfinished part of the work) will be completed in the course of the month of July, when he hopes he shall have received the communications of these gentlemen, or of any others who may favour him with descriptions of new and useful machines. The work is intended to be published before the end of the present year.

Mr. ROBERDEAU of Portsmouth (author of Fugitive Verse and Prose, &c.) is preparing for the press, his tragic drama of Thermopylæ, or Repulsed Invasion, which has been (last month) represented four nights at the Gosport Naval Academy, with the highest applause. It is principally founded on Glover's Epic Poem of Leonidas, with large additions to the story.

Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS, the barrister, and author of the whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, is preparing for publication, in one volume, octavo, a complete Practical Digest of Parish Laws, which will in future, in some degree, obviate the expence which has hitherto been imposed on Magistrates, from the necessity of their purchasing reiterated editions of more voluminous works to acquire, from time to time, a correct knowledge of new statutes, and the variations in sessions-cases; this volume will be published early in the ensuing year.

In a few weeks will be published, a work entitled, Observations on the Simple Dysentery, and its Combinations; containing a review of the most celebrated authors who have written on that subject; and also an investigation into the source of contagion in that and some other diseases. Previous to its publication, a prospectus of the work may be had gratis of all the medical booksellers. This subject, has, we understand, long engaged the attention of Dr. HARTY.

Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton, has a work in the press on the Gout, in which he purposes to consider of the modes recommended for the cure of this disease, and to offer some remarks on its nature and origin.

Mr. WILLIAM LUCAS is engaged in a Work on Duelling, comprising arguments for and against duelling; and attempting to prove, that it is a barbarous custom, which had its origin in superstition, and is, at present, cherished only by ostentation or revenge, equally unworthy of a great mind, an enlightened age, and a civilized country.

Proposals have just been issued by the Rev. SAMUEL BURDER, of St. Albans, to publish by subscription, in two volumes, octavo, a work entitled, Oriental Customs, or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations. A very large edition of the first volume of this work was published about three years ago; the second is entirely new, and may be subscribed for separately by the purchasers of the former part.

The first volume of the Journal of Contemporary Voyages and Travels has completed the translations of CASSAS' Travels in Istria and Dalmatia—MICHAUX' Travels in North America; and KUTTNER's Travels in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Italy: besides an original Itinerary to Constantinople, and copious Analyses of several English works. The second volume is intended to include St. VINCENT's Voyage to the African Islands, POVALSEN's Travels in Iceland, and some others.

A splendid work entitled, A Graphic and Descriptive Tour of the University of Oxford, is in considerable forwardness. It will comprehend general picturesque views, correct representations of all the principal public buildings, with their history and present state, and the academic costume. The work will be printed in imperial folio, in numbers; the first of which will appear on the 20th of June.

At the first annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held on Wednesday, the 1st of May, at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, president, read from the chair a report of proceedings. It appeared from this report, and the extracts of correspondence which were afterwards read by one of the secretaries, that the Society had made in the course of this, their first year, a very considerable progress; a society upon a similar principle has, under their auspices, been established in the free Imperial City of Nurenberg, and a great degree of zeal has been excited in many other parts of the Continent, both among Protestants and Catholics, for procuring and distributing the Holy Scriptures. It also appeared that in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the views of the Society had been cordially embraced, and that, in the two latter, collections had been made which already amount to more than two thousand pounds. The report and revised plan of the Society were unanimously adopted, and, on the motion of the Lord Bishop of Durham, seconded by Mr. Wilberforce, the warmest thanks of the meeting were voted to the Right Hon. the President, for his Lordship's faithful, zealous, and persevering attention to the interests of the Society, during the whole period of his connection with it. Thanks were also severally voted to the Right Rev. and the other Vice-Presidents; to the Treasurers and Secretaries for their gratuitous services; to Granville Sharp, Esq. for a valuable donation of Versions of the Scriptures in various Modern Languages; to the Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow for their respective resolutions to promote collections for the Society; and to the several congregations throughout the United Kingdom, from which collections have been received. The report is, we understand, in the press, and to that we must refer the public for a more particular account of the design and success of this institution.

Major RAINSFORD has in the press a work, with plates, relative to the Island of St. Domingo. In consequence of his peculiar acquaintance with the subject, a work of great interest may be expected.

Mr. SMITH will publish, in a short time, a new Map of the United Kingdom, on six large sheets, on which all the principal roads will be carefully described. The same gentleman will publish a new Map of England and Wales, on a similar plan, with a view to accommodate travellers.

Mr. LESLIE, author of a work on Heat, is appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Professor PLAYFAIR, lately appointed to the natural-philosophy class.

The Rev. GEORGE WALKER, well known for his Treatise on the Sphere, is elected President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, in the room of the late Dr. Percival.

The Rev. JAMES M'DONALD is admitted Professor of Natural Philosophy, at St. Andrews, in the room of the late Dr. Rotheram.

The Literary Club has begun a subscription for erecting a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, the founder of that Society.

Mr. KNIGHT, of Herefordshire, relates a curious fact respecting the ingenuity of the spider. "I have frequently," says he, "placed a spider on a small upright stick, the base of which was surrounded with water, to observe its most singular mode of escape. After having discovered that the ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it ascends to the top of the stick, and, standing nearly on its head, ejects a web which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this the insect effects its escape, not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its whole strength, that its web is properly attached at the opposite end."

The Earl of SELKIRK will shortly lay before the public Observations on the present State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a View of explaining the Causes and probable Consequences of Emigrations.

Mr.

Mr. MACDIARMID is about to publiſh a work entitled, An Enquiry into the Syſtem of National Defence. It is intended in this work to conſider the influence which the preſent ſyſtem of National Defence has on the internal proſperity of Great Britain, as well as the improvements which it may be expedient to intoduce into that ſyſtem.

A new edition of the Rev. HUGH FARMER's Diſſertations of Chriſt's Temptation in the Wilderneſs is in the preſs.

The Rev. T. BELSHAM will ſhortly publiſh a ſeries of Letters, in Anſwer to the Rev. J. P. SMITH, on certain important Theological Subjects.

The Rev. THOMAS WATSON has in the preſs, a Work on the Popular Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

It is ſaid that M. SCHMIDT, a native of Mecklenburg, has invented a new and very ſuperior diving machine.

The Police of Paris has prohibited the laſt new novel of LEBRUN, entitled Jerome.

It is reported that the works of M. Von MULLER, councellor at Berlin, have been prohibited in the Auſtrian ſtates.

From ſome obſervations of M. BURCKHARDT, it ſhould ſeem that the period of the planet Juno, diſcovered by M. HARDING, is about 5½ years. Its inclination is 21°, excentricity one fourth of its radius; mean diſtance from the ſun three times greater than that of the earth.

According to the experiments of SPALLANZANI, ſnails abſorb oxygen, not only by other organs than the lungs, but alſo through their ſhells; and this abſorption is ſaid to continue ſome time after their death. Even when the ſhell is freed from the animal it contained, it ſeems to continue to abſorb oxygen.

M. REGNIER has invented a Meridian which may be placed in the window of an apartment. It conſiſts of a quadrant furniſhed with a lens, and a plate of braſs in the plane of the meridian, with a black horſe-hair, which, when it breaks, lets go the catch of a hammer that ſtrikes on a bell. When the fainteſt ray of the ſun appears, the hair criſps and breaks: a ray leſs brilliant than that which makes the ſhadow on the ſun dial appear diſtinctly, is ſufficient for this purpoſe, and the mechaniſm is ſtrong enough to ſtrike noon on a large bell.

The mean diſtance of the ſmall planet, diſcovered by M. HARDING, is ſaid to be about three hundred millions of miles, which is ſomewhat more than the diſtance of thoſe diſcovered by PIAZZI and OLBERS. The diameter of this newly diſcovered planet has not yet been meaſured, but it appears like a ſtar of the eighth magnitude.

The Emperor of RUSSIA has granted ample emancipation to the Jews, in his dominions. An Ukaſe lately publiſhed grants them the privilege of educating their children in any of the ſchools and univerſities of the empire; or they may eſtabliſh ſchools at their own expence.

The Society of the Friends of the Sciences at Warſaw, has charged two of its members to undertake a mineralogical tour to the Carpathian mountains. Another member of the ſame ſociety has already explored the eaſtern part of theſe mountains, and is now engaged in a like tour through the mountains of Interior Auſtria; from which he will proceed to Upper Italy and the Swiſs Alps. On his return, he will go on a ſimilar tour to the Caucaſian mountains.

Dr. GOLDFUSS, of Erlangen, will ſet out in the courſe of the preſent ſpring on his travels in Africa, the expences of which will be defrayed by the King of Pruſſia. He intends remaining a year at the Cape, and in the two following years he means to penetrate as far as poſſible into the country, both on the eaſtern and weſtern coaſt.

An Embaſſy is about to be ſent by the Ruſſian Government to China. Among thoſe who are to accompany Count GOLOFKIN in this miſſion, are SCHUBERT, the aſtronomer; General SUCHTELEN, as hiſtoriographer; and RUTTOFFSKY, as botaniſt and landſcape painter. Great advantages, both in a commercial and ſcientific point of view, are expected from this embaſſy.

Laſt year ſome workmen began to clear away the rubbiſh around the ancient temple of Pæſtum. In the courſe of the preſent year the diggings will be completed, and a deſcription of all the remains of antiquity which have been diſcovered will be publiſhed. The antique vaſe of Parian marble, the raiſed work of which repreſents Bacchus in his infantile ſtate delivered by Mercury to a nymph to be educated, the work of Salphion, the Athenian, which formerly ſerved as a baptiſmal font in the cathedral of Gaetta, has been conveyed to the King's Muſeum at Naples.

M. PETRINI, who ſet on foot ſome reſearches at his own expence in the neighbourhood of Oſtia, has found a ſitting figure of the Tiber, which the Papal Government has purchaſed of him for 7000 ſequins.

The

The collection of plants and library of the late Professor WAHL, of Copenhagen, will, in consequence of a resolution of his Danish Majesty, be given to the botanical garden.

M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller, is employed in the following works. 1. A Physical Description of the Equinoctial Regions. 2. A Flora of the same. 3. The Astronomical Observations and Measurements made during his Travels between the Tropics: and 4. in conjunction with GAY-LUSAC, some Treatises on Eudiometry and the Atmosphere. He intends to make a tour in Italy, and another to the most northern point of Norway.

M. BIOT has succeeded in forming water from hydrogen and oxygen, by compression only, independently of the electric spark. The compression, by bringing the particles of gas into intimate union, makes them throw out a quantity of heat sufficient to set them on fire. Great caution is necessary in making the experiment.

HUMBOLDT assures us, that several volcanoes in the Andes throw up, from time to time, a muddy substance, mixed with large quantities of fresh water, and with it a large number of fish, which do not appear to be injured, nor to have been exposed to a great heat. They are sometimes ejected from the crater of the volcano, and sometimes from lateral apertures; but they always come from the height of from twelve to thirteen hundred toises above the level plains. Humboldt is opinion that these fish are bred in lakes in the interior of the crater.

M. LALANDE observed in March last, a large spot, with two nuclei, in the sun, nine degrees to the north of the solar equator. From his observations he concludes that there are in the sun points where large spots are formed, rather than in others. "These spots," says the astronomer, "with their nuclei, which have appeared at different periods, seem to me to destroy the system of volcanoes proposed by Dr. HERSCHEL: there cannot be two volcanoes so near subsisting without mixture, and always separated by a line of light."

It should seem from the following account of some experiments made by the Academy del Cimento, that the idea of *reflection of cold* was conceived almost a century and a half ago: "We were willing," say the reporters, "to try if a concave glass set before 500lb. of ice made any sensible repercussion of cold upon a very nice thermometer placed in its focus. The truth is, it immediately began to subside; but, by reason of the nearness of the ice, it was doubtful whether the direct or reflected rays of cold were more efficacious. We covered the glass, and the spirit of wine began to rise: but we dare not be positive that there might not be some other cause besides the want of reflection from the glass, since we did not make all the trials necessary to clear the experiment."

The Golden Manuscript of Bamberg.—Mr. GLEY, editor of the *Bamberg Zeilung*, some time ago discovered, in the library of the Dean and Chapter there, a manuscript containing a metrical paraphrase of the Gospel History, in the most ancient Saxon dialect. This work had before been known only by the name of *Harmonia Evangelica Cottoniana*, as the copy in the Cottonian Collection of MS. at Oxford was supposed to be the only one extant; from which had been published by HIEKS and NIERUP. Mr. GLEY took a copy of this valuable MS. and communicated it to one of the most learned philologists of Germany, who filled up the hiatus from the Cottonian MS. translated it, and added grammatical elucidations and a glossary.—When the whole was ready for the press, the publication was unexpectedly hindered by the Chapter of Bamberg. It is hoped, however, from the known character of the Elector of Bavaria, who, by the Treaty of Indemnities, has become sovereign of Bamberg, that, instead of prohibiting, he will encourage and patronize such an undertaking. The original MS. has been sent to the Electoral library at Munich. The following is a specimen of the language:—Chap. 21. "Johannes mid if iungarun godes ambahtman. Lerde thea liudi langsamane rad. Het that sie frume fremidin firina farletin men endi mord uuerk. He was thar managumu liof godaro gumono."—John, the servant of God, with his disciples, taught men eternal salvation; how to do good, to avoid sin, injustice, and murder; and enjoyed the love of many good men.

At the commencement of the French revolution, when the literary treasures in libraries of the monasteries and the public archives were wantonly scattered about by the Republican Vandals, Mr. Dubrofsky, Secretary to the Russian embassy at Paris, collected, and thus saved from destruction, a great number of rare and valuable MSS. This collection has now been purchased by the Emperor Alexander, and forms part of the Imperial Library at Petersburg.

The moſt ſatisfactory accounts have been received concerning the Ruſſian expedition for circumnavigating the globe. They are contained in a letter tranſmitted by the commander, M. KRUSENSTERN, to M. Schubert, a member of the Academy, and dated Auguſt 8, 1804, from Kamtſchatka, where the voyagers arrived, without any accident of importance, on the 14th of the preceding month, about five weeks after quitting the coaſt of Braſil. They touched, on their paſſage, at the Marqueſa iſlands, on one of which M. Kruſenſtern found a Frenchman and an Engliſhman, whom he intends to bring with him to Europe. The latter had completely forgotten his native language, and the Frenchman, who had not ſpoken his for ſeven years, with ſome difficulty gave the Ruſſians to underſtand, that he had been wrecked, in an American ſhip, near the coaſt of the iſland. Both of them having learned the language of the iſlanders, and adopted their manners, will, doubtleſs, furniſh many curious particulars relative to thoſe iſlands, which are but little known. M. Kruſenſtern was preparing to ſail for Japan, to convey thither M. de Raſannoff, who is to reſide there in the quality of Ambaſſador Extraordinary of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

Three leagues ſouth-eaſt of Bourdeaux, near the bank of the Garonne, at St. Medard d'Eyran, have been diſcovered two antique tombs, placed one upon the other, two feet below the ſurface of the earth. Beſide them, and nearly at the ſame depth, have been found ſome low walls, ſixteen inches thick, formed of rough ſtones, and partly ſurmounted with hollow tiles, about fourteeen inches ſquare and two inches thick, and exactly reſembling the Florentine tiles employed to form channels for the rain. Both the tombs are of fine white marble, in the form of an oblong ſquare. The largeſt is ſixteen feet in length, twenty-two inches in breadth, and two feet ſix inches in height, excluſive of the covering. The marble is two inches and a half thick. The cover is flat, and on the principal face of the tomb has a vertical elevation of nine inches. On this ſide is repreſented a bacchanalian ſcene. Bacchus is in the centre, in a chariot drawn by a female centaur, and a male centaur holding a lyre. On the right and left are ſatyrs, goats, bacchantes, and fauns; at the left corner is Silenus, with Ariadne ſeated at his feet. On the oppoſite part is a female, in the ſame attitude, but her head is only ſketched. On the left lateral part is Pan, playing on a double flute, and dancing before a little *terminus* decorated with a Priapus; to the right is a woman holding a curved ſtick. Of the attic of this tomb nothing remains but a groteſque head; on the right is a child in a chariot. The other was found in the rubbiſh, together with part of the bas-reliefs, and a ſmall ſtone without any inſcription. A fracture, of ancient date, in the cover, as well as the poſition in which theſe tombs were found, renders it probable that this was not their original ſituation. The other tomb is nearly of the ſame form, but of ſmaller dimenſions: it appears to be conſiderably poſterior to the former. The principal face repreſents Diana, whoſe head is only ſketched, contemplating Endymion; ſhe is placed in the centre, in a chariot drawn by two horſes, which are held by a Cupid. Endymion, whoſe head likewiſe is only ſketched, is on the right, reclined in a poſture of repoſe, his dog at his feet, and is holding two lances, part of which is broken off. Morpheus is repreſented above, placing a wreath on his head, and holding in the other hand a poppy; two ſmall wings iſſue from his head, and two of larger ſize from his ſhoulders. A little Cupid, holding a lighted torch, is placed between the lover of Diana and the genius of ſleep. On the left is the figure of a woman ſeated, with a cornucopia. A ſhepherd, with nymphs and goats, terminates this bas-relief. On the lateral front, to the left, are ſeen a ſhepherd, his dog, and ſome goats; on the oppoſite one, to the right, is a female with a creſcent on her head, in a chariot drawn by two bulls. The attic of this tomb was wanting; part of it was diſcovered among the rubbiſh. It is compoſed of two groteſque heads, repreſenting Apollo, who was at the left extremity, and Diana at the right; with the Judgment of Paris. In the cover, as in the former, there is a fracture, and another behind in the body of the tomb, which is joined again by means of iron cramps.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Soldier's Return, or What can Beauty do? a comic Opera, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; the Music, with the Union Overture, entirely new. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 8s.

WE find much to praise in the music of this comic sketch. Its general construction is slight; but the ideas, generally speaking, evince the yet living embers of a fancy whose sparks have long contributed to the gratification of the musical public. The overture to this piece we cannot, in the points of force and originality, justly compare with some other instrumental productions from the same ingenious pen; but the trio "A little farm well till'd" is happily conceived, as also the duet "When inclination leads the way," in which the parts bear into each other very pleasingly. "For my Henry is no more!" is a simple, affecting, little air, and the "Tambourine Roundelay" is sprightly and novel; while "Strike the bold strain" is so florid and animated, as to do much honour to the composer's fancy and judgment; and "The primrose wet with morning dew" is characterized by the appropriate and engaging delicacy of its style.

A Concerto for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a full Orchestra. Composed and dedicated to J. B. Cramer, Esq. by George Eugene Griffin. 8s. 6d.

This concerto, which has been performed by the author at the Opera Concert Rooms, considered as his first production, is a work of no inconsiderable merit. Many of the ideas are playful and striking; and the passages, for the most part, rise out of each other easily and naturally; and though a brilliancy, a strength, and an identity of character, are not amongst its good qualities; yet sufficient effect is occasionally produced to evince that Mr. Griffin only wants what is necessary to excellence in every science —*experience*—to become a highly respectable instrumental composer. The variations and embellishments to Mrs. Jordan's popular air are given with much taste; and the succeeding rondo, both in its theme and digressions, is fanciful and pleasing. On the whole, the merits of this concerto lead us to hope that its reception with the public will be such as to encourage the author to proceed, and to give further proofs of rising talent and accumulating science.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte; expressly composed and calculated for the Improvement of juvenile Performers, by L. Hoberecht. 4s.

The simplicity and familiarity of these sonatas well qualify them for that practical improvement for which they are designed. The *execution* is distributed with propriety to *both* the hands; and its *progressive* character is no trivial merit to a work dedicated to the advancement of the juvenile finger.

"*The Maid of Yarrow*;" *a favourite Scottish Ballad, as sung by Mrs. Bland; the Words written by Mrs. Rannie, and the Music composed by C. J. Dare.* 1s. 6d.

This ballad is by no means destitute of merit; yet we must, in candour, say, that we trace the works of a mind wanting that experience necessary to a free conception and facility of expression: in a word, to the production of an easy and natural effect. A fault in the second bar of the lower stave of the second page induces us to recommend Mr. Dare to a more rigid application to the established evolutions of harmony.

Trois Grandes Sonates pour le Piano-Forte; composées et dedicés a son Ami J. L. Dussek; par J. B. Cramer, Esq. 8s.

Mr. Cramer has displayed much of his usual ability in these sonatas. The passages are ingeniously conceived, and afford to the hand a species of exercise that cannot fail to improve the practitioner, and fit him for application to the most difficult compositions.

A new Edition of the celebrated Music in the Tempest; composed by Henry Purcell. 12s.

It was with much pleasure that we inspected the present edition of this fine music. As lovers of the good old school, we could not but be happy to find the revision and correction of the Tempest had been undertaken by a gentleman so highly qualified for the task; and we trust that the elegance of the engraving and accuracy of the text will ensure such a sale, as to induce Dr. Busby to oblige the public with an entire edition of the compositions of this great master: a work that would form a noble article in our catalogue of English music, and that every admirer of sterling and classical composition would be proud to possess.

"To

"*To other Shades my Delia flies*;" *a favourite Ballad, written by Mr. Raunie; composed by Mrs. Bland.* 1s.

This little air, by the ease and unaffectedness of its style, does much credit to Mrs. Bland's fancy and taste. The passages are smooth, free, and connected, and the general effect analogous to the sentiments of the words.

The Honey Moon; a favourite Air, danced at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte; by T. Latour, 1s.

Mr. Latour has rendered this dance an easy and agreeable rondo for the pianoforte student. The digressive passages are well connected with the subject, and the general effect bespeaks much taste in arrangement.

"*Let them come—we are ready!*" *a favourite Song; written and composed by Mr. Peterkin, of Huntingdon.* 1s.

This song is not without proofs of strong natural talent. A manly boldness pervades the air, and the words, though evidently from a hand not much habituated to poetic efforts, convey their author's meaning with some degree of force and spirit.

Lady Charlotte Campbell's Strathspey; composed by R. Mackintosh; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte or Harp; by L. Jansen. 1s.

This is a pleasant little exercise, and will be found useful to young practitioners on the instruments for which it is written.

"*At the Front of a Cottage*;" *a favourite Song, with a Harp Accompaniment, sung by Miss Duncan, in the Comedy of the Honey Moon; composed by M. Kelly.* 1s. 6d.

This song, without any peculiar trait of taste or elegance, is, by its general effect, qualified to please the uncultivated ear; and will, we doubt not, by the recommendation of Miss Duncan's performance, attain some degree of popularity.

"*Wilt thou be my Dearie?*" *a favourite Song, written by Robert Burns; the Music composed by J. Watlen.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Watlen has set this little production of the celebrated Scottish bard with considerable ability. The melody is simple and smooth; sufficiently partakes of the Caledonian style; and, in every respect, favours the sentiment of the words.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May.

RHEUMATISMUS	14
Phthisis	5
Catarrhus	11
Pneumonia	2
Diarrhœa	6
Dysenteria	1
Febres	2
Amenorrhœa	16
Menorrhagia	7
Fluor albus	8
Asthenia	24
Hydrops	9
Pneumatosis	3
Morbi Cutanei	14
Morbi Infantiles	27

Several cases have occurred lately of imaginary phthisis.

Nothing is so common as to mistake simple debility, and its natural consequences, for a diseased affection of the pulmonary organs. On which account, in cases of debility, remedies are continually applied which, instead of alleviating, are calculated merely to aggravate its degree and to perpetuate its continuance.

The patient more frequently dies of a consumption of medicine than of a consumption of the lungs.

Two instances of fever have this last month been under the care of the Reporter, which, although alarming from its violence and duration, as well as from the constitution and previous habits of the subjects of it, have experienced relief, and have been brought into a convalescent state, by appropriate and energetic applications.

Except in cases of a natural or artificial old-age, or, in other words, when the constitution has been exhausted either by intemperance or by time, no person *ought* to die of fever.

To this opinion, which the writer ventured publicly to advance, in one of these Reports, nearly six years ago, every day of his subsequent experience has afforded additional confirmation.

Where there is no mutilation of structure, the spark of life may, by careful and skilful management, be preserved, as long as there is left any fuel to support it.

An incalculable number of lives are diurnally sacrificed to an ignorance of this doctrine, or to an insufficient capacity of applying it to professional practice.

The well-being of the human race has not suffered so much even from political or religious, as from medical ignorance and superstition. The vulgar, and what are considered established axioms or dogmas with regard to physic, inevitably lead either to a miserable scepticism, or to an essential and destructive depravity of judgment.

"I was (says the celebrated Dr. Brown) for the space of fifteen years engaged in endeavouring to comprehend and apply, in learning and in teaching, the doctrines of the schools. After consuming more than half this time without satisfaction, or consciousness of either instructing myself or others, I began to deplore the science of medicine as incomprehensible and uncertain; till, at length, truth flashed upon my mind, and occasioned the same delightful feelings which the dawn of day produces on a wandering and benighted traveller—*quasi prima diurna lux demum adfulsit**.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, May 26, 1805.

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* To the author of this article few circumstances of his life have afforded a higher degree of satisfaction, than the share he has had, in the education of a number of intelligent students and incipient practitioners of medicine, who, he flatters himself, have left him with minds impregnated with a knowledge, and penetrated with a conviction of the truth and the importance of the Brunonian system—a system which, although not without its alloy of error, is the only one that, in its fundamental principles, rests upon the firm and indestructible basis of a genuine philosophy.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

Allso John, Worcester, victualler. (Shepherd, Hyde-street

Ayers John Whifley, Hadey, shopkeeper. (Bodfield, Lawrence lane

Atkinson Edward, Billinge, fustian maker. (Baron and Ditchfield, Wigan

Burton John, New court, Fleet market, carpenter. (Patten, Crois street, Hatton street

Bunn Benjamin, London wall, pawnbroker. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars

Bew John, Bermondsey street, cheesemonger. (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row

Barnes Richard, Durham, mercer. (Jopson, Castle street, Holborn

Brown Richard, Gloucester, cornfactor. (Edmund and Son, Lincoln's inn

Beeston Ann, and Sarah Beeston, Gerard street, Soho, haberdashers. (Bachelor, Clements inn

Butt William, New street, Covent garden, hatter. (Birkett, Bond court.

Collins James, Gough square, engraver. (Oakley, New London street

Cassano Alexander, Pall Mall, auctioneer. (Taunton, Essex street

Cowcery John Star, Whitechapel road, mealman. (Dyne, Serjeants inn

Clingman Jacob, and Thomas Gell, Hull, merchants. (Rosser and Son, Kirby street

Clarke Thomas, Lambourn, cowkeeper. (Baddeley Leman street, Goodman's fields

Charlton Thomas Eccles, innkeeper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury

Clarke John, and William Wake, Kingston-on-Thames, corn dealers. (Salkeld, Hatton garden

Derbyshire Joseph, jun. Matlock, slater. (Alexander, Bedford row

Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baikie, Chatham and Sheerness, bankers. (Nelson, Palsgrave place

Farley Thomas Russel, Steyning, linen draper. (Ludlow and Richardson, Monument yard

Fern Robert Ballantine, Litchfield, wine merchant. (Willington and Small, Temple

Furlonge Michael, Guildford street, merchant. (Hulme, Brunswick square

Garrod John, Orford, mariner. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Goodbody John, Abingdon, fellmonger. (Fletcher, Tooke's court

Gamson John, Kingsland road, flax dresser. (Edis, Clement's lane

Goold Amos, Birmingham, grocer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symonds inn

Groote Gerard William, Dean street, Soho, druggist. (Bachelor, Clements inn

Glover Charles, Albemarle street, upholder. (Foulkes, Southampton street

Hurry Francis, and Thomas Hurry, Howdon dock, Walls End, shipbuilders. (Clayton and Scott, Lincolns inn

Hitchcock Henry, Avebury, maltster (Griffiths and Welford, Mariborough

Hodgkiss Thomas, Tabernacle walk, grocer. (Allan, London street, Fenchurch street

Hird Thomas, Louth street, Berkeley square, taylor. (Dawson, Warwick street

Henzell George, Old City Chambers, brandy merchant. (Holland, Lambeth road

Jones John, Liverpool, victualler. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Juda Joseph, Bishopsgate street without, shopseller. (Howard, Jewry street

Ingle John, Ashby de la Zouch, mercer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symonds inn

Jackson John Thermond, Lambeth, stockbroker. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street

King William, Birmingham, factor. (Devon and Tooke, Grays inn

Kempshall Thomas, Higler's lane, Blackfriars road, grocer. (Williamsons, Cliffords inn

Kenworthy John, Bollington, cotton spinner. (Taylor, Manchester

Lee John, York, woollen draper. (Evans, Thavies inn

Luffman William, Ealing, butcher. (Bower, Cliffords inn

Lambert Thomas, Jervaux, horsedealer. (Lodington and Hall, Temple

Lewis Benjamin, Halstead, money scrivener. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings

Lewis William, Dowlais, shopkeeper. (James, Grays inn square

Milner John, Nottingham, hosier. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincolns inn

Massay Joseph, Macclesfield, check manufacturer. (Cooper and Lewes, Southampton buildings

Mayne George, jun. Colchester, horse dealer

Macphie Angus, Ilford, merchant. (Rusten, Crown court, Aldersgate street

Mac Ewen Andrew, Liverpool, broker. (Bousfield, Bouverie street

Newbury Thomas, Great Coram street, builder. (Patten, Crois street, Hatton street

Nicholls John George, Moulsey, merchant. (Dennets and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street

Neville Christopher, Dartford, coach maker. (Hughes, Crofs court, Drury lane

Paine George, Brompton, butcher. (Blandford and Levete, Temple

Phipps

Phipps Josiah, Copthall court, broker. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court
Pow John, Worcester, carpenter. (Platt, Bride court
Payne William, Great Carter lane, druggist. (Netherfole and Portal, Essex street
Rhodes John, Manchester, merchant, partner with John Justamond. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Redpath James, Deptford bridge, upholder. (Maddock and Stevenfon, Lincolns inn
Rhodes John, and John Juftamond, Manchefter, cotton manufacturers (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Reafon Ifaac, Manningtree, baker. (Hanfon and Birch, Chancery lane
Redmond John, Adam ftreet, Manchefter fquare, taylor. (Dawfon, Warwick ftreet
Redford George, Bedford, cotton fpinner. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Spencer Joſeph, Deptford, ropemaker. (Robins and Mould, Barletts buildings
Sutherland James, Little Tower hill, brandy merchant. (Gatty and Hadden, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet
Stevens James, James ftreet, Oxendon ftreet, corndealer. (Buck, Upper Berkeley ftreet
Stewart William, Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Blakelock, Temple
Sharpe Joſhua, Stockton, linen draper. (Wilfon and Flexney, Chancery lane
Thomas Matthew, Adams court, Broad ftreet, draper. (Flatman, Ely place
Wolff Moſes, and Lewis Moſes, Fifhmonger alley, falefman. (Ifaacs, Great George ftreet, Minories
Whitaker John, Manchefter, and Townſend Uſher, Briſtol, dealers. (Edge, Inner Temple
Whitaker John, Salford, cotton twift dealer. (Hurd, Temple
Wilcox Chriſtopher, Chewton Mendip, victualler. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Webb William, Lambeth, coal merchant. (Beetham, Bouverie ftreet
Waddington Samuel Ferrand, York ftreet, Southwark, banker. (Murphy, Bouverie ftreet
Wrigley Miles, and John Wrigley, Saddleworth, merchants. (Batty, Chancery lane
Watſon John, Liverpool, merchant. (Field, Friday ftreet
Wilſon Clementina, Manchefter, woollen draper. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Walker David, Holborn, bookfeller. (Aubrey, Tooke's court
Yates Samuel, Wood ftreet, merchant, partner with Edward Gallie, of Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies. (Palmer and Tomlinſons, Warnford court, Throgmorton ftreet
Young Francis, Neath, inpkeeper. (Price and Browne, Lincolns inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrus John, Abergavenny, ironmonger, May 27, final
Adamſon James, Manchefter, merchant, May 27
Arrowſmith James, Stockport, baker, June 22
Alger William, Bread ſtreet hill, haberdaſher, July 5, final
Battier John Ralph, and John Jacob Battier, Gould's ſquare, Crutched friars, merchants, May 25. Separate eſtate of John Ralph Battier, June 8
Blackmore Richard, Colonnade, Foundling, painter, June 1, final
Brown John, Strand, gun maker, May 25. final
Broadhurſt John, Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, hat maker, May 25
Booth Edward, Manchefter, butcher, May 30
Bigland Richard, Froceſter, cheeſe factor, June 11
Bone Nathaniel, Strand, baker, June 11, final
Barnes Thomas, Fleet ſtreet, ſtationer, July 20
Bate Forteſcue, Vigo lane, printfeller, June 11
Caſtley Robert, Doncaſter, horſe dealer, May 21
Clay, Benjamin, Huddersfield, linen draper, May 17, final
Curtis John, Boſton, victualler, May 15
Carne Samuel, Danbury, merchant, May 25
Challoner Thomas, Liverpool, victualler, May 29
Cortiſſos Abraham Haim, Leman ſtreet, Goodman's fields, merchant, May 25, final
Collis Thomas Joſeph, Clapham road, coach maker, May 25
Carr John, Biſhopwearmouth, joiner, May 29
Cooper Thomas, jun. Derby, watchmaker, June 11
Chivers William, ſtepney cauſeway, mariner, June 15
Chaplin Samuel, Southwark, grocer, June 11
Doughty John, Stokefley, grocer, May 24, final
Dorvell Mary, and William Dorvell, Wells, ſhopkeepers, May 27
Detchick John, Derby, grocer, May 30
Drummond William, Fobbing, mariner, June 8
Day James, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, June 1
Doughty Thomas, Market Raiſin, innholder, June 5
Edwards Edward, Pevenſey, dealer, May 4, final
Epworth John, White Roſe court, Coleman ſtreet, jeweller, June 8
Figgins Francis, Stockport, upholſterer, May 20
Fiſher William, Cambridge, woollen draper, May 28
Field John, Watford, miller, June 8
Fozard James, ſen. Lætitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, ſtable keepers, July 6, final
Forces John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, July 5, final
Garrett William, Rood lane, merchant, May 18
Grant William, Greek ſtreet, paper ſtainer, June 11
German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hoſier, June 11
Hilton Robert, Holliwell ſtreet, victualler, June 1, final
Hutchinſon William, Wakefield, hardwareman, May 15, final
Hilder William, Halling, victualler, May 28
Hanſon Benjamin, and Edward Aſſing, Charterhouſe ſquare, merchants, May 28, and ſeparate eſtate of Aſſing, May 28
Herries Charles, and Joſeph Nailer, London, merchants, June 11
Higlon James, and Thomas Taſher, Liverpool, linen drapers, May 29
Hendrich Robert, Bloſſom ſtreet, ſilk dyer, May 25
Hope Peter, Liverpool, merchant, May 22
Harris William, Drury lane, woollen draper, June 1
Jackſon James, Manchefter, muſlin manufacturer, May 20. final
Jones William, Swanſea, merchant, May 27
Jarritt James, Briſtol cabinet maker, June 11
Knibbs Thomas, and John Hickſon, Ropemaker's ſtreet, iron founders, June 11, final
Lewis Jacob, and Silveſter Cohn, of Liverpool, and Maurice de Jough, Manchefter, merchants, May 29
Leefe Clough, Leopard's court, Leather lane, druggiſt, May 25
Levy Lewis, and Jonas Levy, Osborne place, vermicelli manufacturers, June 4
Lumb Solomon, Riſhworth, cotton manufacturer, June 14
Mac Mikin Alexander, Chelſea, victualler, June 8
Mols John, Salisbury, ironmonger, May 14
Mac Finlay Daniel, and Abraham Mendez Belifario, Size lane
Morgan, Robert Brichdale, Birmingham, button maker, June 11, final
Norton George, Little Wild ſtreet, carpenter, June 8
Norcroſs Thomas Rivington, fuſtian manufacturer, June 14, final
Nesbitt John, Edward Stewart, and John Nesbitt, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants. Separate eſtate of Stewart and Nesbitt, ſen. June 11
Noble Mark, Lambeth, iron founder, June 11
Nutter John, Blackman ſtreet, cheeſemonger, June 15
Osborne James, Oxford, ſadler, May 25
Ogden James, Aſhton under-Lyne, cotton ſpinner, June 10, final
Ogilvie William, and James Ogilvie, Saville row, army agents, June 11
Polly John, Oxford, ſacking maker, May 25
Fowatich George, Liverpool, mariner, May 20
Pollington Charles, Havant, ſhopkeeper, June 18
Pickering Robert, Cheapſide, paper ſtainer, May 25
Penney William Thayer, Sloane terrace, mariner, June 8
Price John, Finſbury ſquare, merchant, June 29
Pardoe William, Clements lane, ivory turner, June 15
Powis Richard, Grofvenor mews, farrier, June 8
Pate John, Bury St. Edmunds, money ſcrivener, June 11
Price Thomas, Redcroſs ſtreet, upholder, June 22
Peck Anthony, Gravefend, carpenter, July 20
Raven William, Colcheſter, linen draper, May 2
Rich Julius Samuel, and John Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell hall factors, May 14, final
Riddell Andrew, and Robert Riddell, Southwark, grocers, June 11
Roberts Francis, St. Martin's court, mercer, June 1
Rawſtorne James, Pontefract, merchant, June 10
Rogers Richard, Carleon, dealer, June 3, final
Robinſon James, Liverpool, ſilverſmith, June 10
Roffiter Edward. Frome Selwood, clothier, June 10
Rowan John, Burton-on-Trent, hawker and pedlar, June 10, final
Smith John, Oſſett, woolſtapler, May 23, final
Scott John, Dowgate wharf, and George Loh, Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, factors, May 18
Stewart Robert, and William Stewart, Manchefter, May 21
Shepherd Porter, Lynn, draper. May 18
Sadler Eliſha Farmer, Glouceſter, mercer, May 21, final
Stott James, Macclesfield, inn keeper, May 29
Salomonſon Solomon, New ſtreet, merchant, May 28
Sharland George, South Moulton, money ſcrivener, May 20
Stevens James, James ſtreet, Oxendon ſtreet, corn dealer, May 28
Tagg Mary, Batte, grocer, May 23, final
Train Samuel, Oxford, grocer, May 25
Towle Thomas, and Joſhua Jackſon, Newgate ſtreet, warehouſemen, May 29, final
Teaſdale Thomas, Penrith, innkeeper, June 6, final
Tanfley Joſeph, Great Marylebone ſtreet, glaſs feller, June 11
Thomas James, Spread eagle court, merchant, July 9
Van Dyck Peter Dubbledemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaa de Gruter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, joint eſtate, June 29, and ſeparate eſtate of Van Dyck, June 25
Wright William, Fenchurch ſtreet, wine merchant, April 29
Welsford John Parr, Union court, inſurer, April 20
Wood Richard, Slaithwaite, cornfactor, May 17
Wright Thomas, Earington, coachmaſter, May 29, final
Whalley Thomas, and Joſeph Wilkinſon Whalley, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, June 4
Winter Joſeph, Combe St. Nicholas, leather dreſſer, June 1
Wallis John, Great Queen ſtreet. druggiſt, June 8
Wardell George, Mamell ſtreet, mariner, June 8
Welch Henry. Stroud, houſe carpenter, June 8
Wilkinſon John, jun. Lower Groſvenor place, dealer, June 29
Young James, Southampton, linen draper, June 11

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1805.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE feeling of abhorrence againſt the malverſations diſcloſed in the Tenth Report has, as might naturally be expected, been manifeſted in every part of England. Public meetings have been held, and very numerouſly attended, in the cities of London, Weſtminſter, York, Coventry and Southampton, in the borough of Southwark, and in the ſeveral counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent, Bedford, Surrey, Hertford, Hampſhire, Norfolk, &c. &c. at each of which a number of very ſpirited reſolutions have been voted, almoſt unanimouſly, expreſſive of juſt indignation againſt thoſe who have been found guilty of violating the high truſts repoſed in them. At moſt of theſe meetings petitions were drawn up to be preſented to his Majeſty, and to the Houſe of Commons.

Another ſubject, which has cauſed, during the preſent month, conſiderable diſcuſſion, was, the Petition preſented to Parliament by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. On the 13th of May this Petition was taken into conſideration in the Houſe of Peers, and, after two days debate, on a diviſion there appeared in ſupport of it, 49; and againſt it, 178; majority, 129. And on the ſame day, after two days debate in the Houſe of Commons, it was rejected by 336 againſt 124; majority, 212.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 9th of May, his Majeſty in Council having ordered the Council Books to be laid before him, the name of Henry Viſcount Melville was eraſed from the Liſt of Privy Counſellors.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government having aſſembled, agreeably to the new Conſtitution and arrangements, M. SCHIMMELPENNINCK, the Grand Penſionary, whom we underſtand to be a very reſpectable and amiable man, addreſſed to them the following ſpeech.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"For a long time have our countrymen felt the neceſſity of preventing, by the introduction of a new order of things, the downfall of the tottering edifice of the ſtate. This neceſſity was ſo generally felt, and in ſo lively a manner, that I deem it ſuperfluous and unfit to enlarge upon a truth univerſally acknowledged; but it is this general conviction which holds to us the rule by which we are to meaſure the hope which the nation has again recovered, and the expectation which it grounds upon our exertions.

"The burden which we take upon ourſelves, and the moſt troubleſome and painful part of which is to fall upon me, is heavy. The difficulties in which the ſtate is involved are manifold and great; the firſt proof of our courage will be, to dare to contemplate thoſe difficulties, ſuch as they actually exiſt; the ſecond, not to deſpair of conquering them, that is to ſay, of the ſalvation of our country.

"In my opinion, it would be little conſiſtent with that calm impartiality and unſhaken integrity which muſt be eſteemed in a government, to aſcend in any manner, either to the nearer or to the more remote cauſes to which we have to impute the preſent ſituation of our country.

"I deem this the more repugnant to wiſdom and equity, becauſe, whatever partial inconveniencies may have ariſen from individual miſapprehenſions, prejudices, or actions, yet the main ſource of our diſaſters is by no means to be looked for in our boſom, but in cauſes entirely without us, and quite independent of us.

"Our country could not fail, by its ſituation and relations, deeply to partake of the great events which have changed the whole face of Europe; and the powerful impulſes which have ſhaken the great bodies ſituated around us, muſt naturally cauſe a ſenſible agitation in our contracted territory. And ought we, then, to continue ſearching into our entrails, or rendering the wounds of our ſtate more incurable, by ſeeking after their cauſes in our own boſom; a ſearch, the reſult of which would always be expoſed to different judgments, always lead to dangerous reproaches, and would be always moſt adverſe to a conciliation?

"No, High and Mighty Lords, let us leave the cauſes, and let us only view the wounds clearly; ſolely with intention to heal them: and permit me, who am now placed at the head of the Government, to point out the means, and, on this ſolemn occaſion, to ſtate to your High Mightineſſes, the principles by which I ſhall regulate my adminiſtration, and which I deem the moſt proper for ſecuring our political exiſtence abroad, and our tranquillity at home.

"Among the great acts which I imagine

gine a wife nation expects of us, I principally have the following before my mind. In the firft place, the putting an end to that ftate of uncertainty with refpect to our internal government, which has long fince tired and fatigued the people, and which would have terminated in defpair and diffolution.

"In the fecond place, the improvement of the finances of the country, brought to the brink of abfolute ruin, by the conſequences of internal troubles, and of ruinous wars.

"And laſtly, the embracing and maintaining a firm political ſyſtem, calculated according to the ſituation of Europe, and fit to inſpire our allies with confidence, our friends with good-will, and our enemies with awe.

"When we ſhall have attained the two former objects, the latter (as far as depends on us, and not on events out of our power) will be eaſily attainable, provided we only take care that we (always keeping in mind the great changes which have taken place in Europe, and in our relations with our neighbours,) do convince all nations which ſurround us, that our welfare and our proſperity can never be detrimental to theirs, and that they may fully depend upon our good faith in fulfilling our engagements.

"In order to reſtore the ſolidity and energy of our internal Government, I deem nothing more fit than an unchangeable attachment to the holy principles of juſtice; the doing equal juſtice to all, without difference of rank or opinions; the reſtoring the neceſſary vigour to the laws, and the requiſite authority and the ancient reſpect to all the lawful authorities; homage to talents, bravery, and merit; every poſſible indulgence to miſapprehenſion; inexorable rigour to miſdeeds.

"The reſtoration of the finances of the country will be our moſt laborious branch. Can you deem it neceſſary, High and Mighty Lords, that a melancholy picture thereof ſhould be exhibited to you on this occaſion? or is that ſad truth not ſufficiently known, that all the preſent ordinary revenue of the ſtate is hardly ſufficient to pay the intereſt of our debts? and can it, after this, be required to add any thing to make you feel the grievous ſtate of our finances?

"Without efficacious remedies, there is no poſſible ſalvation from ſo great an evil; and all the authority granted by the conſtitution to the executive power is abſolutely neceſſary to arrive at theſe great meaſures, which, ſince the origin of the Republic, at various periods, have always been deſired by great ſtateſmen, and recommended by ſome; but conſtantly fruſtrated by the claſhing of the powers, and the eternal oppoſition either of prejudice or of mean ſelf-intereſt, oftentimes badly underſtood.

"By thoſe efficacious remedies, High and Mighty Lords, I do not by any means aim at a violation of our engagements. As little do I aim at an order for new and extraordinary impoſts. Theſe would, in my judgment, either be politically impracticable, or end in a general emigration of all who can emigrate, and in a total corruption of thoſe remaining behind. And therefore they ſhall never make a part of the meaſures which will be propoſed to your High Mightineſſes in the courſe of my adminiſtration.

"The meaſures I aim at, High and Mighty Lords, conſiſt, on the one hand, in the introducing a much greater ſimplicity in the branches of adminiſtration, and in making very conſiderable ſavings; and, on the other hand, and principally, in introducing a new ſyſtem of general taxation.

"This ſyſtem, operating uniformly according to the relative abilities of the inhabitants in the different diſtricts, will be able very conſiderably to increaſe the reſources of the country, as well by its ſimplicity as by the certainty of the receipts. This increaſe, united with the ſaving of the expenditure, will enable the public Treaſury regularly to anſwer all ordinary demands; and when war, or other evils, require any extraordinary expences, they will be raiſed by ſuch means as will be found the leaſt preſſing upon the public.

"It is towards theſe important objects that I wiſh to draw the attention of your High Mightineſſes, and in the completion of which I expect the moſt earneſt aſſiſtance from your wiſdom and patriotiſm; and in the accompliſhment of which I cannot but think the people will, in a great meaſure, re-eſtabliſh the former ſtate of affairs.

"I think what I have advanced is ſufficient for the preſent: but perhaps your High Mightineſſes, perhaps the nation, have a right to examine and conſider upon the meaſures I intend to adopt for the redreſs of their grievances, and the renewing of their proſperity.

"It is needleſs to ſay a ſingle word reſpecting my inclination and reſolution to ſacrifice what is moſt dear to me, in order

to

to accomplish so desirable an object. This very Hall, Paris, Amiens, and London, can testify my love and zeal for my country.

"I have no doubt of succeeding in these undertakings.—My hopes are founded on Providence, whom I adore, and whose care and protection we have so often experienced.

"On the calm reason and sound judgment of the nation; on that valour which ever distinguished them; on their good faith, honour, and inward conviction, depends this last attempt to re-establish their happiness.

"It likewise depends on the assistance, and concord in opinion, of your High Mightinesses; on the wisdom of your resolutions; on the power of your example; and on the firmness of your courage; objects in which I cannot be disappointed, if I have acquired any knowledge of mankind.

"Finally, it depends on our love for our country, and the great promises I have of the assistance of the great Napoleon, that extraordinary genius, who is admired both by friends and foes; who, after having caused a change in the affairs of France, which will be a subject of wonder and astonishment to future ages, has obtained the greatest influence over us, as well as over several other nations, of whose friendship I have the greater reason to boast, because it was obtained by never swerving from truth and rectitude in all my words, my actions, or even in my thoughts, which his penetrating eye read in the deep recesses of my heart.

"Notwithstanding these hopes, I am not certain of attaining my end. The book of futurity is shut to yourselves as well as to me. As for myself, I shall never quit my object till I have used every possible effort in my power to attain it; I shall never quit it dishonourably. May Heaven avert all disappointment; may its blessings crown our labour with success, and re-establish the nation in its former flourishing state and happiness."

EAST INDIES.

The French Admiral Linois, having found in *the Hope* some dispatches from the English Government in India, the French Government have ostentatiously published them: and, as the Letter from Lord Wellesley to Lord Hobart contains the Governor General's ideas of the present situation of our Indian empire, we have judged it proper to present it to our readers. It is dated November 20, 1803.

"The series of events in India during the last three months has furnished matter for serious reflexions in regard to the designs of the French in India, and with respect to the means by which a formidable French party might be established among the Native Powers. Whatever may have been the interpretation given in England to the convention of 1787, in regard to the nature of the French establishments in India, the circumstance which accompanied the arrival of M. Binot and M. Decaen at Pondicherry, added to the general conduct of the French at Pondicherry since the conclusion of the peace at Amiens, has evidently proved that the intention of France was to establish a military and political power in India.

"This intention will appear evident to your Excellency, by examining the subjoined state of the establishment formed by the French government for the occupation of the French possessions in the continent of India. This establishment dispatched in a great part from France in the month of March, 1803, is now at the Isle de France, under the command of M. Decaen, and the rest were embarked at Madras for France, under the command of M. Binot, agreeably to the terms granted to the French who had landed at Pondicherry in the month of June.

"Your Lordships will be pleased to remark, that the French expedition, such as it arrived in India, was purely military, and that the French government had appointed for the service of India a very extensive Military Staff, capable of furnishing officers to a considerable army. The intention of the French in regard to the re-construction of their old fortifications has not been manifested, but considering the extent of the expedition which has arrived in India, one must necessarily conclude, that the intention of France was to embrace this opportunity of reinforcing and extending its military resources and its powers in India.

"The civil and military government of the Carnatic being in the hands of the company, the French who are arrived with M. Binot met with great difficulties in their political intrigues, and these difficulties are still increased by the situation in which that division of the French troops finds itself, in regard to the doubtful state of the negociations which existed between his Majesty and the French Government.

"The vigilance of the Government of Fort St. George, supported by these advantages, rendered all communication between the French at Pondicherry and the Native Powers of India almost impossible. —There exist, however, many reasons to justify my opinion that the French have

arrived

arrived in India with the moſt hoſtile diſpoſition, and a reſtleſs anxiety of embracing every opportunity for opening a way among the Native Powers for their ſyſtem of political intrigue, and for finding out there a rival influence, in order to weaken the Britiſh power in that part of the globe.

"According to information tranſmitted to me, I have no doubt that the intention of the French government was to diſperſe emiſſaries of political intrigue, and military adventurers in all the courts and camps of the Native Princes: and I am convinced that all the queſtions ſuppoſed in my diſpatch of the 20th of June, would have been ſtarted immediately after the reſtitution of the French eſtabliſhments.

"That I may afford your Excellency an opportunity of judging of the political and military progreſs of the French, who have arrived in India, in conſequence of the peace of Amiens, I have the honour of ſubjoining two pieces, one of which comes from Pondicherry from Lieutenant Colonel Cullen, an officer charged with the execution of the reſtitutions to be made on the coaſt of Coromandel: it was written by M. le Febre, formerly an officer in the ſervice of the French at Pondicherry, who accompanied M. Decaen in India, and who at the time Colonel Cullen had this piece, was Aid-de-Camp to M. Binot. This memoir was preſented to the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic; and Colonel Cullen remarked, that it was conſidered at Pondicherry as a ſecret paper, which he could not obtain without great difficulty. The ſecond piece was addreſſed to me by M. Muller, who ſays, he holds in the army the rank of Chef de Brigade. He arrived at Calcutta ſoon after the news of the renewal of hoſtilities between Great Britain and France had arrived at the Preſidency. Having declared that it was in his power to diſcover to this Government things of importance in regard to the deſigns of France; and having aſked him to communicate this information in writing, he addreſſed to me the letter which I have the honour of ſubjoining.

"Though theſe papers contain propoſals which in many reſpects are abſurd and chimerical, they ſufficiently indicate the ſpirit of thoſe who conceived and approved them; and even the execution of ſome of thoſe projects cannot be ſuppoſed to be ſo viſionary, when one reflects on the ſtate of the Native Armies, as they might at firſt appear.

"The cauſes and events of the conteſt in which the Britiſh Government is now engaged againſt two Chiefs of the Mahratta Empire, have given ſufficient proofs of the formidable power which might be eſtabliſhed by French adventurers, and a ſpirit of enterpriſe in the armies and ſtates of the native powers.

"Your Excellency will certainly turn your attention to the diſpatches addreſſed, during the laſt ſix months, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, by the Governor-General ſeparately, and by the Governor-General in Council, and you will ſoon perceive the rapid increaſe and dangerous military reſources of Dowlut-Row-Scindiah, under the direction of M. Peron, or rather the rapid and dangerous increaſe of the military reſources of the French in India, under the nominal authority of Dowlut-Row-Scindiah.

"If the piratical ſtate founded by M. Peron on the Banks of the Jumna, had not been to my knowledge, anteriorly connected with the French Government, your Excellency will judge that this circumſtance ought not to have exhibited danger, notwithſtanding the formation and increaſe of ſuch a power in India. This power was fully prepared to give effectual and cordial aid to ſupport the French cauſe in India, and to forward the projects of France with equal promptitude and zeal.

"The origin, indeed, and progreſs of the civil and military authority of M. Peron muſt be aſcribed to the diſorder and confuſion of the Mahratta Empire, the weakneſs and corruption of the Council of Scindiah, and the decline of his real intereſts and juſt dominion. The Chiefs and Commanders of this French State are all military adventurers, and they have drawn their reſources from licentious conqueſt and unbounded depredation. Theſe traits of their character, however, do not appear to be of ſuch a nature as to render them altogether unworthy of the attention of the preſent rulers of France. Your Excellency will remark in regard to the political progreſs of France in India, the advantage which M. Peron and his band of French adventurers have derived from the abuſe of the nominal authority of the unfortunate Emperor Shah-Alum.

"M. Peron has obtained the exerciſe of the Sovereign authority over a territory, the annual revenues of which are nearly two millions ſterling, and he has negociated and concluded treaties and alliances in his own name, with ſeveral petty ſtates."

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

BY the annual report of the Society for the diſcharge and relief of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts, it appears that 794 priſoners have by their means been reſtored to liberty during the laſt year.

On the 24th of April the anniverſary feſtival of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the London Tavern. Lord Henniker, the vice-preſident, was in the chair. Dr. Hawes congratulated the meeting on the proſperous progreſs of the Inſtitution. He was witneſs to the ſowing the firſt ſeeds of the Society, of their generation and maturity; and from their ſingular and unprecedented liberality, he had the happineſs to ſtate, that, up to the preſent day, not leſs than 2,869 perſons of both ſexes had been relieved and preſerved from untimely deaths, by the humane exertions of this Inſtitution. The proceſſion was preceded by one of the City Martials; and 18 women and children, and 38 men and boys who had been preſerved at various times by the means recommended and provided by the Society, walked in ſolemn order twice round the room. Lord Henniker moved, that the thanks of the Inſtitution be given to the Biſhop of Briſtol, for an excellent diſcourſe preached for the Society, and that his Lordſhip be requeſted to print the Sermon, which was carried with great applauſe. Dr. Hawes, again addreſſing the Society, obſerved, that it was the duty of the Inſtitution to take particular notice of thoſe perſons who had promoted the chief object of the Society in the preſervation of the lives of their fellow citizens; he therefore conſidered that the unanimous and general thanks of the Society, which was formed for public and private happineſs, were juſtly due to Mrs. Newby, of the London Lying-in Hoſpital, from whoſe perſonal and indefatigable exertions no leſs than one hundred ſtill-born children had been brought to life, and arrived at maturity; he therefore propoſed that the warmeſt thanks of the Society ſhould be voted to her; which was agreed to with enthuſiaſm. He then read the abſtract of the ſubſcriptions of the evening, from which it appeared that a ſum of 460l. had been collected.

At a very numerous and reſpectable meeting, held at the London Tavern, May 23, Sir Francis Baring, M.P. in the chair, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted.—That it is expedient to eſtabliſh an inſtitution, on a liberal and extenſive ſcale, in ſome central ſituation in the city of London; the object of which ſhall be to provide a library to contain works of intrinſic value; lectures for the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge; reading rooms for the daily papers, periodical publications, intereſting pamphlets, and foreign journals.—That this inſtitution ſhall conſiſt of a limited number of proprietors, and of life and annual ſubſcribers.—That the intereſt of the proprietors ſhall be equal, permanent, tranſferable, and hereditary, and ſhall extend to the abſolute property of the whole eſtabliſhment; they ſhall be entitled to ſuch extraordinary privileges as may be conſiſtent with general convenience, and upon them ſhall devolve the excluſive right to the management of the inſtitution.—That the life and annual ſubſcribers ſhall have the ſame uſe of, and acceſs to, the Inſtitution as the proprietors.—That the qualification of a proprietor be fixed for the preſent at ſeventy-five guineas.—That the ſubſcription for life be for the preſent twenty-five guineas.—That ladies ſhall be received as ſubſcribers to the lectures, under ſuch regulations and upon ſuch terms as may hereafter be determined.—That as ſoon as one hundred perſons have declared their intention to become proprietors, a general meeting of all ſuch perſons ſhall be convened, who ſhall proceed, as they ſee occaſion to carry the plan into effect, to appoint a Committee to draw up regulations for the Inſtitution, and to ſubmit the ſame to the approbation of a general meeting of the proprietors.—That this Inſtitution be denominated the London Inſtitution for the Advancement of Literature, and the Diffuſion of Uſeful Knowledge.

MARRIED.

At Hackney, the Rev. J. W. Pawſey, M. A. of Coltiſhall, Norfolk, to Miſs Reed, of Silſoe, Bedfordſhire.

At Walthamſtow, S. Turner, eſq. junior, of Devonſhire-ſtreet Portland-place, to Miſs Slater, eldeſt daughter of the late G. Slater, eſq. of Knot's Green, Eſſex.

At Hanwell, T. Hume, eſq. M. D. of Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Miſs Caroline Glaſſe, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. G. H. Glaſſe, chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. C. Dimock, rector of Great Mongeham, Kent, to Miſs E. Honeywood, of Sibton.

The Rev. John Locke, rector of Lee, in the ſame county, to Miſs Thompſon, eldeſt daughter of John Thompſons, eſq. of Waverley-abbey, Surry.

At St. James's, the Rev. C. Moſſop, rector of Hothfield, Kent, to Miſs M. Aynſcombe, of Mortlake.

J. Barlow,

J. Barlow, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard, to Miss Helen Sophia Whitfield, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Whitfield, rector of St. Margaret's Lothbury.

Captain J. Birch of the East India Company's service, to Miss Morice, daughter of the Rev. Dr Morice, of Gower-street.

Major Macdonald assistant quarter-master-general to Miss Graham of Upper Gower-street.

J. Jaques, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Hallifax, of Kentish Town.

W. Foster, esq. of Bermondsey, to Miss Rich, daughter of R. Rich, esq. of Dockhead.

F. Mason, esq. captain of the Rattler, sloop of war, to Miss Hood, daughter of Colonel Hood, of Catherington, and granddaughter of Lord Viscount Hood.

John Stride, esq. of Carey-street, to Miss Eliza Bent, of Charleton-house.

Lieutenant Robert Taylor, of the East London militia, to Miss Farquhar, of Tavistock place.

The Rev. G. H. Glasse, rector of Hanwell, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Thomas Wheeler, esq. of the Chatham division of royal marines.

Thomas Charles Morgan, esq. to Miss Hammond, daughter of William Hammond, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

R. Z. Troughton, esq. of Belmont-place, Vauxhall, to Miss Skinner, of Aldersgate-street.

DIED.

At Worthing, Frederic, the fifth child of Mr. Phillips, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Mr. *William Woodville*, *M. D.* many years physician to the Small-pox Hospital, London, one of the first and principal introducers of the cow-pox inoculation, and author of "Medical Botany, &c. &c. A just eulogy on the life and character of this amiable man by Mr. Highmore, will appear in our next.

At his Lordship's house in Bruton-street, aged 79, *Lady Walpole*, the only surviving daughter of William third duke of Devonshire.

At Putney, *Peter Bauer*, *esq.* secretary to the Pelican Life Insurance-office, Lombard-street.

At Lord Auckland's apartments in Greenwich-hospital, *Thomas Eden*, *esq.* brother to his lordship.

At her house in Harley-street, *Mrs. Jones*, widow of the late Bishop of Kildare.

At Clapton, *Mrs. Vaux*, wife of J. Vaux, esq. of Guildford-street.

At Barnes-terrace, aged 84, *Mrs. Ann Moody*, wife of the celebrated Mr. J. Moody, late of the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane.

In Arlington-street, *Miss Elizabeth Glyn*, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Malo*, wife of John Malo, esq. and youngest daughter of Frederic Raich, esq.

In Southampton-row, William Dinwoody, esq.

At Boston-house, aged 74, *James Clithero*, *esq.*

Suddenly at Somer's-town, *Count de Bottreuil*, a French emigrant.

In Hamilton-street, Piccadilly, aged 90, *Richard Smallbroke*, *L.L. D.* chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The duties of his office as judge of the ecclesiastical court at Lichfield, which he held for the long period of sixty-four years, he discharged with sound judgment and inflexible integrity. In the early part of his life he was an advocate in Doctors Commons, where his practice was extensive, and his knowledge in the civil law highly respected. He was the second son of the late Dr. Richard Smallbroke, who died bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the year 1749.

Aged 41, *Benjamin Outram*, *esq.* of Butterley-hall, Derbyshire. He was the founder of the extensive iron works at Butterley, and monuments of him may be seen in the aqueduct over the Mersey, near Chapel-in-le-Frith, and in various canals and public roads, which he projected and executed. The strength of his understanding, the generosity of his heart, and a spirit of enterprize and activity almost unequalled, enabled him to surmount with ease the most formidable obstacles to such public improvements as he recommended. His death, which has cast an unusual gloom over the neighbourhood of Derby and Manchester, will long be regarded as an irreparable loss, not only to his family and friends, but to his country.

At Hatfield, on his way to London, *Sir Philip Monoux*, *bart.* of Sandy-place, Bedfordshire, and in the commission of the peace for that county. He was descended from an ancient family of that name, formerly resident at Walthamstow, in Essex. The first baronet was Sir Humphry, who was created in 1652. Sir Philip was born 1759; and, on the death of his cousin, the late Sir Humphry, succeeded to his title and estates. On the raising of the different county militias in 1759, he obtained a commission as major in that of Bedford. About 1763, he married Miss Reddall, the daughter of Ambrose Reddall, esq. of Eversholt, in the same county. In 1766, he served the office of high-sheriff, and the next year was appointed in the commission of the peace. His conduct in public situations was steady, uniform, and persevering; and, as a magistrate, truly worthy of imitation. He considered the appointment of the highest importance, and continued for upwards of forty years, till within a few weeks of his death, one of the most attentive and indefatigable administrators of justice the county ever had. To a conscientious discharge of the social and domestic duties, he added a high sense of religious ones which he most strictly performed. In his intercourse with the world, his conduct was marked with such unaffected kindness, ease of manners, and a heart so alive to every feeling of benevolence, as never failed to render him not only an object of general es-

teem, but of the ſincereſt regard. His remains were conveyed from Hatfield, attended by his tenantry, and depoſited in the family vault at Wootton. He has left a widow, four daughters, and one ſon of his own name, who ſucceeds to his title and eſtates.

In Taviſtock-place, aged 30. *Charles Horrſey, eſq.* He entered early at Emanuel-college, Cambridge, having fixed upon the practice of phyſic for his profeſſion. His conſtitution was naturally weak, and, after paſſing about three years at the Univerſity, his health became ſo impaired as to oblige him to leave Cambridge; and in the winter of 1797 and 1798, he was adviſed to try the climate of Liſbon. From that time to his death, his health afterwards gradually declined, notwithſtanding the precaution he took of paſſing ſeveral winters on the Continent, in Liſbon and Italy; his debilitated conſtitution neceſſarily obliging him to abandon all thoughts of following the profeſſion he had choſen. Although expoſed to ſuch continual interruptions by bad health, and rendered incapable of proſecuting any regular courſe of ſtudy, his ſingular powers of mind enabled him to acquire a very large fund of knowledge. The various branches of mathematics and natural philoſophy were perhaps his favourite purſuits; but his comprehenſive mind led him to the cultivation of almoſt every ſpecies of uſeful ſcience. He took great delight in mechanics; and, being perfectly acquainted with the theory, and poſſeſſing alſo much ingenuity of invention, he made ſeveral curious and uſeful diſcoveries. Beſides a competent acquaintance with claſſical learning, he made himſelf maſter of ſeveral modern languages. He had a high reliſh for works of imagination, where genuine wit and humour were diſplayed; and a taſte for the fine arts furniſhed his leiſure hours with amuſement. He was perfectly ſkilled in the theory of muſic, and played on ſeveral inſtruments himſelf. In every thing which he undertook he ſeemed to excel; and, in the game of cheſs, of which he was fond, he found but few competitors. Indeed, conſidering that he was far from being ſatisfied with a ſuperficial inveſtigation of any thing he applied to, and alſo that ſo much of his time was neceſſarily taken up in attention to health, one cannot but be aſtoniſhed at the great extent and variety of his attainments. The depth of his underſtanding was not, however, more remarkable than the modeſty and extreme ſimplicity of his character. He abhorred every ſpecies of affectation and oſtentatious parade; and his own manners were ſingularly ſimple and unaſſuming. To theſe were added a diſpoſition humane and affectionate in the extreme. Although he was backward in obtruding his ſentiments or his knowledge upon ſtrangers, among his friends his converſation was remarkably engaging and inſtructive. In ſhort, he poſſeſſed ſo many rare endowments, both of the heart and the mind, that all who enjoyed the happineſs of knowing him well, will long and moſt deeply lament his loſs

In High-ſtreet, Mary-le-bonne, *Mr. Joſeph Dix.* He was a very remarkable character; was hump-backed, wore a cocked hat with the flaps all down, and an old brown coat, &c. lived on his income, which was 50l. a-year, which he ſpent chiefly in liquors, being a very little eater; and on cold, dull, and rainy days, uſed to lie in bed with all his clothes on, and a three-cornered cocked hat and ſpectacles. He ſaid lying in bed ſaved victuals, as it took away his appetite, and that the heat was more equal. He was a very ingenious man, having travelled into moſt foreign parts; uſed to mix medicines for himſelf (being well ſkilled in that art) as well as for many others; never went to church or chapel, nor ſaid any more prayers than "God bleſs me;" ridiculouſly conceiving that it was tormenting the Almighty with that which he knew. He was an excellent ſcholar, and ſpoke ſeveral languages fluently; a very cheerful, pleaſant companion for old or young; and is much lamented.

In St. Swithin's-lane, of a dropſy in the cheſt, after a painful illneſs of twenty days, aged 47, *John Edward Breen, eſq.* a gentleman well known for the amenity of his manners, his refined taſte in the polite arts, and particularly for his extenſive knowledge of pictures,—His communicative and friendly zeal for the encouragement and improvement of the artiſts of this country, prompted him to become one of the earlieſt patrons and ſubſcribers of the Britiſh ſchool; and the delicate and truly Chriſtian feelings of his heart induced him to enliſt, and continue to his death, among the governors and benefactors to the charitable Society of St. Patrick. His intelligent partiality for the productions of ancient and modern painters, and his diſcernment in the choice of them, are plainly evinced in the very valuable and numerous collection he has left behind him. Pictures of the beſt maſters, viz. a Madona, by Raphael; the Adoration of the Magi, by Pouſſin; the Holy Family, by Leonardo da Vinci; a Claude, &c. together with miniatures, carvings in ivory of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, books on painting, and books of prints, bronzes, ſtained glaſs, &c. which for a long time afforded pleaſure and entertainment to himſelf and the well-informed circle of his friends, will probably be ſoon ſubmitted to the judgment of the public.

By an accidental and fatal fall from the ſtaircaſe, aged 56, *Mr. Thomas Simpkin*, proprietor of the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, and recently maſter of the Vintners Company. It may be faithfully recorded of him, that he was a modeſt, unaſſuming character, poſſeſſing great ſuavity of manners, and capable of the ſincereſt friendſhip. He was an affectionate and kind huſband, and a moſt loving father; and has left an afflicted widow, three ſons, and four daughters. His remains were depoſited in St. Clement's church.

Mr. Joſeph Welch, well known to the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, having lived aſſiſtant to Mr. Ginger, (bookſeller to that ſeminary,) for the laſt forty years. He was long in the habit of ſelling a MS. liſt of the ſcholars, which, in 1788, he printed in a quarto volume, intituled, "A Liſt of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Weſtminſter, as they were elected to Chriſt Church College, Oxford,

Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the preſent Time, including the Admiſſions into the firſt named College, from 1663. To which is prefixed, A Liſt of Deans of Weſtminſter; Deans of Chriſt Church, Oxford; Maſters of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Maſters of Weſtminſter School. By Joſeph Welch."

At Hammerſmith, Middleſex, by cutting his throat, *Mr. Lonſdale*, formerly keeper of the tap at the Opera-houſe, Haymarket. A ſhort time ago he was, by his creditors, thrown into Newgate, which, with the loſs of his licence, made ſo forcible an impreſſion on his mind as to occaſion derangement, and cauſe him to commit the raſh action.

At his lodgings, at the Prince of Wales's coffee-houſe, Conduit-ſtreet, in the 30th year of his age, *Francis William Barlow, eſq.* of Middlethorpe, near York, one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the city of Coventry, and lieutenant-colonel of the 1ſt Weſt York militia; a gentleman whoſe poliſhed manners, and ſociable and friendly diſpoſition, will make him be long remembered and lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

On Tueſday, the 7th of May, at Lanſdown Houſe, in Berkeley-ſquare, after a long illneſs, the *Moſt Noble William Petty, Marquis of Lanſdown, Earl of Wycombe, Viſcount Calne and Calnſtone, and Lord Wycomb*; Engliſh honours: and *Earl of Shelburne, Viſcount Fitzmaurice, Lord Dunkerin*, Iriſh honours. He was alſo a Knight of the Garter, and a General in the army.—Not one of the books of peerage ſtate the origin of this noble family correctly. The Marquis of Lanſdown was deſcended from Walter Fitzother, conſtable of the Caſtle, and ſteward of the county of Pembroke in Wales; whoſe two grandſons, Maurice and William, went over to Ireland with Richard Strongbow Earl of Pembroke, and founded the two noble families of Fitzgerald Duke of Leinſter, and Fitzmaurice Earl of Kerry. The adopted name of Petty, is derived from his maternal great-uncle (with the princely eſtate in Ireland) Henry Earl of Shelburne, ſon of the celebrated Sir William Petty, immortalized by his Survey of Ireland, and other valuable patriotic works.—The Marquis of Lanſdown was born in May, 1737, and ſucceeded to the Iriſh honours of his father (who was not an Engliſh peer) in May, 1761. But in May, 1760, his late Majeſty created the late Marquis, then Viſcount Fitzmaurice, an Engliſh peer, by the title of Baron Wycombe. On the 3d of February, 1765, he was married at the Chapel-Royal at St. James's, to Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of the late Earl Granville; who, being an heireſs, he thereby became poſſeſſed of the Granville eſtates, particularly of that beautiful place called Lanſdown Hill at Bath, from which he took his laſt title. By this Lady, who died in 1771, he had a ſon, John-Henry, now Marquis of Lanſdown, &c. born on the 6th of December, 1765. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, Lady Louiſa Fitzpatrick, ſiſter to the Earl of Upper Oſſory, by whom, who died on the 7th of Auguſt, 1789, he had another ſon, the preſent Lord Henry Petty, member for Calne, born in July, 1780. He had a daughter, who died an infant. His Lordſhip being intended for the army, he had, at a proper age, a commiſſion in the Guards, and ſerved with the Britiſh troops in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand. At the battle of Campen and Minden, he gave ſtrong proofs that he poſſeſſed great perſonal courage. When the campaign was over, he returned to England, and was on the 4th of December, 1760, appointed Aide-de-camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel. His father dying in May, 1761, he remained in England. At the general election in the ſame year, having ſucceeded to his father's honours, his friend Colonel Barrè, whom he patronized through life, was elected repreſentative for Wycombe, in Buckinghamſhire. Being himſelf always graciouſly received by the King, which is very flattering to a young man, he was readily induced to adopt the politics of the Court, and to join the party of Lord Bute, who at this time was Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Accordingly we find his Lordſhip in the Upper Houſe, and his friend Colonel Barrè in the Lower Houſe, on the great debate reſpecting the Preliminary Articles of Peace, ſigned at Fontainbleau on the 3d of November, 1762, warmly and ſtrongly ſupporting the meaſure of the Court. This debate was on the 9th of December, 1762. And when Lord Bute left the Treaſury, and Mr. Grenville ſucceeded, which was in the month of April, 1763, Lord Shelburne was, in the ſame month, appointed Firſt Lord of the Board of Trade, in the room of the late Mr. Charles Townſhend, who had reſigned, after holding the office only ſix weeks; and Lord Shelburne ſtaid in it only five months. Lord Shelburne's reſignation was ſaid, at the time it happened, (September, 1763), to be owing to a difference between his Lordſhip and Lord Holland, concerning the office of Paymaſter, which Lord Holland had equivocally promiſed to reſign in favour of Lord Shelburne; and Mr. Calcraft, who was Lord Holland's friend, and had been many years patronized by him, was in ſome degree implicated in this affair as being privy to the engagement. Churchill, the poet, alludes to it in the following lines in his poem called The Conference:

May I be ſcorn'd by ev'ry man of worth,
If I am one, among the many known,
Whom Shelburne fled, and Calcraft bluſh'd to own.

Upon this occaſion, Lord Shelburne quitted the Court and the Miniſtry, and held no communication with either for ſome years.

Mr. Calcraft did the ſame, though in no ſhape attached to Lord Shelburne. During the preceding year, Lord Bute purchaſed a piece of waſte-ground that lay between the garden wall of Devonſhire Houſe and the bottom of Berkeley-ſquare, in London. It was formerly a pool of dirty water, diſembogued from Curzon-ſtreet, &c. After raiſing the ground, and draining the water, Lord Bute reſolved to build a magnificent houſe here. He built the ſhell of the preſent houſe, but proceeded no further. He ſold the premiſes for eighteen thouſand pounds, and the Marquis of Lanſdown, (then Earl of Shelburne) bought them. Not being now in office, his attention was wholly directed to the finiſhing and improving his houſe and gardens; which, for taſte and elegance, are not exceeded in Great Britain. The ſums of money which have been expended upon this ſplendid and princely palace muſt have been immenſe. We ſhall mention but one or two particulars. The ceilings are all painted by Cipriani. The other paintings are all by the beſt maſters. Thoſe of the library are from the ruins found in Herculaneum. Among all the elegant and ſuperb receptacles for books, from the Alexandrian library to the preſent day, there is nothing that comes in competition with Lord Lanſdown's. The room is upwards of one hundred and twenty feet long, and of breadth proportionable. The centrical part is arched, and over each arch is a dome. The chimney-piece is in admirable ſtyle, and decorated with ſome very capital Egyptian marble, repreſenting Buſiris, Oſiris, &c. The books are placed in niches, and before each nich is a marble Grecian ſtatue, of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip. There are no mouldings; but in their place an Etruſcan border, of a moſt elegant appearance, and in the true Attic ſtyle. The books are upwards of fifteen thouſand in number, in all languages, and particularly of the higheſt eſtimation, all arranged in the moſt claſſical and ſcientific manner. In his Lordſhip's retired ſituation, at all times, his favourite purſuits were the ſplendid embelliſhments of his town and country reſidences; his decorations, and his plantations, were, in uniſon with his mind, the ornament and the intereſt of his country. But this muſt be underſtood to be in thoſe periods of leiſure, when he was totally diſengaged from the affairs of ſtate. During the ſhort intervals that he was in office, his public duty he thought claimed, and actually did engroſs and poſſeſs, all the faculties of his mind At other times, he made his amuſements the employment of various artiſts in and about his houſes in Bucks, Wilts, and London. There was no diſſipation in his character, nor idle hours in his conduct. He was always actively engaged. From the moment that he quitted the Court, he ardently wiſhed to attach himſelf to Lord Chatham. At length an opening for this wiſh incidentally occurred. In the year 1765 the Rockingham adminiſtration was appointed. Although this adminiſtration had not the approbation of Lord Chatham, yet they wiſhed to ſhew that they had ſomewhat of his countenance; and therefore they made his law-friend, Lord Chief-juſtice Pratt, a peer, by the title of Lord Camden. From this moment Lord Shelburne and Lord Camden became intimate; and their ſentiments agreeing upon all public points, an union was ſoon accompliſhed between Lord Chatham and Lord Shelburne. When the Rockingham adminiſtration was diſplaced in the year 1765, and Lord Chatham was called upon to form a new adminiſtration, he made Lord Shelburne Secretary of State for the Southern Department, to which was annexed the department of the Colonies. It is not generally known, that while he held this ſituation, the conteſt with the colonies (which had in ſome meaſure been laid aſleep by the repeal of the ſtamp act) was revived by new meaſures. He gave unequivocal proofs of his decided opinion againſt theſe new meaſures; and when it was *ſecretly* reſolved by the *interior* cabinet that the French ſhould poſſeſs themſelves of Corſica, without any interruption from this country, contrary to the inſtructions he had been authorized to give Lord Rochford on this head, he reſolved to reſign, which he did in October, 1768. He found that there was a power behind the throne (which Lord Chatham had ſaid) that was greater than the throne itſelf. To this unreſponſible influence he could not ſubmit. The American war ſucceeded: during which he regularly and with great energy oppoſed the futile, puerile, and malignant meaſures of the Miniſtry. Amongſt other reprehenſible and impotent projects to ſupport this mad war, was the appointment of Mr. Fullarton, a ſecretary to Lord Stormont, when abroad, to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and to the command of an intended new regiment. When this matter came before the Houſe of Lords, Lord Shelburne ſpoke of it with ſome degree of contempt and aſperity, denominating the commander a *commis, a clerk*, &c. taken from the deſk. Mr. Fullarton, judging theſe terms highly derogatory to his rank, ſent Lord Shelburne a challenge to fight him. As Mr. Fullarton was a member of the Houſe of Commons, Lord Shelburne did not chuſe to treat the meſſage with the contempt it deſerved, but accepted the challenge.—The following is an authentic account of the duel, ſent to Mr. Almon, by whom it was publiſhed.

"Lord Shelburne with Lord Frederick Cavendiſh for his ſecond, and Mr. Fullarton with Lord Balcarras for his ſecond, met at half-paſt five in Hyde Park, March 22, 1780. Lord Balcarras and Lord Fred. Cavendiſh, propoſed

propoſed that both parties ſhould obey the ſeconds. Lord Shelburne and Col. Fullarton walked together, while Lord Balcarras and Lord Fred. Cavendiſh adjuſted all ceremonials, and fixed on piſtols as the proper weapons. When they came to the ground, Lord Shelburne told them that his piſtols were already loaded, and offered to draw them, which was rejected by Lord Balcarras and Col. Fullarton; upon which Lord Balcarras loaded Col. Fullarton's piſtols. The ſeconds having agreed that twelve paces was a proper diſtance, the parties took their ground: Col. Fullarton deſired Lord Shelburne to fire, which his Lordſhip declined; and Col. Fullarton was ordered by the ſeconds to fire; he fired, and miſſed: Lord Shelburne returned it, and miſſed; Mr. Fullarton then fired his ſecond piſtol, and hit Lord Shelburne in the right groin, which his Lordſhip ſignified, upon which every body ran up; the ſeconds interpoſed, Lord Fred. Cavendiſh offered to take the piſtol from Lord Shelburne, but his Lordſhip refuſed to deliver it up, ſaying, I have not fired that piſtol: Mr. Fullarton returned immediately to his ground, which he had left with a view of aſſiſting his Lordſhip, and repeatedly deſired his Lordſhip to fire at him. Lord Shelburne ſaid, ſure, Sir, you don't think I would fire my piſtol at you, and fired it in the air. The parties and their ſeconds got together. Lord Balcarras aſked Lord Shelburne if he had any difficulty in declaring he meant nothing perſonal to Col. Fullarton; his Lordſhip replied, you know it has taken another courſe, this is no time for explanation. His Lordſhip then ſaid to Col. Fullarton, although I am wounded, I am able to go on, if you feel any reſentment. Col. Fullarton ſaid he hoped that he was incapable of harbouring that ſentiment. Lord Fred. Cavendiſh declared, that from the character he had heard of Col. Fullarton, he believed ſo. Col. Fullarton ſaid, as your Lordſhip is wounded, and has fired in the air, it is impoſſible for me to go on. Lord Balcarras and Lord Fred. Cavendiſh immediately declared, that the parties had ended the affair by behaving as men of the ſtricteſt honour.

"Mr. Almon may be aſſured the above is a faithful narrative, and written under the immediate inſpection of the ſeconds.

"Signed "BALCARRAS,
"FRED. CAVENDISH."

Lord Shelburne was conveyed to Hyde Park-Corner, and there put into a hackney-coach, which conveyed him home. Mr. Adair was ſent for, who extracted the ball as ſoon as poſſible.

This affair was immediately known through the town. In the afternoon of the ſame day Sir James Lowther (afterwards Lord Lonſdale) mentioned it, and complained of it in the Houſe of Commons, and there were violent debates upon it.—The city of London ſent the following meſſage to his Lordſhip's houſe in Berkeley-ſquare.

"*Guildhall, London, March* 22, 1780.

"The Committee of Common-council for correſponding with the Committees appointed, or to be appointed, by the ſeveral counties and boroughs in this kingdom, anxious for the preſervation of the valuable life of ſo true a friend to the people, and defender of the liberties of Engliſhmen, as the Earl of Shelburne, reſpectfully enquire after his Lordſhip's ſafety, highly endangered in conſequence of his upright and ſpirited conduct in Parliament.

"By order of the Committee,
"WILLIAM RIX,
"Earl of Shelburne,"

ANSWER.

"*Berkeley-ſquare, March* 28, 1780.

"SIR,

"I am truly ſenſible of the obliging and affecting terms in which the Committee of Common-council directed you to make ſo early an enquiry after my health. I can only anſwer their goodneſs by aſſuring them, that my life always has been, and always ſhall be, devoted to the public, and my beſt and warmeſt ſervices ever at the command of the City of London.

"I have the honour to be, with great
"regard, Sir, your moſt obedient
"humble ſervant,
"SHELBURNE.

"William Rix, eſq. Town-clerk."

This affair happening ſo ſoon after a ſimilar one between Mr. Fox and Mr. Adam (*November* 29, 1779) and being attributed to the ſame cauſes and motives, occaſioned no ſmall degree of agitation throughout the kingdom. The public addreſſes of congratulation from the cities of London and Weſtminſter, from ſeveral of the county meetings which happened about this time, and from the committees of aſſociation, to the Earl of Shelburne upon his recovery: all held out the idea, in the moſt forcible language, that his life had been endangered by the faithful and ſpirited diſcharge of his public duty as a peer of Parliament.—The various addreſſes, reſolutions, and thanks to the Earl of Shelburne on this occaſion, are too numerous and too long to be printed here. Lord Shelburne's opinion of the reform of Parliament, and of ſeveral public abuſes, is to be found in his anſwers to theſe addreſſes. The death of Lord Chatham placed him at the head of his political connection, which had already been denominated the Shelburne Party; and which reckoned among its ſupporters the names of Townſend, of Camden, and of Dunning. He continued in oppoſition to the meaſures of the Court until the termination of Lord North's miniſtry, which was at the end of March, 1782. A new Miniſtry being then formed, his Lordſhip was appointed Secretary of State: but

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in the month of July, of the same year, the Marquis of Rockingham, who was considered as the head of this new Ministry, unfortunately died. This circumstance occasioned a schism in the Party. Mr. Fox and his friends ardently contended for the Duke of Portland to be their new head. This was not approved of by the Court. There are, it must be observed, always intrigues upon these great occasions; not *female* intrigues, as some ignorant people might precipitately imagine from the word, but *political* intrigues. His Majesty appointed the Earl of Shelburne First Lord of the Treasury, which was the situation Lord Rockingham had filled; and consequently he was to be considered as the head of the Ministry. When this appointment was announced, Mr. Fox and his friends immediately resigned. Lord Shelburne found no difficulty in filling their situations with friends of his own. He justified his conduct, affirming, "that the office he now held was within his grasp when the first arrangements were forming, but he had then given way to the noble Marquis; though he had now accepted the post, as that nobleman was no more; and, that if the Monarch was divested of the power of appointing his own servants, he would be reduced to the condition of a King of the Mahrattas, who had nothing of sovereignty but the name."—Lord Shelburne's first object was to make peace: but after the peace was concluded, and the treaty laid before the House of Commons, such a coalition of parties had been formed against the Minister, that the treaty met with the disapprobation of the House. However, it must now be felt that he had the great merit of relieving his country from a distressing, oppressive, and unsuccessful, war; yet, not choosing to stand against the sense of a majority of the House of Commons, which though in that instance it was not literally, yet was constitutionally, the sense of the nation, he immediately resigned; and contrary to all expectation, young Mr. Pitt, not then twenty-four years of age, was appointed his successor, and prime minister. His Lordship continued for some time on good terms with the new Ministry; and received, as a just reward for his services, the title of Marquis of Lansdown, with the honours of the Garter. When the French revolution took place, he warmly, wisely, and earnestly deprecated our interference; but all his arguments and reasoning, though irrefutable, had no weight. The Court determined that the nation should go to war for the Bourbons. Parliament acquiesced, The narrative needs not to be pursued any further:—the country knows, and feels the rest. Besides the artists already mentioned, this magnificent and munificent nobleman was the patron of various literary and learned men. Colonel Barré, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Jekyll, and several others, might also be particularly distinguished, whom he patronized, and brought into Parliament, where they have reflected honour upon his Lordship's choice and penetration. He likewise favoured the doctors Price and Priestley with his kindest attention, particularly the former: yet he was himself a member of the established church, though a sincere friend to unlimited toleration. He often said, that the members of the Romish church merited more kindness than was shewn to them. After he separated from the Court in the year 1763, he continued firm in his political principles. Through life he resisted the increasing influence of the Crown, and the enormous additions to the public debt: he suggested at various times inquiries into the public expenditure, proposed the abolition of useless places, and brought forward motions which tended to establish a rigid system of public economy. With foreign politics, and foreign courts, it may, with the strictest truth, be affirmed, that no statesman in Europe was better acquainted. Prince Henry of Prussia, Choiseuil, Herzberg, Bernstorff, Kaunitz, and their confidants, were his correspondents. In every cabinet on the continent, and in every German chancery, he had a friendly agent. This extensive, minute, and correct information, added to the strength of his own judgment, sagacity, penetration, and genius, procured for him the character and reputation of being, what he was universally admitted to be, THE FIRST STATESMAN IN EUROPE.—He had deeply studied the history and laws of his country; and they had taught him, that the Constitution of England is not the grant of princes, but an inheritance obtained by the virtue and wisdom of Englishmen. As a statesman, his abilities were of the highest order: His was that elevation of mind, which conceives the grandest projects; and his was that eloquence, which best enforces and adorns them: *Animo vidit; ingenio complexus est; eloquentiâ ornavit.* His elegant speeches were copious in information, abounding in the purest eloquence; and always containing some sentence, some felicity of illustration, some *verbum ardens*, that carried the hearer away with him, and at once delighted the fancy and convinced the judgment. Had he lived till the ensuing winter, he had projected the publication of some volumes of his Correspondence, and some original statements relative to events in which he had been a party. He had particularly promised to supply a supplement to Mr. Marshall's Life of General Washington, in which he intended to give the secret history of the peace of 1783, which he told the writer of this article was not understood by the public. It is deeply to be lamented that he did not live to realize these intentions, as no man

was

was better qualified to become the hiſtorian of his own times; and it is ſtill to be hoped, that his deſcendants will be induced to give to the world part of the extenſive collections of letters and papers which he has left behind him.—Of his private character it remains to ſpeak. Elevation of mind and gentleneſs of diſpoſition were ſo mixed in him that thoſe who knew him beſt were moſt at a loſs whether more to admire or to love. Friendſhip was with Lord Lanſdown a paſſion: none ever ſurpaſſed him in ſincerity of attachment; and in the minutiæ of affectionate attention he never perhaps was equalled. Even they who by the calls of buſineſs or accidental circumſtances were admitted to his preſence, became charmed by the elegance of his manners, and retired with indelible impreſſions of his affability and benevolence. A great mind, it has been obſerved, may be traced in its amuſements. Thoſe of the Marquis of Lanſdown conſiſted chiefly in the purſuits of architecture, ornamental gardening, and the encouragement of every polite art. Of every exertion of the human mind he was indeed the liberal patron; and unfriended genius never made a fruitleſs application to his bounty. Lord Lanſdown completely poſſeſſed the art of giving importance to trifling favours, by the kindneſs of manner with which they were conferred; while at the ſame time his tenderneſs and politeneſs took away the oppreſſing weight of the moſt munificent and nobleſt benefactions. The loſs of ſuch a man muſt be conſidered as a national calamity: to his children and relations it is irreparable: and they who have had the honour and happineſs of being reckoned among the friends of Lord Lanſdown, will in vain look round to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by his death.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a late meeting of the Durham Agricultural Society, held at Darlington, the following rewards were adjudged and paid:—To William Hutchinſon, eſq. of Eggleſtone, 3 guineas for the beſt bull; and to Mr. Baker Greenwell, of Copelaw, near Ruſhyford, 3 guineas for the beſt ſtallion for harneſs horſes.

By the report of the Maſter Mariner's Aſſociation, eſtabliſhed at South Shields, on the 25th October, 1792, it appears, that, from that time till the 22d of January, 1805, the the ſum of 11,739l. 10s. 5d. had been collected for the purpoſes of the inſtitution; and that, during the ſame period, 5504l. 6s. had been paid to widows and to ſick, captured and ſhipwrecked members, leaving a balance in hand, veſted or to be veſted in the funds, of 6235l. 4s. 5d. There are at preſent 37 widows and three infirm members on the fund, and the aſſociation conſiſts of 284 members.

In making a grave in the north aiſle of Hexham church, a ſtone coffin was recently diſcovered, on opening which the bones of a human being were found quite entire. They are ſuppoſed to be thoſe of Alfwold, king of Northumberland, who was aſſaſſinated at Cilceſter, by Segga, a lord of his court, in the year 788.

A fair for the diſpoſal of wool is to be held at Morpeth, on the 19th of June, which will be continued annually, on the third Wedneſday in that month.

Married.] At Biſhop-wearmouth, Mr. George Robinſon, only ſon of the late Mr. Robinſon, common brewer, of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miſs Robinſon, of Whitby.

James Gunman, eſq. to Miſs Delaval, daughter of Edward Huſſey Delaval, eſq.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Eden, ſurgeon, to Miſs Horn, daughter of Mr. T. Horn, of Biſhop-wearmouth.

At Warkworth, Major Watſon, to Miſs Clutterbuck, ſecond daughter of the late Richard Clutterbuck, eſq. of Warkworth.

At Berwick, William Wilkin, jun. eſq. of Appleby, Weſtmoreland, ſuperintending ſurveyor of taxes in the northern diſtrict, to Miſs Marion Ann Clunie, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. John Clunie, of Whitekirk, in the county of Lothian.

At Earington, Durham, Robert Whitteli, jun. eſq. of Cheſter, to Miſs Maſſey, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. Eyre Maſſey, of Ireland.

At Earſdon, Captain Bernard Redmond, of Sligo, in Ireland, to Miſs Gibſon, of South Blyth, daughter of the late Captain Gibſon, of that port.

At Tynemouth, Mr. Thomas Thompſon, merchant, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Robertſon, niece of the late Mr. Robertſon.

At

At Bedlington, Mr. H. Brumell, artorney at law, Morpeth, to Miſs Potts, of Netherton.

At Alnwick, Mr. Humphrey Morriſon, ironmonger, to Miſs Jane Moffatt, daughter of Mr. Thomas Moffatt, hat manufacturer.

At Dalton-le-Dale, Lieutenant Jarvis, of the North Lincoln militia, to Miſs Day, daughter of Mr. Day, of Monkwearmouth, ſhip owner

At Gosforth church, Edward Barrett Moulton Barrett, eſq. to Miſs Clarke, daughter of John Graham Clarke, eſq. of Newcaſtle.

Died] At Clough Hall colliery, in his 46th year, Mr. Matthew Templeby, agent to John Gilbert, eſq.

At Newcaſtle, aged 72, Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Mr. Robert Dixon, ladies' ſhoemaker.—Aged 86, Mr. David Robinſon.—Miſs Mary Wilkinſon, late houſekeeper to William Ord, eſq. of Fenham.—Mr. George Wilſon, ſhipwright, and landlord of the Scarborough Caſtle public-houſe, South Shields.—In his 19th year, Mr. John Nicholſon, youngeſt ſon of Thomas Nicholſon, eſq. of Sunderland.—Mr. Lionel Robſon.—Mr. John Fenwick, printer.—Aged 71, Mrs. Smales, widow of Mr. George Smales, attorney at law.—Mrs. Blakey, wife of Mr. Blakey, tailor.

At Durham, aged 80, Mr. Richard Clarkſon.—Miſs Foſter, miſtreſs of the Blue Coat charity ſchool.—Aged 64, Mr. Thomas Shelfield, hardwareman, and one of the common councilmen.—Mrs. Robſon, wife of Mr. Robſon, wine merchant.

At Walker, in her 75th year, Mrs. Iſabella Potts, relict of Mr. William Potts, formerly of Diſſington Eaſt Houſes.

At Bailing Houſe, near Wolſingham, John Wallis, eſq. late of Weſtgate, in the pariſh of Stanhope.

At Summerrods, near Hexham, aged 74, Ralph Sparke, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace.

At Biſhop-wearmouth, aged 75, Mr. John Buſby, ſhip-owner.—Miſs Bramwell, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Bramwell, rector of Hurworth.—Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden, widow of the late Mr. Bernard Ogden, of Sunderland, coal fitter.

At Sunderland, aged 64, Mr. Joſeph Featherſton, ſhip carpenter. He came down ſtairs in good health, and dropped down dead while walking over the floor.—Mr. William Allen, clerk at Mr. Thornhill's wharf.—Mrs. Sparrow, widow of the late Mr. John Sparrow.

At Berwick, Mr. Andrew Jameſon, grocer, and a lieutenant in the Berwick volunteers.—Mr. Joſeph Foſter.

At Redmarſhall, at an advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Holmes Tidy, many years rector of that pariſh.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. Robert Daviſon, maſter of the ſhip London, in the Stockton trade, reputed a good ſeaman and an honeſt man.

At Shields, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, ſon of Mr. Robert Wilſon, of the Tylery, near Stockton, a promiſing youth, in the 19th year of his age.

At Bath, aged 62, John Clark, M.D. fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh, and ſenior phyſician to the Infirmary of Newcaſtle; whoſe eminence and ſucceſs in his profeſſion were the deſerved reward of great abilities, devoted from his earlieſt years to the diligent ſtudy and faithful exerciſe of it; and whoſe goodneſs of heart and ſimplicity of manners enſured him the warm attachment of an extenſive circle of friends. Applying the whole force of his mind to the principles of medical ſcience, they became the habitual and familiar objects of his purſuit, from a ſentiment of taſte as well as duty. This led him to inveſtigate the caſes of the ſick with that careful and patient attention which was naturally followed by an accurate diſcrimination of their diſeaſes, while the kind concern which he ſhewed for their ſufferings, and the ſkill which he exerted in the vigorous application of the reſources of his art for their relief, engaged the moſt implicit confidence of thoſe who were under his care.—His attentions were not confined to any claſs of ſociety. For many years he was by pre-eminence the phyſician of the poor, and, in the ſeaſons of his moſt extenſive practice, his mind was always employed in deviſing plans for their relief in the time of their diſtreſs.—To him that uſeful inſtitution, the Diſpenſary, owes it eſtabliſhment; the preſervative and inoculation departments were afterwards added under his direction; and by his means the Infirmary has been ſo greatly improved, both as to accommodation and internal management, as deſervedly to rank with the moſt celebrated hoſpitals in Great Britain.—The Fever Hoſpital, alſo, and the eſtabliſhment for the prevention of contagious diſeaſes, are the fruits of his exertions, although the plan which he propoſed was not entirely adopted. His reputation as a medical writer has long been fully eſtabliſhed by his Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of Hot Climates, and his Treatiſe on Fevers, and his Collections of Papers relative to Contagion, contain a body of evidence of infinite importance to the medical inquirer.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts have preſented a gold medal to John Chriſtian Curwen, eſq. M. P. for his experiments in draining land, having cut upwards of ſix thouſand yards of drain on his own farm, which completely anſwer the purpoſe intended. A gold medal has been given to the ſame gentleman for his plantation of more than 800,000 timber-trees.

At the general quarter ſeſſions for Cumberland, lately held at Carliſle, it was ordered, that

that a new bridge ſhould be built over the river Eden, between the north end of Rickergate, and at the foot of Stanwix Bank.—On this occaſion, a correſpondent of the Carliſle Journal ſubmits to the attention of thoſe appointed to carry this order into execution, the following plan, propoſed by a deceaſed friend of his. "The object of my friend (ſays he) was, to bend the Newcaſtle road a little out of its preſent courſe, ſo as to avoid that dangerous deſcent called Stanwix bank. He had obſerved, with the eye of an engineer, that, about the place where the horſe-road to Rickerby branches out from the Newcaſtle road, there is a conſiderable *flack* in the Newcaſtle road. From this point, therefore (where the Newcaſtle road is loweſt), he propoſed to lead the courſe of that road along the ſide of the hill, ſlanting down gently till it joined the lower part of the footpath on Stanwix Bank, which footpath it was afterwards to follow to the bridge.—The new bridge was ſuppoſed to ſtand nearly where the bridge now ſtands, only its northern extremity, where it joins to Stanwix-bank, was to be removed a few yards towards the eaſt, in order to leſſen the abruptneſs of the turn at the corner of it. The ſhovelling down the earth to form this road on the ſide of the bank, will not be a work of great labour. The road on the top of the bank, when broken up, will ſupply hard materials, and, by being converted into tillage, will nearly repay the purchaſe-money of that part of the bank which will be cut up by the new road. By this plan, the traveller to Newcaſtle, inſtead of turning to the left at the end of the bridge, and winding up a very dangerous aſcent, and, bending to the right at the top of the hill, will turn to the right immediately at the end of the bridge and then ride ſtraight forward on a road perfectly level, or gradually aſcending till he joins the low part of the Newcaſtle road, at the diſtance, perhaps, of a quarter of a mile. Should this plan be carried into effect, it might be worth while to follow it up by cutting a road acroſs from this low point of interſection in the Newcaſtle road to the Longtown road, that perſons travelling into Scotland might alſo avoid the tremendous hill in queſtion, which winds or traverſes in ſuch a way as to intercept obſtacles; and I doubt not but carriages from Rockcliff would be brought by this new and ſafe way in preference to the ſhorter, but dangerous, one now in uſe: a circumſtance this of conſiderable importance, if the principal road to Glaſgow and Portpatrick ſhould ever lead that way, as it probably will. When the work has proceeded ſo far, the communication may be completed to Rickergate, by means of a cauſeway furniſhed with arches; if thought neceſſary, with an embankment to keep the floods from Rickergate."

Married.] At Arlecdon, Mr. William Atkinſon, of Lane Foot, in Lamplugh, to Miſs Ann Atkinſon, of Aſby.

At Orton, Weſtmoreland, Robert Wharton, of Langdale, eſq. to Miſs Gibſon.

At Baſſenthwaite, Mr. John Brown, to Miſs Frances Chapellow, of Bolton.

At Aikton, near Wigton, Mr. John Tiffin, of Croſhill, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Downhall.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 46, Mr. Joſeph Lewthwaite.—Aged 42, Mr. James Roome, butcher.—Mrs Young wife of Mr John Young.—Aged 20, Miſs Margaret Sewell, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sewell, auctioneer. Aged 22, Mrs. Cannal, wife of Mr. John Cannal, ſaddler.—Aged 39, Mr John Nicholſon, of Caldewgate.—Aged 64, Mr. Caleb Hodgſon, cooper.—Aged 27, John Wilſon, a private in the Royal Cumberland militia.

By a fall from his horſe, Major Dent, of the Appleby volunteers.

At Greyſouthen, in Brigham, very ſuddenly, in his 62d year, Mr Joſeph Harriman.

At Sunderland, near Cockermouth, aged 20, Miſs Sarah Topping, niece of Mr. Iſaac Aſbridge.

At Whitehaven, aged 53, Mr. John Horsfall, corporal in the invalids, and formerly ſerjeant in the royal artillery.—Suddenly, without any previous complaint, Hannah, the daughter of Mr Joſeph Dixon.—In her 41ſt year, Mrs. Ann Dawſon.—Aged 86, Mr. Benjamin Boadle.—Aged 87, Mrs. Eleanor Brough, widow.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Barras.—William Nicholſon, eſq. contractor for his Majeſty's packet from Whitehaven to the Iſle of Man, from the time a packet was firſt eſtabliſhed (which is now thirty-ſix years), and poſtmaſter more than twenty-two years; in which ſituation he conducted himſelf greatly to the ſatisfaction of the Poſtmaſters General, and was greatly reſpected by his acquaintance. He was ſon of the late Mr. Timothy Nicholſon, a reſpectable merchant of Whitehaven, couſin to General Brownrigg, and uncle to Sir John Benn Walſh, Bart. M.P.

At Dion Side, in Diſſington, aged 89, Mr Peter Simon.

At Salt Pans, in Harrington, Mrs. Elizabeth Carberry.

At Tallentire, near Cockermouth, in her 77th year, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, relict of Captain Kennedy, formerly in the African trade from Whitehaven.

At Whinfield, Weſtmoreland, aged 72, Mr. John Milner.

At Penrith, aged 44, Mr. Fallowfield, druggiſt.

At Eyemouth, John Johnſton, eſq. riding ſurveyor of the cuſtoms, aged 85.

At Kirkhead, in Loweſwater, in her 72d year, Mrs. Ann Bank.

At Crag End, in Brigham, Miſs Allaſon.

YORKSHIRE.

By the annual report of the directors of the York Dispensary, it appears that the number of patients admitted between March 28, 1788, and March 28, 1805, is 15,332. The statement for the last year of that period is as follows:—Patients remaining under cure at the last annual report, 122; admitted since, 839; total, 961: of whom have been discharged cured, 536; relieved, and time expired, 282; died, 36; discharged irregular, 1; remaining under cure, 99. The disbursements of last year exceeded the receipts; but the Directors of the Dispensary flatter themselves, that, when the extent of the good which is obtained at so small an expence is taken into consideration, they need not urge much to excite the further liberality of the humane and benevolent in its support. The daily application for tickets, and the unfeigned gratitude and thankfulness of the poor, are pleasing proofs of the estimation in which this charity is held by them.

The fleet which sailed for Hull, in the beginning of May, for Russia, carried out, among other things, one hundred and ten valuable horses, many of them stallions of the first breed and celebrity, selected in various parts of this country; some English cows, a few dogs, and a number of game cocks and hens.

The number of ships fitted out at Hull for the whale fisheries, during the last year, amounted to 40. These vessels took, in the whole, 397 whales, 23,659 seals, and 51 sea unicorns, which produced 10,479 butts of blubber, 4018 tons of oil, and 143 tons of fins.

At the late Pontefract Sessions, the cloth supervisors delivered to the Magistrates the following statement of the woollen manufactory of the West Riding of Yorkshire, from the 25th of March, 1804, to the 25th of March, 1805:—

BROAD-CLOTHS.

Milled this year,	9,987,255	Yards.
Last year,	8,942,798	
Increase,	1,044,457	

NARROW CLOTHS.

Milled this year,	5,440,179	Yards.
Last year,	5,023,996	
	416,183	
Total increase this year	1,460,640	

This statement, in which the article of bearskins, swansdowns, toilinets, and kerseymeres, are not included, affords a flattering proof of the prosperous state of our woollen manufactory, and must give the most lively pleasure to every friend to the commercial interests of the country.

At Ferrybridge there is a pump in one of the yards of the Angel Inn, which has been recently discovered to pump very hot water; the longer it is pumped the hotter the water becomes. There is a pipe which conveys the water to the bottom of the pump, and which goes for about twenty yards under a dunghill of horse manure. It has no uncommon taste.

At the late half-yearly meeting of the York Agricultural Society, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr William Hall, of Binton upon Ouse, for the best year old bull, 5 guineas; to Mr William Hall, of Linton-upon-Ouse, for the second best year old bull, 3 guineas; to Mr John Nicholson, of Gipton, for the best two years old bull, 5 guineas; to Mr. Thomas Nicholson, for the second best two years old bull, 3 guineas; to Mr. Thomas Gyson, for the best three years old or aged bull, five guineas; to Mr. William Hornsey, for the second best three years old or aged bull, 3 guineas; to Mr. George Walkington, for the best stallion for getting cart horses, 5 guineas; to Mr John Shaw, of Malton, for the best stallion for getting coach horses, 5 guineas; to Mr. Adam Gofton, of Northallerton, for the best stallion for getting saddle horses or hunters, 5 guineas.

The intended improvements in the streets leading from the market in Hull to the Humber, are carrying into effect. Houses are erecting at both ends of the ground on the east side of Queen-street, through which street a common sewer is carrying. Several of the buildings on the same side of the butchery are also pulling down. The whole of the houses on that side of these streets are to be built agreeably to a specified plan and elevation, three stories in height, and, when completed, will form an elegant range of buildings. In the narrowest part, the streets will be made forty feet in width. A temporary fish shambles is also erecting in the foreshore of the new works, nearly parallel with Mr. Gleadows' ship yard, intended for public accommodation during the interval of taking down the old one in the butchery, and the completion of another, upon an enlarged plan of convenience, near the new market or ferry boat dock.

The following method of destroying insects on wall fruit trees is recommended by a correspondent of the Hull Packet:—Take an old tin watering pan, or any similar vessel, and make a charcoal fire in it; add a tube or pipe, made of either tin, leather, or stiff paper, to the spout, which may be of any sufficient length; then strew some brimstone, tobacco dust, fine shreds of leather, &c. &c. upon the fire in the pan, and cover the top of it; having a pair of bellows ready, hold the wind flap over the tube or pipe to receive the smoke, which it will do very effectually when you use the bellows. By this means, the suffocating vapour may be directed through the bellows to any part of the tree with the greatest ease and facility, and the tree soon cleared of all vermin. This method

thod is much more effectual than the old one, where a chafing dish has been recommended for this purpose; because the latter method is more troublesome, and requires the wind to blow from a particular quarter right against the trees, which can seldom be obtained.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Sunday Schools and School of Industry at Doncaster, held on Monday the 8th May, the accounts of the charities were audited, and the balance of 207l. 14s 6d. was paid to Thomas Rimmington, mayor, and the Rev. S. Moore, vicar, who were appointed treasurers; and, after other matters of business were adjusted, for carrying into effect the design of these useful charities, it was proposed by Mr. Moore, and seconded by G. C. Yarborough, and unanimously approved, "That Miss Bird and Miss Parker be requested to accept the thanks of the subscribers for their kind and unremitting attention to these charities, and particularly for promoting the institution of the School of Industry, and for their excellent management of it to the present time." The ladies, who, at the general meeting, were appointed patronesses of the School of Industry, being anxious that the charity should continue in the very flourishing state, which, through public bounty and private energy, it has acquired, and being anxious, moreover, that every information should be communicated which can tend to the improvement of their management, will beg leave soon to submit to the consideration of the subscribers some new regulations necessary to be connected with the original rules of the School, in order that they may be enabled to avail themselves of the joint efforts of their benevolent coadjutors, those ladies who are of the committee, and visitors, and they hope also for the co-operating assistance of such subscribers as can make it convenient to attend next meeting. There will be a repository of fancy works at the mansion house in the race week, and it is requested that those ladies whose benevolence inclines them to contribute to this charitable fund for supplying the children with a breakfast every morning, will direct their boxes to the care of Mrs. Barlow, at the School of Industry, in Doncaster.

Married.] At Bridlington, Captain Robert Nicholson, to Miss Eliza Greenaway, third daughter of the late Captain George Greenaway, ship owner.

Henry Lodge, esq. of Willow Hall, near Halifax, to Miss Elizabeth Beanland.

At York, Mr. John Ripon, writing master and accomptant, to Miss Doughty.—Mr. G. M. A. Harper, mercer, of Easingwold, to Miss Hobson, daughter and sole heiress of John Hobson, esq. of Tollerton.

At Scarborough, Benjamin Milnes, esq. collector of the customs at Bridlington, to Miss Bayley.

At Newbald, Mr. William King, aged 70, to Miss Mary Wilson, aged 17.

At Wakefield, Lieutenant Foljambe, of the Wakefield volunteers, to Miss Ridsdale, daughter of Edward Ridsdale, esq.

At Keighley, Joseph Swaine, esq. of Copley Hall, near Halifax, to Miss Watson.

At Knaresborough, Mr. S. Charlesworth, of Leeds, to Miss Mary Thackrah, of Harrogate.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Jowitt, woolstapler, to Miss Mary Walker, eldest daughter of Dr. Walker.—Mr. Mitchell, printer, to Miss Wilson, daughter of the Rev. George Wilson.

At Calverley, Mr Stead Ryecroft, of Idle, ensign in the Wharfedale volunteers, to Miss Hannah Walman, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Walman.

At Fewston, Mr. George Hardisty, of Otley, aged 64, to Miss Sarah Iles, of Timble Great, aged 67.

Died.] At Hull, aged 67, Captain Richard Gibbon, upwards of thirty years commander of the Unity, and other vessels belonging to the cheesemongers company in the trade between London and Hull.—Miss Ann Woodcock, niece of Mr. James Hewetson, merchant.—In her 95th year, Mrs Elizabeth Empson, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Empson, of Hollinthorp, near Wakefield.—Captain Card, of the ship Kent, of Hull.—Aged 26, Mr R. Stephenson, clerk to Messrs. Hammond and Co merchants.—After an hour's illness, aged 62, Mr. John Haire, tallow chandler.—Aged 38, Mr. George Hotham Motherby, son of the late Dr. Motherby, author of the Medical Dictionary.—Aged 50, Jeremiah Hill, esq. captain and adjutant of the Cumberland militia.

At Whitby, Mrs. Margaret Brown, wife of Mr. William Brown, many years master and afterwards owner of the ship John and Dorothy, of Whitby.—In her 15th year, Miss Eleanor Mewburn, second daughter of Mr. Mewburn, surgeon.

At Cawood, Mr. W. Nicholson, land steward to J. B. S. Morrit, esq. of Rokeby.

At Tadcaster, aged 79, Mrs. Iles, mother of Mr. Richard Iles.

At Stockton, aged 39, Mr. Robert Davison, captain of the ship London in the Stockton trade.

At Headingly, aged 80, Mrs Bainbrigge, widow of the late Rev. Richard Bainbrigge, vicar of Harewood, and curate of Chapel-Allerton.

At Bridlington, aged 24, Mr. Benjamin Nightingale.—Aged 79, Mr. John Clarkson, a respectable farmer.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Dorothy Cayley, daughter of the late and aunt to the present Sir George Cayley, Bart.—Aged 52, Mr. Eden, supervisor of excise.—Aged 68, Mrs. Ramsden, of Pontefract, relict of Mr. Thomas Ramsden.

At Leeds, Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Richard Dixon, esq. of Middleham.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Kaye, widow of the late Mr.

Benjamin Kaye.—Aged 22, Mr. Thomas Binns, the laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Mr. John Binns, banker, and an eminent bookſeller.—Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. J. Clayton, woolſtapler.—Aged 75, Mr. Richard Taylor, upwards of thirty years preacher in the Methodiſt connection.—Mr. Timothy Gothard, formerly partner in the houſe of Salt and Gothard, but who had retired from buſineſs ſome years.—Mr. Pearſon, roper.—Mr. Leonard Parkinſon, ſhoemaker.—Mr. George Burnand, coachmaker.—Mr. Stancliffe, of the Nag's Head Inn.

At Sheffield, Mrs Wright, wife of Mr. Wright.—Mrs. Drakeford, wife of Mr. John Drakeford.—Miſs Ann Hall, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Hall.—Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr William Wilkinſon, trainer to S. Sitwell, eſq.—In her 19th year, Miſs Mary Biſhop, daughter of the late Mr. John Biſhop, merchant.

At Bawtry, Mrs. Thiſtlewood, wife of Arthur Thiſtlewood, eſq. formerly of Lincoln.

At York, Mrs. Owram, wife of Mr. Owram, attorney at law.—In her 22d year, Miſs Kemp.—Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. John Cartwright, of the Robin Hood Inn.—Mrs Thompſon, widow of the late William Thompſon, eſq.—Mr Skipper, ſolicitor; a gentleman of the ſtricteſt honour and integrity, and highly valued for his profeſſional abilities.

At Wentworth Houſe, aged 84, Benjamin Hall, eſq. thirty-three years in the families of the late Marquis of Rockingham and Earl Fitzwilliam.

At Thorne's Houſe, near Wakefield, in his 50th year, James Mimes, eſq. M. P. for Blechingley.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Thomas Cooper, of the Bull's Head Inn.—Mr. Joſeph Garnett, of the Croſs Keys Inn.

At Horton, near Bradford, C. S. B. Sharpe, eſq.

At Guiſborough, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. William Leigh Williamſon, A. M. rector of Kildale, and one of the juſtices of the peace for the north riding.

At Doncaſter, aged 57, Mr. William Chambers, ſen. ſhoemaker.—Aged 18, Miſs Eliza Elſton, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas Elſton, brazier.

At Halifax, Mr. Hunſley, ſupervifor of excife.

At Whitwell, near Malton, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. John Taylor; whoſe integrity and general good conduct, whilſt an apprentice, obtained his admiſſion as a partner in the houſe now under the firm of Smith, Elſtob, and Taylor, of Stockton, where, by a continuance of that behaviour, and his amiable manners, he lived deſervedly eſteemed, as he has died ſincerely lamented.

At Whitby, aged 31, Mr. Richard Croſby, jun. butcher.

At the Foundry, near Wakefield, aged 65, Mr. John Banks, the celebrated lecturer on natural and experimental philoſophy, and author of the Treatiſes on Mills, and on the Power of Machines, two uſeful works, which have been well received by the public. In character and diſpoſition he was truly amiable, and highly beloved by all his acquaintance; and, though a profound philoſopher and mathematician, he was a ſincere believer in Chriſtianity, from a thorough conviction of its truth.

At Staiths, near Whitby, Signor Roſſignol, who, about twenty five years ſince, appeared in London, at the celebrated Breſlaw's, in Cockſpur ſtreet, oppoſite the Haymarket, London. His exhibition conſiſted of tutored birds. A number of little birds, to the amount, we believe, of twelve or fourteen, being taken from different cages, were placed upon a table in the preſence of the ſpectators, and there they formed themſelves into ranks, like a company of ſoldiers. Small cones of paper, bearing ſome reſemblance to grenadiers caps, were put on their heads, and diminutive imitations of muſkets, made of wood, ſecured under their left wings. Thus equipped, they marched to and fro ſeveral times, when a ſingle bird was brought forward, ſuppoſed to be a deſerter, and ſet between ſix of the muſqueteers, three in a row, who conducted him from the top to the bottom of the table, on the middle of which, a ſmall braſs cannon, charged with a little gunpowder, had been previouſly placed, and the deſerter was ſituated in the front of the cannon. His guards then divided, three retiring on one ſide, and three on the other, and he was left ſtanding by himſelf. Another bird was immediately produced, and a lighted match being put into one of his claws, he hopped boldly on the other to the tail of the cannon, and, applying the match to the priming, diſcharged the piece without the leaſt appearance of fear or agitation. The moment the exploſion took place, the deſerter fell down, and lay apparently motionleſs, like a dead bird; but, at the command of his tutor, he roſe again. The cages being brought, the feathered ſoldiers were ſtripped of their ornaments, and returned into them in perfect order. After he had quitted Breſlaw, his next performance conſiſted in counterfeiting the notes of all kinds of ſinging birds. Upon this occaſion he aſſumed the name of Roſſignol (Nightingale), and appeared on the ſtage at Covent Garden Theatre, where, in addition to his imitation of the birds, he executed a concerto on a fiddle without ſtrings, that is, he made the notes in a wonderful manner with his voice, and repreſented the bowing by drawing a ſmall truncheon backwards and forwards over a ſtringleſs violin. His performance was received with great applauſe; and the ſucceſs he met with produced many competitors, but none of them equalled him. It was, however, diſcovered, that the ſounds were produced

duced by an instrument, contrived for the purpose, concealed in the mouth; and then the trick lost all its reputation. During his last illness, he often deplored, in the most affecting manner, his neglect of frugality in his younger years. He has left a widow at Staithes in a state of extreme indigence.

At his native seat, near Boroughbridge, in the 75th year of his age, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with exemplary Christian fortitude, and which terminated suddenly, as he was cheerfully conversing at table with his friends, the Rev. James Wilkinson, vicar of Sheffield, prebendary of Ripon, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the west and north ridings of the county of York. He was the fourth and last surviving of seven sons of Andrew Wilkinson, of Boroughbridge, esq. M. P. and of Barbara, eldest daughter of William Jessop, of Broomhall, esq. M.P. and also one of his Majesty's Judges of Chester, by the Hon. Mary Jessop, eldest daughter and heiress of James Darcy, of Sedbury, in the county of York, esq. afterwards created Baron Darcy, of Navan, in the kingdom of Ireland, which title, being limited to the male heirs of the said Mary, became extinct by the death, without issue, of James Lord Darcy, her only son, and the maternal uncle of Mr. Wilkinson. After receiving the advantage of a most excellent classical education under Mr. Clark, of Beverly school, he removed to Clare hall, in Cambridge, and was admitted to the degree of A. B. in the year 1752, and proceeded A. M. in 1754. He never married. The vicarage of Sheffield, which was alternately in the gift of Mr. Wilkinson's father, and of the Gells, of Hopton, by right of the marriage of John Gell (grandfather of the present Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq.), with Isabella, another of the Judge's daughters, and which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Dottie, in December 1753, was reserved for Mr. Wilkinson till he was of sufficient age to take it, in August 1754. To attempt to give merely a sketch or outline of so great a character as the late Mr. Wilkinson, might, to those who were best acquainted with him, appear an act of great temerity and presumption. The common language used by relatives or others, to convey their ideas to the world, of the virtues or excellencies of their deceased friends, would certainly, on this melancholy occasion, be every way inadequate to the purpose. The pencil of a superior master would be required to give even an imperfect delineation of such transcendant merit as attached to him, who might justly be called the father of the town of Sheffield and its neighbourhood; whose every hour, almost, for half a century past, has been anxiously employed, with a solicitude and ability almost unparalleled, to promote the temporal and eternal happiness of every being within the sphere of his action. Whether we regard him as a divine, labouring by his example, as well as precept, to inculcate the grand and sacred truth of revealed religion, which involves and implicates every consideration on which our future happiness depends; or, as a Magistrate, executing those laws of his country, which were framed by the legislature for the protection of every thing valuable in society, with a most patient attention to every minute particular, from every person, but most particularly from the poor, the ignorant, and unprotected, to enable him to administer justice with the most scrupulous impartiality, but, at the same time, to blend it with mercy, whenever it was in his power:—Whether we consider him as a friend, ever ready with his purse, as well as with his advice or interest, to do any good or generous act; or as a great public character, commanding respect by a dignity in person and manners rarely to be met with, who was deservedly looked up to and consulted upon every occasion, whether for the relief of the poor, the defence of his country, the protection of every useful institution, the encouragement of merit in any situation, or of any plan calculated in any way to improve or benefit society in general, but more particularly the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield:—Whether we contemplate him in any or all of the above points of view, there will be abundant reason to admire the excellence of his understanding, the integrity of his conduct, and the zeal which he displayed in accomplishing all his purposes. After having said thus much, it may appear needless to add, how greatly the world will deplore the loss of a man, who was certainly one of the brightest ornaments of human nature. To shew the deep sense of the obligations the inhabitants of so respectable and populous a town as Sheffield thought themselves under to so good a man and upright a magistrate, the Master of the Cutlers' Company, in compliance with the general wish, issued the following advertisement:

PUBLIC MOURNING

FOR THE LATE MR. WILKINSON.

"It having been suggested to me by a number of very respectable characters, that there would be great propriety in the inhabitants of the town and immediate neighbourhood of Sheffield appearing in mourning, on one Sunday, after the interment of their late most revered and respected Vicar and Magistrate, the Rev. James Wilkinson, to testify their deep sorrow for the loss of so truly good and valuable a member of the community,—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That it is most respectfully requested, that all those to whom it may be convenient, would

would appear in mourning as aforeſaid, on Sunday the 3d of February next.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
Maſter Cutler.

January 23, 1805.

LANCASHIRE.

The gentlemen who went as delegates from Liverpool, have prevailed on the Lords of the Treaſury to put that town on the ſame footing as the port of London, in regard to the warehouſing ſyſtem, without requiring new docks or warehouſes to be conſtructed for that purpoſe. Thirty four warehouſes, which had been tendered, will be immediately licenſed.

A gooſe, belonging to Mr. J. Liſhman, of Sturdys, near Cartmel, this ſeaſon produced a goſling having four wings and four legs, and otherwiſe perfect.

A correſpondent of the Lancaſter Gazette, who reſides near the coaſt, ſays, that, ſince the increaſe of the duty on ſalt, he has tried the effect of boiling potatoes and greens in ſalt water, which he has found to improve their flavour, while the colour of the latter is preſerved. He therefore recommends the practice to the poor reſident near the ſea, as a means of releaſing them in part from the late heavy tax on an article in ſuch general uſe.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. P. A. Twiſt, to Miſs Broomfield, daughter of Mr. Charles Broomfield.—Mr. Nichols, to Miſs Vickers.—Mr. William Swettenham, to Miſs E. Kirkham.—Mr. Joſeph Abbott, to Miſs Harriſon, only daughter of the late Mr. James Harriſon.—Mr. David Crichton, ſurgeon, to Miſs Ann Spencer.—John Croſton, eſq. of Lydiate, to Mrs. Smale, widow of the late John Smale, eſq. of Solihull, Warwickſhire.

At Preſton, Mr. Thomas Towers, of Blackburn, to Miſs Robinſon.

At Cludwall, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Repton, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Warren, of Wavertree.

At Walton, Mr. Thomas Lyon, of Weſt Derby, to Miſs Eaton, daughter of Mr. Iſaac Eaton.

At Manchester, Mr. William Rooth, merchant, to Miſs Mary Pilling.—Mr. James Batterſby, to Miſs Maria Derbyſhire.—Mr. Skeane, of the Star Inn, to Miſs Grimes.—Mr. Hugh Smith, to Miſs Jane Parkes.

At Rochdale, Robert Peel, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Lawrence Peel, eſq. of Ardwick, to Miſs Elizabeth Entwiſle, daughter of John Entwiſle, eſq. of Foxholes.

Mr. William Beever, jun. of Manchester, to Miſs Clegg, daughter of James Clegg, eſq. of Bent.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Iſaac Follet, nephew to Dr. Lyon.—Mr. Matthew Taylor, attorney at law.—On his paſſage from Africa to the Weſt Indies, Captain William Aſkew, of the Bacchus, of this port.—Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman.—Mrs. Tatlock, mother of the Rev. Johnſon Tatlock.—Aged 46, Mr. John Cragg.—Aged 35, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. Robert Phillips, accountant.—Mr. Matthew Robinſon, of the Bootle Coffee-houſe.—Aged 81, Mr. William Leece.—Mrs. Lythgoe, wife of Mr. Nathan Lythgoe.—Aged 65, the Rev. J. Bragg, miniſter of St. Mary's church.—Mrs. Cowden, wife of Mr. Thomas Cowden, painter.—Mr. Robert Fairclough, corn merchant.

At Birch Hall, near Bolton, Mrs. Raſbotham, relict of the late Dorning Raſbotham, eſq.

At Lancaſter, aged 73, Mr. Matthew Wilſon, well known by gentlemen of the turf, having formerly ridden for the late Marquis of Rockingham, Dr. Bracken, and others.

At Flookburgh, near Cartmel, Mr. Robert Webſter, of the King's Arms Inn.

At Everton, in her 18th year, Miſs Sarah Pool, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Pool.

At Kettering, Mr. John Keep, jun. His premature death was occaſioned by his lifting from the ground, and carrying to a certain diſtance, for a trifling wager, a ſack of turnip ſeed weighing 3 cwt.

At Woodhill, near Bury, aged 21, Mr. William Topping, nephew to Counſellor Topping.

At Bolton, Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr John Smith, of Manchester.

At Trawden-hall, near Colne, Sarah, widow of James Foulds, eſq. by whom ſhe had two children, Mary and Elizabeth. Elizabeth died unmarried, and Mary, alſo unmarried, ſurvives ſole heir. Mrs. Foulds was daughter and coheir of —— Coates, eſq of Kildwick, co York. She was a lady of extraordinary piety, patience, and reſignation; a dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a prudent widow, a fond and affectionate mother, a warm friend, and of great benevolence to her tenants and the poor. Poſſeſſed of a wonderful flow of ſpirits, her hilarity forſook her not to the laſt; when ſhe expired, much regretted by all who knew her, aged 83.

At Ulverſton, aged 30, Mr. William Braithwaite, a ſerjeant in the volunteer infantry of that place.

At Manchester, Mrs. Henry, wife of Mr. Henry, apothecary. — Mrs Houldſworth, wife of Mr. Houldſworth, of Gonalſtone, Nottinghamſhire.—The Rev. Mr. Bewley, of Raughton, near Carliſle.—Mrs. Jane Caſey, widow. Her loſs will be much regretted by the poor, who often experienced her liberality.—Aged 68, Mr. Adam Hall.—Mr. John Horridge.

Mr. Robert Booth, corn-merchant, of Withy Grove. He was found drowned in the canal near Bank Top. From an inveſtigation of all the circumſtances, it appeared, that his death muſt have been occaſioned by his accidentally ſlipping into the canal, whither he had gone to inquire after ſome goods.

At Slaidburn, in her 50th year, Mrs. Town-

Townson, wife of Mr. Townson, of the Dog Inn.

Mr. D. Essott, steward to William Egerton, esq. of Withinshaw. He was found drowned in the canal near Throstle Nest Bridge. He was returning home, and, it is supposed, his horse must have started and thrown him over the battlement of the bridge, as his head was severely wounded.

CHESHIRE.

At Northwich, in this county, a whimsical privilege is ascribed by the charter of that church to the senior scholar of the grammar-school, namely, that he is to receive marriage fees to the same amount as the clerk, or, in lieu thereof, the bride's garters.

Married.] At Backford, Thomas Tarleton, jun. esq. eldest son of Thomas Tarleton, esq. of Bolesworth Castle, to Miss Egerton, daughter of the late Philip Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park.

At Bunbury, John Jasper Garnett, esq. of Nantwich, to Miss Craven, eldest daughter of the late Richard Craven, esq. of Stoke Hall.

At Prestbury, Mr. William Lowe, chymist, to Miss Mary Orme; and Mr. Glover, to Miss Andern, all of Macclesfield.

At Knutsford, Mr. S. C. Holland, merchant, of Trieste, to Miss Willetts.

At Muxton, Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. of Sydney, Hampshire, to Miss Harriet Crewe, second daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton.

Mr. James Cope, mercer, of Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordshire, to Miss Sutters, daughter of Thomas Sutters, gent. of Spurstow Hall.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Shepherd, grocer.—Miss Evans, sister to Mr. Evans, druggist.—Mr. Charles Croughton Dutton, liquor merchant. — Mr. Griffith, breeches maker. —Aged 25, Captain S. C. Lea, of the 34th foot, and brigade major in this district. He shot himself through the head after he had just received some letters from London.

At Nantwich, Mr. Turner, surgeon.

At Great Boughton, near Chester, Mrs. Clegg, wife of Mr. Abraham Clegg.

At Runcorn, Mr. Samuel Wyloe, of the Bowling Green Inn, formerly agent to the late Duke of Bridgwater.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

There is now working at Bingham, in this county, an old windmill, that by the application of some very simple machinery, works day and night in all weathers. "I happened to ride by it (says a traveller) on a very gusty day, and, to my great surprise, saw the sails contract as the wind increased, and that without any apparent interference of the miller. While I was admiring the novelty of the thing, the wind abated, and the sail increased its surface in proportion. This increase and diminution of sail is made parallel to the whip from top to bottom, and from the quantity and kind of machinery made use of to produce the effect, I cannot suppose the expence to be more than the advantage of working in all weathers will soon repay. Two cast iron wheels on the shaft head, which act alternately on four rollers before the stocks, to draw off and on; four behind, to draw on the cloth, constituted the whole of the contrivance; and these are put in action by the miller, or regulated by centrifugal balls, with as much certainty as any other operation in machinery."

Married.] Mr. Woolstone Marshall, of Heanor, to Miss Sarah Walker, of Greasley.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Joseph Whitchurch, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss Charlotte Whitchurch, daughter of Mr. Whitchurch, surgeon.

At Lenton, Mr. Brothwell, hatter and hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Hopkins.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. Stanley, grocer.—Mr. John Johnson, nearly twenty years sexton of St. Mary's.—Aged 80, Mrs. Christiana Daykin, a maiden lady, sister of Mr Daykin, gunsmith.—Mrs. Hogg, wife of Mr. Hogg, carrier.—Mr. Gilbert Mayne.—Mr. George Nonnington, of the Eight Bells public-house. —Mr. James Lavender, surgeon.—Mr. Cross, of the White Swan public-house.—Aged 34, Mr. James Smith, painter.—Aged 67, Mr. Hodgskin, breeches-maker.

At Newark, Miss Arabella Rouse, daughter of Mr. Gervas Rouse.—Mr. Calcraft, wharfinger.

At Bingham, aged 67, Mr. Strong, a very ingenious and useful man, who had been for nearly thirty years high constable of the north division of the hundred of Bingham. During that period, no man ever acquitted himself more to the satisfaction of his employers, and of the petty constables over whom he presided, than Mr. Strong.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Reid, to Miss Hayes.—Mr. Graystock, officer of excise, of Uffington, to Miss Dalton.

At Cockerington, near Louth, Mr. William Thorp, of Grimoldby, to Mrs. Pawson.

At Grantham, Mr. William Houghton, late of the George Inn, to Mrs. Scott.—Mr. John Hemingway, mercer and draper, to Mrs. Nevitt.

At Easton, Mr. George Oliver, usher of the free grammar-school, to Miss Mary Ann Beverley.

Mr. Joseph Clayworth, of Candlesby, maltster, to Miss Boyes, daughter of Mr. Arthur Boyes, of Welton in the Marsh.

At Sapperton, Mr. Richard Doughty, of Grantham, to Miss Beazley.

At Kirton, in Lindsey, William Fairweather, esq. to Miss Hacks.

At Osbournby, near Falkingham, Mr. Robert Speed, aged 25, to Mrs. Barber, of the Horse and Jockey, aged 65.

At

At Gainsborough, Captain Pearson, of Thorne, Yorkshire, to Miss Wharam, daughter of Mr. James Wharam, rope-maker.

Died.] At Irnham, Mr. Wright, farmer.

At Somerby, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, late of Cold Harbour inn, near Grantham.

At Kirmington, aged 43, Mrs. Frankish, wife of Mr Frankish, farmer.

At Market Deeping, very suddenly, Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. Holland, tailor. She had been for some time in a desponding way.

At Edithweston, Mrs. Wibrah Cooke, a maiden lady, aged 87.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, aged 92, Mr. Raby.

At Gainsborough, suddenly, aged 53, Mr. William Sutton, lately a publican there.—Aged 70, Mrs. Hannah Carnell, a maiden lady.

At Welbourn, aged 93, Mrs. Herring.

At Burgh, in the Marsh, aged 33, Mr. Moses Richardson.

At Welton in the Marsh, Mrs. Elizabeth Maulkinson.

At Horncastle, Mr. Watson, master of the Saracen's Head inn, and a member of the Horncastle volunteer infantry.

At Spalding, Lieutenant Parkin Harle, of the Royal North Lincoln regiment. The excellence of his character renders his death deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

At Cowbit, aged 33, Mrs. Catharine Burwell, wife, of Mr. John Burwell, farmer, and daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Mills, of that place.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 74, Mr Timothy Caldwell, agent to the Chesterfield Canal Company; which situation he had held upwards of twenty-eight years.

Mr. John Wright, of Worksop. He was returning home from a visit to a friend in the neighbourhood of that place, when, by some unknown accident, he was thrown from his horse, and one of his feet remaining entangled in the stirrup, in that perilous situation he was dragged at full speed the distance of a mile before his release could be effected. He was conveyed speechless to the nearest house, where, in consequence of the bruises he had received, he expired the following morning.

At Claythorpe, near Louth, Mr. William Holland, sen. a respectable farmer and grazier. He was carrying a loaded gun to some of his servants, and being very infirm, it is supposed that he was resting himself on the muzzle, and that by some accident the gun went off. The contents were lodged in his body, and he was found quite dead.

At Grantham, aged 91, the Rev. R. Palmer, D. D. rector of St. Swithin's, London Stone, Cannon-street, and Scott Willoughby, near Grantham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Kewney, of Nottingham, to Miss Charlotte Stanley, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stanley, rector of Hareston.

At Great Wigston, Mr. Henry Johnson, to Miss Sarah Goodwin, relict of Mr. Goodwin, florist.

At Leicester, Mr. John Lomas, woolstapler, to Miss Linney, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. William Hurst, hosier, to Miss Stephenson.

Mr. Edward Cole Galloway, to Miss Burnaby, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burnaby, of Wanlip.

At Hathern Mr William Bryans, jun. of Sixhills, to Miss Goodwin.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Mann, hosier, to Miss Gadsby

Died.] At Shearsby, Mr. Reeve.

At Clifton, Mrs. Meynell, wife of Godfrey Meynell, esq. eldest son of Hugo Meynell, esq.

At Knight Thorpe, near Loughborough, Mr. Mills.

At Leicester, Mr. Mitchell, sen.—Aged 81, Mrs. Forrester, wife of Mr. Alexander Forrester, brewer.—Mr. Pick.—At his son's house, aged 73, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. William Simpson.

Near London, Miss Emma Dicey, daughter of Thomas Dicey, esq. of Claybrook Hall.

Aged 76, the Rev. Isaac Whyley, upwards of forty years rector of Witherley, and formerly of Emanuel College, B. A. 1752.

In the East Indies, aged 21, Lieutenant Benjamin Burgess, of the 4th regiment of Bengal native infantry, eldest son of Mr. Francis Burgess, of Leicester. He fell at the battle of Deeg, in the engagement with the main army of Holkar. This promising young officer had seen much service, and was severely wounded at the storming of the fort of Ally Ghur, on the 3d of November, 1803. He was greatly esteemed in the army, and his death is lamented by all who knew him.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Croxall, the Rev. E. P. Waters, of Edial Hall, near Lichfield, to Miss Eliot.

At Leek, Mr. M. Peake, of the Lamberscote, near Stafford, to Miss Hordern.

At Ellenhall, Mr. Goodwin, of Manchester, to Miss Whittingham, of Ranton Abbey.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Cooper, grocer, of Henley in Arden, to Miss Gibbs.—Mr. Allen, silversmith, to Miss Ann Stone.—Mr. R. Andrews, of Tettenhall, to Miss Ward, milliner.—Mr. James Blount, to Miss Ann Jones, both of Bilston.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mrs. Wilson, widow of John Wilson, esq. a lady highly esteemed, and endeared to the poor by her many known and secret charities. She has left

left very conſiderable ſums, in charitable donations, to the School of Induſtry at Tamworth, the Stafford Infirmary, the Philanthropic Society, and ſeveral other inſtitutions.

Aged 33, Mrs. Kinnerſley, of Hilderſtone.

Aged 26, Mr. Wm. Pickard, of Comberford, near Tamworth.

At Burton-on-Trent, D. Dalrymple, eſq. banker.

At Stafford, aged 66, Archibald Campbell, eſq. M.D.

At Betley, aged 84, Mrs. Poole

At Weſton, aged 87, Mrs Webb.—Mr. W. Wood, many years an ingenious modeller at the Etruria manufactory in this county.

At Tunſtall, in the Staffordſhire Potteries, Mr. Wm. Adams, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. W. Adams, of that place.

Aged 75, Mr. Benjamin Wood, of Birchwood Park.

The Rev. Richard Watkins, of Clifton Campville Hall, near Tamworth.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A new well has been opened at Leamington Priors, for the accommodation of the public, and is equal, in every reſpect, to the old Spa. The ſpring is ſo rapid that it raiſed a head of near ten feet in leſs than ten hours. The inhabitants of that place recently witneſſed a ſtriking inſtance of the efficacy of the waters. A cottage which a few years ago ſold for about 30l. was knocked down at 330 guineas. Great improvements are making there under the auſpices of the Earl of Aylesford. A grand pump-room is to be erected, and other buildings on a large ſcale are in agitation, which will ſoon render this place a formidable rival to Cheltenham.

Married.] At Edgbaſton, Mr. Edward Rogers, of Birmingham, to Miſs Elizabeth Coates, of Kidderminſter.

At Coventry, Mr. John Herbert, ſilkman, to Mrs. Cleever.—Mr. Wm. Brookes, aged 64, to Mrs. Alice Summers, aged 73.

At Birmingham, Mr William Oſborn, of Bar, to Miſs Elizabeth Dods.—Mr. Wm. Dyer, to Mrs. E. Weſton.—Mr. Joſiah Smallwood, to Miſs Ann Smith.—Mr. John Culcope Bond, merchant, to Miſs Anne Phipſon.—Mr. James Green, engineer and ſurveyor, of Dymchurch, Kent, to Miſs Dand.

Died.] In London, aged 27, Mr. John Hunt, merchant, of Birmingham, the youngeſt ſon of the late Harry Hunt, eſq. of Lady-wood.

At Deritend, Mr Rann, file-cutter. He went to bed apparently in good health, but had not lain an hour when he expired.

At Birmingham, at the houſe of Mr. John Forbes, Miſs D. Lowe, ſiſter to Mrs. Forbes.—Aged 68, Mr. Richard Hooper.—Miſs Mary Matthews.—Mr. Thomas Smallpiece, of Kidderminſter.—Mr. George Stubbs, draper.—Mr. Thomas Standley.—Mrs. Sarah Poſtans, victualler.—Mrs. Sarah Webb, wife of Mr. J. Webb, cooper.—Aged 32, Mr. J. M. Jabel.—Mr. William Wallis Maſon, merchant.—Aged 24, Miſs Frances Blyth, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Blyth, woollen-draper.—Aged 23, Mr. C. T. Wrightſon, late ſurgeon on board the Royal George Eaſt Indiaman, one of the three ſhips which ſo nobly repelled the ſquadron under Linois.—Aged 34, Mrs F. Shotton, jun of Wheaton Aſton.—Aged 75, Mrs. Ann Roberts.—Mr. Derington, an eminent ſurgeon.

At Coventry, Mr. Street.

At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 23, Miſs Margaret Webb, ſecond daughter of the late Thomas Webb, eſq. of Sherbourn, near Warwick.

At Stockton, the Rev. William Hodgſon.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Committee appointed to conduct the buſineſs of the Shrewſbury General Provident Society are actively employed in making known the ſtate of the inſtitution among the inhabitants at large. As the object of this Society is in the higheſt degree important to all ranks of people, it is hoped that it will not fail for want of due encouragement; but that a ſpirited and well-directed effort will be made, to induce the labouring poor to contribute to the ſupply of their own neceſſities, in ſickneſs and old age, without having recourſe to the ſcanty and degrading aſſiſtance of a pariſh workhouſe. It appears from the Report which the Committee have circulated, that there were, during the laſt year, forty-eight honorary members, and thirty-nine receiving members; that the Society received a donation from the ſubſcribers to the fund for importing corn during the ſcarcity in 1801-2, of 300l. in three per cent. conſols, and alſo 13l. 14s. 2d. in caſh; that they have ſince purchaſed 200l more in the ſame ſtock; and that, after ſundry payments to the amount of 56l. 14s. 6d. the preſent fund of the inſtitution conſiſts of 500l in the 3 per cent. conſols, beſides 6l. 16s. 4d in caſh.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Bather, vicar of Meole Brace, near Shrewſbury, to Miſs Emma Hallifax, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Robert Hallifax, vicar of Standiſh, Glouceſterſhire.

At Shrewſbury, Jonathan Thomas Evans, eſq. of Bowes, Eſſex, to Miſs Prichard, daughter of Mrs. Prichard, of Dogpole.—Mr. Thomas Beacall, currier, to Miſs Home, of Bagley Bridge.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. James Hiles, to Miſs Sarah Tipton, both of Shrewſbury.

At High Ercall, Mr. W. Nightingale, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Anne Harding.

At Ludlow, Mr. John Rogers, glover, to Miſs Anne Rogers, of the Feathers inn.

J. Carruthers, eſq. of Hales Owen, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of the late Ferdinando Smith, eſq. of the Grange,

At Battlefield, Mr. Leigh, of Hordley, to Miss Mary Moreton, of Allbright Hussey.

Died.] At Oswestry, Mr. Owen Jones, a partner in the house of Davies, Jones, and Co. of Liverpool, and formerly a factor in the Windward Islands —By a fall from a scaffold, Mr Charles Griffiths, builder, second serjeant in the Hon. T. Kenyon's company of Shropshire volunteers.—Mr. Richard Taylor, cabinetmaker.

At Whitchurch, aged 80, Mrs. Hannah Davies.—Aged 84, Mrs. Darlington, relict of Benjamin Darlington, esq.—Mr. Joseph Williamson, carpenter.

At Drayton, Mr. Benjamin Armstrong, grocer and druggist.

At Ludlow, Mr. Morgan, of the Bull inn.—Charles Johnstone, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Hotchkiss, printer.—Mr. Thomas Davies, eldest son of Mr. Davies, maltster.—Aged 77, Mrs. Loxdale, relict of the late Thomas Loxdale, esq. —Aged 66, Mrs. Beck, relict of Mr. Peter Beck.

At Betchcutt, Mr. William Glover, a respectable farmer.

At the New Mills, near Market Drayton, Mr. Brayne.

At Hope Bowdler, aged 91, Mr. John Croxton. During the course of his long life, he had not resided at any other place more than one week at a time, and had been parish clerk there upwards of sixty years.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kempsey, near Worcester, John Hammond, esq. of Napleton, to Miss Smith, of Great Witley.

Died.] At Rock Parsonage, the Rev. Richard Watkins, rector of Rock, and lord of the manors of Clifton Campville and Haunton, in Staffordshire, and Hoon, in Derbyshire. He is succeeded in those estates by his only son Charles Severne Watkins, esq. lieutenant in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards.

At Brackencott, near Kidderminster, aged 84, Richard Colley, Esq. He was a man most zealously attached to the established church, and a loyal and firm supporter of the king and constitution. In private life he was a most affectionate husband and father, and a kind and indulgent master. Among his friends he was hospitable and cheerful, and for his benevolence to his inferiors and the poor his name will long be remembered by them with gratitude.

At Worcester, Mrs. Young, widow of the late Edward Young, esq. of Pershore.—At his brother's house, Capt. Joseph Dillon, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, on the Madras establishment. Being a freemason, the members of the lodge attended his remains to the grave in grand procession, accompanied by the band of the Worcester volunteers.—Mr. George Sterry, jun. woolstapler.—Aged 53, Mr. Stephen West, attorney at law, and one of the coroners for the city.—Mrs. E. Kings.—Mrs. Griffiths, widow of the late Mr. Griffiths, of the Coach and Horses, in the Shambles.—Aged 56, Mr. Court, of Dodenham-hall.—Mrs. Winnall, wife of Mr. J. Winnall, of Astley.—Mr. Edward Hill, of Kempsey —Mrs. Thackwell, wife of W. Thackwell, esq. of Berrow.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Evans, timber surveyor, of Leominster, to Miss Ann Plevy, daughter of Mr. Plevy, of Westhope.

Richard Hill, esq. of Walton Hall, to Miss Anne Stone, of Langley Hall, near Birmingham.

At Woolhope, near Hereford, Mr. P. Tayler, to Miss Matthews.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Benjamin Winston, son of Mr. Winston, mercer.—Mr. Powell, of Eign Gate.

At Brampton Bryan, aged 74, Mrs. Morgan.

At Holmer, near Hereford, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. Webb.

At Glasbury, aged 58, Richard Hughes, esq. In the early part of his life he practised medicine and surgery as his profession, but had for several years retired from business. By his death his poor neighbours have lost a most valuable friend, who was always ready to render them his professional, and every other assistance in his power, whenever he was called upon.

At the Court House, near Kingston, Mr. Stephens, surgeon, of that place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Cirencester, Mr. William Read, of Gloucester, to Miss Ann Walbank.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. William Collett, of Standish, cheesefactor, to Miss Margaret Brooke, second daughter of Mr. Brooke, of Minchinhampton.

At Chepstow, Mr. George Chapman, of Littlehampton, merchant, to Miss Susan Morgan, of Chepstow.

Died.] At Charley Wood, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Smith, of Barnwood, near Gloucester, relict of J. Smith, esq. late of Cirencester.

At Dursley, aged 89, Mrs. Davis, relict of William Davis, esq. of Rolles Court.

At Chepstow, Selwyn James, esq.

At Gloucester, aged 17, Miss Griffith, daughter of William Griffith, esq.—Aged 75, Mrs. Matthews, relict of Mr. John Matthews, formerly of Bullingham, near Hereford —Miss Palmer, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Palmer, M. A. late rector of St. Michael's, in this city, and vicar of Broadway, Worcestershire.

The Rev. William Cole, rector of Long Marston.

At Broad Oak, in the parish of Westbury-upon-Severn, Mrs. Cadle.

At

At Quedgley, aged 74, Mrs. Bevan, relict of Mr. Edward Bevan, and daughter of the Rev. John Jeffris, formerly of Caſtlemorton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The univerſity of Oxford is at preſent employed in improving the condition of its public library. The Bodleian, which has heretofore had only two, will now have three librarians, beſides two aſſiſtants. The reſtriction from marriage is to be taken off, and the ſalaries attached to the different offices will be, in ſome degree, proportioned to their duties.

Married.] At Bladon, Mr. Wells, of Aſcott, to Miſs Bartholomew, of Woodſtock.

At Biceſter, Mr. John Brinkler, to Mrs. Stevens.

At Oxford, Mr. William Travers, of Weymouth, to Miſs Harriet Rogers, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Frederick Rogers.—Mr. William Ruſs, cornfactor, to Miſs Mary Virtue, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Virtue.

John Hammond, eſq. of Napleton, to Miſs Smith, of Great Witney.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 54, Mrs. Hannah James, wife of Mr. Robert James, cook of Queen's College.—Aged 48, Mr. Edward Potts.—Mrs. Goodwin, who for many years kept the coffee-houſe in Holywell.—Aged 60, Mrs. Suſannah Coburn, widow of the late Mr. Iſaac Coburn, formerly maſter of Staple Hall inn, Witney.—Mrs. Church.

At Bampton, aged 66, Mrs. Anne Simmons, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Simmons.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Since the opening of the tunnel at Bliſworth, ſeveral boats have paſſed between Coventry and Paddington in ſixty-three hours, being a diſtance of more than one hundred and forty miles, though they have to go through two long tunnels and about one hundred locks; but by an improvement which is taking place in the embankment at Wolverton, eight of thoſe locks will be avoided. The voyage from Manchester to London may be performed in ſeven days, and from Leeds, Wakefield, and Halifax in fourteen; conſiderably more than 300 miles, and incommoded by a very great number of locks. This laſt long voyage, it may be expected, will be ſhortened by two or three days, when veſſels better adapted for expedition become more uſed on ſome of the northern canals.

An engine capable of returning thirty locks full of water per day into the ſummit level of the Grand Junction Canal, in the pariſh of Braunſton, near Daventry, after it has paſſed ſix locks, into or level with the Oxford canal, is now erecting there, and it is expected to be finiſhed and in uſe early in June. A large additional ſtream is alſo being ſecured, and other improvements are in contemplation. Theſe, with the very conſiderable increaſe the reſervoirs have received from the late copious rains, will entirely remove any doubt of a deficiency of water on that ſummit during the enſuing ſummer.

At the annual meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, held on the 17th of April, the following premiums were offered for the enſuing year:—For the beſt two-ſhear ram five guineas; for the beſt ſhearling ram five guineas; for the beſt theave, to have been raiſed upon vegetable food only, two guineas; for the beſt two-year-old draught ſtallion, to be ſhewn at leaſt three times in Peterborough market this ſeaſon, ſeven guineas; for the beſt ſtallion for hunters, five guineas; for the beſt ſtallion for cart horſes, five guineas; for the beſt bull, not more than two years old, ſeven guineas; for the beſt boar, not more than twelve months old, two guineas; to the labourer in huſbandry, who has brought up the moſt numerous family without parochial aſſiſtance, three guineas; to the labourer in huſbandry, who has worked for one maſter, or on one farm, the longeſt time, two guineas; to the male ſervant, who has lived the longeſt time with any one maſter or miſtreſs in huſbandry, two guineas; to the female ſervant, who has lived the longeſt time with any one maſter or miſtreſs in huſbandry, two guineas; to the perſon who ſhall hollow-drain with ſtone the greateſt number of acres, previous to the next Eaſter meeting, ten guineas; to the perſon who ſhall hollow-drain with bruſhwood the greateſt number of acres, five guineas; no claim to be made for leſs than twenty acres; for the beſt fat two-ſhear wether ſheep, three guineas; for the beſt fat ſhearling ditto, three guineas.

Married.] Major Boycott, of the 16th light dragoons, to Miſs Smyth of Northampton.—Mr. John Leek, agent to the Grand Junction Canal Company, to Miſs Lovell, daughter of Mr. G. Lovell, of Weeden, Beck.

At Brackley, Thomas Arnold, eſq. to Miſs Luthbury.

Died.] At Loddington, of an apoplectic ſtroke, aged 67, the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. rector of Chelſea, Middleſex, nearly forty-two years vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul and Saliſbury. He was ſon to the Rev. Charles Sturges, formerly rector of Orlingbury, in this county.

The Rev. William Terray, D. D. rector of Wootton, near Northampton.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mrs. Lumby.

At Staverton, Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. Joſeph Freeman.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] Mr. T. G. Cockett, of Royſton, to Miſs Perry.

Mr. J. Watſon, of Cambridge, to Miſs Sparks, of Royſton.

Mr. W. Anderſon, of Cambridge, to Miſs Whittrell, daughter of Thomas Whittrell, eſq. of Newnham.

Died.] Aged 70, the Rev. Henry Moon, vicar of Chippenham.

At Kirtling, Mr. Pettit, farmer.

At Walpole, near Wiſbech, Mr. Robert Collins, late of Denver.

At Stoke-ferry, Mr. Henry Linhook Helſham.

At Fordham, near Downham-market, Mr. Anthony Canham, ſenior.

At Waterbeach, aged 89, Mr. Edward Maſon, an opulent farmer.

At Wilburton, aged 69, Mr. John Crow.

At Harlton, in her 96th year Mrs. Prior.

At Cambridge, aged 75, Mr. John Burrell, linen-draper—In her 41ſt year, Mrs. Frances Norman, wife of Mr. Stephen Norman, ſupervisor of exciſe.

At Ely, Mr. John Edwards many years maſter of the Wreſtlers-inn, and father to Mr. Thomas Edwards, hatter.—Mrs. Genn, wife of Mr. Robert Genn, of the Lamb-inn.

NORFOLK.

At a general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Friendly Society of Norwich, for the benefit of poor women in times of ſickneſs and old age, a general abſtract of the accounts from the inſtitution of the ſociety, May 1, 1802, to April 30, 1805, was laid before them. From this it appeared that the benefactions and ſubſcriptions during that period amounted to 889l. 8s. 8d. which ſum, with the exception of a balance of 42l. 8s 11d. had been expended in the purchaſe of 1000l. three per cent conſols, in diſtributions among recommended members, and in forwarding the purpoſes of the inſtitution. It appeared from the ſtewara's books, that out of 180l. 8s. paid by them to the recommended members, no leſs a portion than 81l. 5s. was given to one hundred women during their confinement in child bed; 5l. 10s. to three women who had been deprived of their huſbands by death, and left with children under the age of fourteen; and the remaining part of 76l. 13s. to one hundred and thirteen women during ſickneſs. The general meeting thought it their duty to publiſh theſe accounts, not only for the information of thoſe members who were abſent, but in order to call the attention of the public, and to ſolicit their ſupport to this excellent inſtitution, whoſe uſefulneſs muſt be confined to its preſent number of recommended members, without an increaſe of benefactors and annual ſubſcribers.

A communication by telegraphic ſignals has been opened between Norwich and Yarmouth for the general purpoſes of the inhabitants, and while it appears to promiſe a ſmall emolument to individuals, it offers an extenſive benefit to ſociety. A few minutes will acquaint a perſon at Yarmouth with the wiſhes of his correſpondent at Norwich, or the intermediate towns, and an anſwer may be returned in half an hour, in tolerably clear weather, for the ſmall expence of 6d.

An earthen pot containing upwards of five hundred pieces of ancient Engliſh ſilver coin was lately ploughed up near Aylſham. They are groats of Henry VII. pennies, &c. of the time of the Edwards, and two gold Angels of Henry VI.

Married.] Mr. John Slegg of the Hare-inn, Docking, to Miſs Ward, of Fakenham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. John Atkinſon, to Miſs Mary Rent.—Mr. Peter M'Legon of his Majeſty's ſhip Cenſor, to Miſs Suſan Jones.

Mr. Thomas Blunderfield, of Heckingham, to Miſs Mary Hunt, of Yarmouth.

Mr. Charles Morley, junior, farmer, of Mildenhall, to Miſs Elizabeth Preſton.

Lieutenant George Shaw, of the Eaſt Norfolk regiment of militia, to Miſs arah Barron, daughter of the late Mr. Barron of Halſted-lodge.

The Rev. Iſaac Perry, of Norfolk, to Miſs Copland, of Sherrington.

Mr. Rodwell, of Eaſt Harling, to Miſs Rodwell, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Rodwell, of that place.

Died.] At Swaffham, aged 50, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, of Carrell-houſe.

At Lynn, aged 80, Robert Freeman, eſq. who had twice ſerved the office of mayor of that borough.—Aged 32, Mr. Edmund Clark, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 74, Mrs. Storey, a maiden lady.

At Shimpling-hall, near Diſs, Mr. Robert Carter.

At Bawburgh, in his 24th year, Mr. James Hart, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Hart, farmer.

In his 45th year, Mr. Cockſedge, of Pockthorpe.

At Norwich, Mr W. Woolverton, ſchoolmaſter.—Aged 66, Mrs Rebecca Potter.—In his 60th year, Mr. William Newſon, grocer, a man of ſtrict honeſty and integrity.—Mrs. Ives, relict of the late Jeremiah Ives, eſq.—Mrs. Brown.—Aged 88, Mrs. A. Wickes.

At Lakenham, aged 66, Mr. Daniel Fulcher.

At Hales, near Loddon, Mr. Mickleburgh, junior, farmer.

At Bracondale, near Norwich, aged 66, Thomas Burton, eſq.

At Aſhwellthorpe, Mrs. Thomas Utting, ſecond daughter of Robert Whaites, eſq. late of Whitton.

At Billockby, in her 74th year, Mrs. Chriſtmas, relict of Mr. George Chriſtmas, of Eaſt Lexham.

At Bungay, aged 75, Mr. John Sawyer, late of Giſſeham.

At Yarmouth, in his 32d year, Mr. Thomas Doggett, wine-cooper.

At Eaſt Dereham, aged 79, Mrs. Pratt, relict of Edward Roger Pratt, eſq.

SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK.

Married] At Ipſwich, Lieutenant Watſon, of the North York militia, to Miſs Beckingham, daughter of Mr. Beckingham, cabinet-maker.

Died.] At Barrow, in her 79th year, Mrs. Hannah Aſhby, ſiſter of the rector of that pariſh.

At Bury, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Yates, mother of the Rev. Richard Yates, fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge, chaplain to Chelſea hoſpital, and author of the monaſtic hiſtory of Bury.—In his 60th year James Ward, gent. attorney at law, and ſenior burgeſs of the common council of that borough; alſo coroner for the liberty of Bury St. Edmunds.

Aged 77, the Rev. Joſeph Sharpe, rector of Shadingfield, and Market Weſton, both in this county. He was upwards of 40 years reader of St. James's pariſh, in Bury, but which office he had ſeveral years reſigned.

ESSEX.

The military depot, in the erection of which a great number of perſons have long been employed, is now completed. The whole is built in the moſt ſubſtantial manner, and has a noble appearance. It is ſituated on an eminence near the high road from Chelmsford to Colcheſter, commanding agreeable and diverſified proſpects. The main edifice is 75½ feet in length, 35 in breadth, and two ſtories high. The lower ſtory, 17 feet high, conſiſts of the armory, 50 feet by 30 in extent, fitted up with racks for the reception of 10,000 muſkets, together with ſwords and bayonets, and alſo a cornice or projection appropriated to arranging piſtols, after the manner of the new armoury in the Tower, the effect of which is pleaſing and elegant; a furbiſhing room 30 feet by 9, and a lobby of the ſame dimenſions. A handſome oak ſtair-caſe leads to the upper ſtory, the principal room of which is of equal magnitude with the armoury, and furniſhed with racks on which various accoutrements are to be depoſited; adjoining is the room adapted for cleaning them. The entrance to the principal ſtructure is by large folding doors with ſtone jambs and head. There are four detached buildings; one at each angle 21 feet ſquare, for the accommodation of the armourer, ſtorekeeper, officer of the guard and ſoldiers, each conſiſting of a parlour and chamber over it, two ſmall rooms, a kitchen and pantry paved with ſtone, and each having a ſmall court yard. There are alſo two magazines for ammunition, ſmith's ſhops and ſheds, connected by a wall 9½ feet high, with entrance gates 10 feet wide, hung on ſtone piers. The area occupies a ſpace of about an acre, incloſed by a ditch 6 feet wide, and defended by paliſades

Married.] Mr. Mayott, of Ramſden Park, to Miſs Woodgate, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Woodgate, of Ramſden Hall.

At Colcheſter, Lieut. George Shaw, of the Eaſt Norfolk militia, to Miſs Sarah Barron, daughter of the late Mr. Barron, of Halſted Lodge.

At Bocking, Mr. Thomas Napier, of the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, London, to Miſs Lydia Baynes.—Mr. Thomas Walford, of the Hare and Hounds, to Miſs Reeve, daughter of Mr. Michael Reeve.

At Colcheſter, Mr. James Rayner, tailor and draper, to Miſs Sarah Glandfield, of Lawford.

Died.] At Maldon, John Wright, eſq.

At Chelmsford, Miſs Henrietta Hunſdon.—Miſs Euphemia Lockhart, daughter of the late Charles Lockhart, eſq. of Muir Avonſide.

At Stiſted, the Rev. John Shepherd, rector of Pattiſwick, and for many years curate of Paddington, Middleſex.

At Braintree, Mr. John Barrett, many years an eminent upholſterer of that place.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Hutchinſon, ſon of the late Mr. Hutchinſon, of Norwich.—Mr. Edward Wright, ſteward to Mrs. Chiſwell, of Debden Hall.

At Little Bromley, in her 10th year, Miſs Newman, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Newman.

At South Shoebury Parſonage, Mrs. Parſons.

At North Shoebury, Mr. Chriſtopher Parſons, an eminent farmer and coal merchant.—Aged 63, Mrs. Fiſher, of Great Wakering.

At Runwell, Mr. James Hardy, an opulent farmer.

KENT.

It is intended ſhortly to have an iron bridge thrown over Deptford Creek, to connect with Greenwich, ſoas to form a ſtraight line of communication from London Bridge, which will ſhorten the diſtance two miles, when open regular ſtreets are to be formed.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Read, of Collyers-farm, to Mrs. Coulter, of Bumpett, both in the pariſh of Linſted.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Wm. Cave, to Miſs S. Pittock, of Northbourn.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Thomas Bridges, to Miſs Charlotte Martin.—Mr. Timothy Piper, to Miſs Charlotte Bridges.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. J. Batt, to Miſs Judith Elvey.—Mr. John Foſter, to Miſs Cole, fancy-dreſs-maker.

Died.] At Bridge, Mrs. Mary Falkner, aged 75.—Mr. Edward White, aged 75.

On Woolwich Common, Major Lawrence Hadley Newton, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At Ramſgate, aged 66, Edward Kemp, gent. late a lieutenant on half-pay of the 109th regiment. He ſerved in the ſeven years' war in Germany, and was at the taking of Belleiſle.

At Maidſtone, aged 26, Miſs Carter, daughter of Mr. Carter, auctioneer.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Martin, of the Mitre coffee-houſe.—Mrs. Gilbert.—Mr. J. Homewood, eldeſt ſon of John Homewood, gent.—Mrs. Reynolds, of the Three Compaſſes.—The Rev. John Rice, rector of Walden.

At

At Marden, John Amherſt Walter, eſq.

At Yalding, James Gardner, eſq.

At Canterbury, Mr. Lanſell, plumber and glazier.

At Warehorn, Mrs. Howland, widow of the late Mr. John Howland.—Mrs. Mary Maylam.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Curteis, wife of Mr. Curteis, jun.

At Greenwich, aged 75, Mrs. Dunnage, widow of the late Thomas Dunnage, eſq.

At Garlinge, near Margate, aged 82, Mrs. Peake, widow of the late Mr. William Peake, of Vincent Farm.

At Goodneſtone, near Wingham, Mrs. Cage, relict of the late Lewis Cage, eſq. of Milgate, and daughter of the Dowager Lady Bridges, of Goodneſtone.

At Chatham, Mrs. Stiff, wife of Mr. Stiff, butcher.

At Goldſtone, in the pariſh of Aſh, aged 23, Miſs Curling, only daughter of Thomas Curling, eſq. of Goldſtone, and late of St. Nicholas, in the Iſle of Thanet.

At Boughton Monchelſea, Mr. Allchin, farmer.

SURRY.

Died.] At Streatham, aged 82, Mr. J. Finlay, ſen.

At Eaſt Sheen, E. Geering, eſq.

At Bridge Foot Farm, near Ripley, aged 56, Mr. John Devniſh, ſen. formerly of Fidleworth, Suſſex.

At Penge Cottage, Mrs. Gifford, wife of John Gifford, eſq police magiſtrate.

At Pycroft Cottage, near Chertſey, in her 58th year, Mrs. Griffiths.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chicheſter, Mr. Pratt, chymiſt and druggiſt, to Miſs Cobby.

Died.] At Seaford, aged 82, Mr. Henry Bean, who had been a cuſtom-houſe officer at that place, within a few months of fifty years, prior to his being placed on the ſuper-annuation liſt, which he ſolicited when he found himſelf incapable of doing his duty, a few years ſince.

At Eaſt Grinſted, aged 71, Mr. G. Rankin, attorney at law.

At Peaſmarſh, aged 65, Mr. Dive Clarke.

At Brighton, aged 34, Miſs Kipping, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Kipping — Aged 14, Miſs Mary Lloyd, ſecond daughter of J. M. Lloyd, eſq. of Lancing, M. P. for Steyning, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Suſſex militia.

At Reigate, aged 65, John Bedford, eſq. formerly of Acton Green.

At Hailſham, Mrs. J. Langham, aged 91.

At Cuckfield, aged 76, Mr. Berry, farrier. —Aged 29, Miſs Lulham, daughter of the late Mr. Lulham, of Brighton.

At Stoke, aged 68, the Right Hon. Lord George Lennox, governor of Plymouth, colonel of the 25th regiment of foot, and only brother to his Grace the Duke of Richmond. He married Lady Louiſa Kerr, daughter of William Earl of Ancram, and ſiſter to the preſent Marquis of Lothian, by whom he has left one ſon, Major-General Lennox, now the immediate heir of his uncle the Duke, and two daughters, Counteſs Bathurſt and the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley. Lord George was many years M. P. for the county of Suſſex: in the memorable conteſt between Sir James Peachey (now Lord Selſey) and Sir T. S. Wilſon, wherein the latter carried his election by protracting the poll to twenty-eight days, the friends of both parties found it neceſſary to diſclaim all intention of diſturbing Lord George in his ſeat, and the freeholders, in voting for either of the rival candidates, anxiouſly guarded his Lordſhip's intereſts: he retained his ſtation thus honourably till it was his own wiſh to retire from Parliament, when the freeholders transferred their ſuffrages to his ſon. His Lordſhip was much beloved in private life, and adored by the ſoldiers of his regiment, to whom he ever ſhewed parental care and kindneſs. He was once involved in an unpleaſant diſpute with General Moſtyn, then governor of Minorca, to whom he complained of the bad quality of the wine ſerved to his men, and on the governor returning an offenſive anſwer, his Lordſhip challenged him. The cauſe of Fabrigas *v.* Moſtyn aroſe out of this diſpute, and agitated our courts of law for a conſiderable time: but General Moſtyn, who had thrown Mr. Fabrigas, a wine merchant, into a dungeon, and afterwards baniſhed him the iſland, was finally ſaddled with 10,cool. damages, and coſts of ſuit.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Channel, grocer, to Miſs Forder, of Itchen Ferry.

At Millbrook, Mr Adamſon, ſhip-owner, of Sunderland, to Miſs Allington, of Redbridge.

At Odiham, Coningſby Cort, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Hannam.

At Wickham, the Rev. Thomas Whipham, of Chiſwick to Miſs Atkins.

At Ringwood, the Rev. Mr. Galley, to Miſs Urſula Hicks —Mr. R. E. Willmot, attorney of Bradford, Wilts, to Miſs Cleeves, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cleeves.

At Romſey, Mr. G. Homely, of London, to Miſs Seward, daughter of the late W. Seward, eſq

At Wincheſter, Mr. Corfe, ſurgeon, to Miſs Graham.—Mr. John Crowder, builder, to Miſs Jane Sparrow.

At Botley, R. Pierſon, eſq. to Miſs Carr, daughter of the Rev. G. Carr.

Died.] Suddenly, Mr. Jameſon, of Shirley.

At Appleby, Iſle of Wight, the Rev. Richard Walker, D. D. rector of Shorwell, and Motteſton, in the Iſle of Wight, and of Worthy near Wincheſter.

At Alresford, aged 102, Mrs. Marſhall, widow of the late Mr. B. Marſhall, officer of exciſe.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Joſeph Wells.—John Jenherſon, eſq.

At Southampton, Mr. Peter Bernard, ſenior, the oldeſt ſurgeon in that town. He died poſſeſſed of vaſt property, acquired by long and ſucceſsful practice.

At Portſmouth, aged 87, Mrs. Cook, mother-in-law of Mr. Taſwell, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Goldſon, wife of Mr. Goldſon, one of the magiſtrates of the Borough.—Miſs Newberry, French teacher, at Mrs. Einſtead's boarding ſchool.—Mr. Carter of the Dock-yard, and many years clerk of St. George's chapel, Portſea.—The Rev. Mr. Dunn, formerly paſtor of Orange-ſtreet chapel, Portſea.—Mrs. Palmer, relict of T. Palmer, eſq.—Mr. D. Wilkes, a reſpectable ironmonger.—Major Creſwell, of the Portſmouth Diviſion of Royal Marines. He was an officer of conſiderable merit, and received a wound in the action of Lord Nelſon, at the Nile.—Mrs. Young, wife of Colonel Young, of the Portſmouth diviſion of marines, and ſiſter to the above Major Creſwell.—Mr. R. Brown, carpenter of the Mill-brook ſchooner, in the harbour. As he was going aloft to take off the fore-top croſs-tree, the gauntling accidentally gave way, and he fell upon the head of the main-yard which was lying upon the deck and from thence into the fore hatchway, and was killed.—Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. J. Lucas.—Mr. Fowler, ſon of Mr. Fowler, cabinet-maker.—Mr. J. Hancock, attorney, whoſe abilities and integrity had raiſed him to the higheſt reſpectability in his profeſſion.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Simon Hitchcock, eſq. of Stanton St. Bernard, to Miſs Walter.—Mr. James Hart, linen-draper, of Bradford, to Miſs Williams, of Roſs, Herefordſhire.

At Saliſbury, Mr. S. Arnold, of Gillingham, Dorſet, to Miſs C. Morris, daughter of Mr. Morris, builder.

Died.] At Cricklade, in her 38th year, Mrs. Bracher, wife of J. K. Bracher, eſq.

At Saliſbury, Miſs Maria Brownjohn, youngeſt daughter of Mrs. Brownjohn.—Mr. George Snook.—Mr. Mark Gills, collar-maker.—In his 76th year, John Wyche, eſq. many years an alderman and juſtice of peace for this city.—In the bloom of youth, Mrs. Worsfold, of Bulbridge farm.—Miſs Wanſey, eldeſt daughter of William Wanſey, eſq. of Warminſter, lately deceaſed. To her family and affectionate friends this loſs is truly afflicting; whilſt thoſe who knew her but to admire, regret, for their own ſakes, that ſhe no longer treads the path of ſocial life, in the practice of every virtuous principle, a pattern to the world.

In her 92d year, Mrs. Butcher, of Milton, near Pewſey.

At Bradford, aged 45, the Rev. William Dunn, who exemplified in his life and converſation thoſe ſublime truths which he enforced from the pulpit with peculiar energy.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Cleever, Mr. C. Hall, of Egham, to Miſs Sarah Perkins, of Eghamhill.

At Reading, Mr. James Gater, of Walton-upon-Thames, to Miſs Frances Layton, daughter of Mr. Richard Layton, of the Queen's-head.

Died.] At Three-mile Croſs, Shinfield, aged 69, Mr. Bernard Body.

At Reading, Joſep Dalmer, eſq.

At Egham, in her 80th year, the Hon. Dowager Lady Mary Eatte, daughter of the third Lord Bellenden, firſt couſin of the Duke of Roxburgh, and aunt to Mrs. Gawler, of Biſhopſgate, near Egham.—Aged 75, the Rev. Joſeph Wells, many years rector of Boxford, and Lehome Baſſet, in this county.

At Newbury, in her 83d year, Mrs. Budd.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 7th of May the triennial ploughing match, under the patronage of the Bath and Weſt of England Society, took place near the village of Radſtock. Three candidates ſtarted, viz. Mr. Billingſley, with his two-furrow plough, drawn by ſix oxen, with a driver, to whom the judges aſſigned the firſt premium; Mr. Ludlow, with the Beverſtone ſingle plough, drawn by two horſes, without a driver, ſecond premium; and Mr. Rodberd, with a light one-wheel plough, drawn by three horſes, with a driver, third premium. The field ſelected was an old French-graſs layer, the ſoil very ſtiff, and abounding with looſe ſtones; each plough had half an acre. Mr. Billingſley's man ploughed his half acre in an hour and thirty minutes; Mr. Ludlow's in two hours eight minutes and a half; and Mr. Rodberd's in an hour and thirty-eight minutes.

A gentleman of this county, a member of the Bath and Weſt of England Society, has lately offered to ſhew a pair of oxen againſt any two oxen in England (the property of an individual grazier), for from one hundred guineas to fifty guineas, for greatneſs of ſize, beſt proportion of make, fatteſt in the moſt valuable points, and moſt complete finiſh in the ſhorteſt ſpace of time. Theſe oxen have been grazed upon a different principle or plan to any ever uſed in the Weſt of England; from which it is proved, that cattle of the greateſt ſize can be made immenſely fat, at a moderate expence, four or five months after taken from graſs.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. F. Pieltain, dancing-maſter, to Miſs H. Feltou, of Briſtol.—Stephen Terry, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Joſeph Terry, eſq. of Dummer Houſe, Hants, to Miſs Maria Seymer, only daughter of George Seymer, eſq.—B. G. Stevenſon, eſq. to Miſs Maria Rivers, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.—The Rev. Thomas Garnier, fellow of All Souls' College,

College, Oxford, to Miſs Parry, eldeſt daughter of Dr. Parry.

At Briſtol, Mr. G. Johnſon, to Miſs Wilkins.—Mr. John Cole, mealman, to Miſs Elizabeth Grace.—Mr. William Board, jun. of Lympſham, to Miſs Mary Ann Partridge. Mr. James Foſter, ſtatuary, to Miſs Tayler.—Mr. Joſeph Cook, to Miſs Hurle, daughter of Mr. Hurle, of Stourton, Wilts.

At Claverton, the Rev. Robert C. Taunton, rector of Aſley, Hampſhire, to Miſs Lucy Eckerſall, third daughter of John Eckerſall. eſq. of Claverton Houſe.

At Frome, Mr. John Hurſt, to Miſs E. Golledge.

At Carhampton, Mr. William Withycombe Gibbs, of Weſt Bagborough, to Miſs Ann Withycombe, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Withycombe; and, at the ſame time, Mr John Gibbs, maltſter, of Bridgewater, to Miſs B. Withycombe, ſecond daughter of the ſaid late Mr. Withycombe. The brides are ſiſters, and the bridegrooms are their firſt couſins

Died.] At Bath, aged 46, Joſeph Renbridge, eſq. many years a member of the Whig Club —Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Price, baker —Mr. Smith, butcher.—Mr. Millard.—Aged 71, Mrs. Chapman.—Aged 70, Mr. John Mackenzie, late ſerjeant at mace for twenty-four years, and twenty-five years receiver at the pit-office of the theatre.—Mrs. Coleman, grocer.—Colonel Innes.—Mrs. Rowles, ſiſter to R. B. Robſon, eſq.—Mr. Reuben Lacy, baker.—Mr. J. Rogers, cheeſemonger, of Briſtol.—Mr. Samuel Cox, bookbinder.—Mr. Iſaac Collett, wine and brandy-merchant, and a banker of this city. He went to bed apparently in good health, but was found lifeleſs in the morning, having expired in an apoplectic fit. He was a man of great probity, benevolence, and gentleneſs of manners; moſt deſervedly reſpected by all who knew his character, and beloved by a numerous acquaintance.

Mr. C. Harford, baker, and ſerjeant of one of the companies of Bath volunteers.—J. Llewellen, eſq. of Welch St. Donats, Glamorgan, one of the juſtices of peace for that county, for which he ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1789.—Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. Reynolds, perfumer.—George Redhead, eſq. late of Hutton-hall, Cumberland, and a deputy-lieutenant for that county. Poverty and misfortune will ſeverely feel his loſs, for he was a liberal benefactor.

At Weſton, aged 25, Thomas William Birchall, eſq. of the royal navy.

At Bathford, John Halliday, eſq. a juſtice of the peace for this county, and for many years repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Taunton.

At Crewkerne, aged 28, R. N. Palmer, eſq. ſolicitor, of Axminſter, and captain-commandant of the united companies of Axminſter and Shute volunteers.

At Briſtol, Mr. Wood, an eminent merchant, of Cork.—In the prime of life, Mr. J Levy.—Mr. Richard Workman, accountant.—Aged 85, Mrs. Mary Blackburrow, relict of the late William Blackburrow, eſq. of Tower Head, in the pariſh of Banwell.—Mr. Phillips, many years principal clerk, to Meſſrs. Ireland, Wright, and Co.—Mrs. Ann Jones, ſiſter of Mr. Bayley.

At Frome, Mr. Jones, poſt-maſter, and maſter of the Royal Clarence lodge of free-maſons, eſtabliſhed in that town. He was an active member of ſociety, and univerſally reſpected for his attention to the duties of his office. He was attended to his grave by the members and viſiting brethren of that lodge, alſo by the maſters, officers, and brethren of the lodges of Shepton-Mallet and Bradford, and a numerous aſſembly of maſons from different parts of the country, in ſolemn proceſſion, with martial muſic, and drums covered with black. A moſt appropriate and impreſſive oration was delivered at the grave by the deputy provincial grand maſter of the county (Mr. Meyler, of Bath), who attended on the occaſion; and an immenſe concourſe of people aſſembled, partly excited by curioſity, but moſtly out of reſpect to the deceaſed.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Hoſkyns Abraham, upwards of thirty years rector of Martin-cum-Nempnett: he was much reſpected for his exemplary diſcharge of the ſocial and clerical duties, and for his extenſive learning.

Mrs. Barter, wife of the Rev. William Barter, rector of Timſbury, and daughter of Jacob Mogg, eſq. of High Littleton, in this county. By all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance, her rare and ſocial endowments were not only well known, but highly appreciated; but the more valuable and eſtimable acquiſitions of conjugal love, filial duty, and fraternal affection, never ſhone more reſplendent than in her character. Her charities, though not extenſive or oſtentatious, were always well-directed, having an higher intereſt in diſcovering the neceſſities of the diſtreſſed, than in guarding her munificence againſt the impoſitions of the vicious. The cheerful and innocent hilarity of her heart never failed to inſpire pleaſure wherever ſhe appeared; and the native goodneſs and complacency of her diſpoſition rendered her equally the object of eſteem and admiration.

By a fall from a ſtage-coach, Mr. Stowers, ſon of Mr. Stowers, nurſery-man, of Bath-Eaſton.

At Clifton, Major Burlton, of the Wilts militia.

At Aſhweek, Mr. Hill, aged 51.—Mr. Nicholas Roper, watchmaker, of Oakhill.

At Knowle, Mr. Weſtcott.

At Marſton Bigott, Mr. James Hogg, above ſixty years a faithful domeſtic in the family of the Earl of Cork.

At

At Frome, Mr. Benjamin Crocker, land-ſurveyor, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Crocker.—In the prime of life, Mr. George Clement, of Lothbury, cloth-factor, ſon of Mr. Clement, of Frome.

At Stourton, Mr. William Chaſin.

At Hatfield Place, Widcombe, William Hall, eſq.

Mr. Bailey, of Holt. He had been miſſing nearly ſix weeks, when his body was found in the canal, near Swindon, with appearances that too plainly indicated that he had been murdered. The ſkull had been perforated, the orifice being about the ſize of a piſtol ball, and a heavy ſtone was tied to the neck to keep the body down in the water. Some peculiarities in the behaviour of a man who had worked on the navigation, excited a ſuſpicion that he knew the deceaſed had been murdered, and thrown into that part of the canal; which occaſioned it to be dragged, and on the body being found, the man was taken into cuſtody, and committed to priſon.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Yeovil, Mr. J. Slatter, of Ilminſter, to Miſs E. Bulton, daughter of Mr. Bulton, of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

Died.] At Abbotſbury, Mrs. Joan Ford, aged 104 years. She was many years miſtreſs of the Ship inn in that town, but had for ſome time retired.

At Dewliſh, —— Gundry, eſq. He was of a mild and affable diſpoſition, liberal and kind to his domeſtics. In him the poor found a ſtrenuous friend, and to all who viſited his houſe the hoſpitable board was generouſly ſpread.

At Camborn, Mr. John Newton, many years proprietor of the hotel there.

At Dorcheſter, aged 28, Mr. George Eyles.

At Blandford, Mrs. Tice, wife of Mr. Tice.

DEVONSHIRE.

As ſome workmen were lately removing a large heap of ſtones, to repair the turnpike-road near Aſhburton, they diſcovered *ſeven celts*, placed cloſe to each other, in regular order.

At a meeting of the Weſtern Apiarian Society, held at Exeter, a premium of the firſt rate was adjudged to Mr. J. Iſaac, for having laſt year taken the greateſt quantity of honey without deſtroying the bees.—Premiums were alſo adjudged to J. Ellis and J. Wealake, for having taken from their bees the value of one year's rent of their cottages and gardens.

Among the other improvements taking place at Plymouth for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants and ſtrangers, an act of parliament is juſt paſſed for making a new coach and horſe road, from the Lower Glacis of the Citadel, through Higher Mill Lane, by Mill Priſon, over Stonehouſe Hill, through Stonehouſe, to Cornwall Paſſage: this will be a great convenience to thoſe perſons who have occaſion to travel to the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Cornwall. The very elegant and ſpacious new market, for which 10,000l. has been raiſed by the mayor and commonalty on tontine ſhares, ſituate in Bloody Field, behind the Pig-market and Old Town, goes on rapidly, and when finiſhed will be equal to any market-place in the United Kingdom.

Married.] At Ottery, Mr. Jonathan Glyde, corn merchant, of St. Thomas, to Miſs Evans, daughter of Mr. Evans ſergemaker.

Died.] At Southbrook, near Exeter, Mrs. Farnham, wife of Mr. Farnham.

At Alphington, Mrs. Forſhall, wife of Captain Forſhall, of the Royal Marines.

At Tiverton Caſtle, Sir Thos. Carew, bart.

At Exeter, aged 26, Major Wm. Erſkine, of the 71ſt regiment of foot, and youngeſt ſon of the late James Erſkine, eſq. of Cardroſſin, Perthſhire.—The Rev. Mr. Clark, one of the prebendaries of that cathedral, and rector of Kenn and Moreton-hampſtead in this county.—Mrs. Suſannah Towgood, daughter of the late Rev. Micaijah Towgood, of this city.—Aged 21, Miſs Harriet Trewman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Trewman, printer. The amiable ſoftneſs of her manners, and the unaffected goodneſs of her diſpoſition, endeared her not only to her relatives, but to all her acquaintance, by whom her loſs is moſt ſincerely lamented.

At Chulmleigh, Mrs. Stukely, wife of Mr. Stukeley, ſurgeon.

At Ottery, Mrs. Elizabeth Mundy, relict of Mr. T. Mundy.

At Laymore, in the pariſh of Thorncomb, Mr. Daniel Dampier, formerly captain of a merchant veſſel which he had built at Weymouth.

At Mr. Batt's, in Chudleigh, Mr. Nicholas R. Broad, aged 21, only ſon of Mr. William Broad, of Penzance, in Cornwall. He was truly generous and charitable; highly reſpected when living, and died ſincerely lamented by his family, friends, and acquaintance.

CORNWALL.

The Society of Arts have voted their ſilver medal and fifteen guineas to William Pearce, near Helſton. When fifty years old (eighteen years ſince) he began the improvement of twelve acres of barren down; his whole capital one mare and one ſhilling per day, earned by hard labour. In 1803 this land produced ten buſhels of Corniſh barley, nine truſſes of hay, two hogſheads of oats, and ten buſhels of wheat, beſides paſture for cattle. He has brought up ſeven children, of whom two ſons have fallen in defence of their country, and two are now volunteers. Pearce's houſe and out-buildings are of turf walls and thatch, and the whole executed by himſelf.

Married.] Capt. Boulderſon of the Prince Adolphus Packet, to Miſs Carne, daughter of John Carne, eſq. of Falmouth.—Captain Edward Clarke, of the brig Joſeph, to Miſs Elizabeth Stevens, of St. Ives.—The Rev.

Edward Rodd, rector of St. Juſt, to Miſs Raſhleigh, daughter of Charles Raſhleigh, eſq. of Duporth St. Auſtell.—Mr. T. P. Morgan, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Egloſkerry, near Launceſton, to Miſs Grace Hurdon, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. J. Hurdon, of Treludick.

At Loſtwithiel, Mr. Forſter, to Miſs Hext, daughter of the late Samuel Hext, eſq.

At St. Breock, Mr. Thomas Hawkey, of St. Iſſey, aged 22, to Mrs. Pedlar, aged 72.

Died.] At his ſeat at Penhall, Egloſkerry, John Bidlake Herring Cloberry, eſq.

At Bodmin, aged 84, Mr. Fry, one of the common council of that borough.

At Eaſt Looe, aged 74, Mrs. S. Kingſton.

At St. Kew, Henry Lollard, lately a ſtrong hale man, of the pernicious effects of an ointment with which a quack doctor rubbed ſome ulcers in his legs. It is ſuſpected to have contained arſenic, for ſoon after it was applied he was ſeized with a violent vomiting, which ſpeedily put a period to his life.

At Truro, Mr. John Peters, ſon of Mrs. Peters, of Falmouth. He went to bed apparently well, and was found dead the next morning.

Mrs. Kendall, wife of Mr. Kendall, innkeeper, at Sithney Church Town. She ſlipped in going up ſtairs, fell backwards, and fractured her ſkull, which accident ſhe ſurvived only a few hours.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married] At Edinburgh, James Buchanan, eſq. of Ardenconnal, to Lady Janet Sinclair, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Caithneſs.

At Perth, Mr. Patrick Stewart, to Miſs Margaret Stewart, daughter of Mr. William Stewart, merchant.

At Milheugh, Mr. John Thompſon, ſurgeon, of Edinburgh, to Miſs Margaret Millar, daughter of the late John Millar, eſq. profeſſor of law, at the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

At Stonehaven, Mr. Thomas Kinnear, writer, to Miſs Margaret Kinloch, third daughter of the late George Kinloch, eſq. of Jamaica.

At Arderſier, Æneas Falconer, eſq. of Blackhill, to Miſs Margaret Macpherſon.

At Glaſgow, Captain George M'Key, of the 78th regiment, to Miſs Flora M'Neil, daughter of William M'Neil, eſq. merchant.

Died] At Charleſfield, Miſs Agnes Hardy, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Hardy, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh.

At Greenbank, near Greenock, in her 94th year, Mrs. Scott, relict of James Scott, merchant, in Greenock.

At Kelſo, Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieutenant William Miller, of the royal navy.

At Falkirk, in his 60th year, Mr. Thomas Duncanſon, merchant.

At Holywood Manſe, the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Johnſon, miniſter of the goſpel in that pariſh, in the 59th year of his age, and 34th of his miniſtry. His ſuperior talents, learning, and worth, fitted him for a wide ſphere of uſefulneſs; and the activity and ſucceſs with which he filled it, have long been known and acknowledged by the world. His relatives and friends, his beloved flock, and the numerous objects of his care and bounty, muſt ever cheriſh the remembrance of thoſe virtues which endeared him to their hearts, and mourn over the heavy loſs which they have ſuſtained. But their loſs is his gain; for, before his lips were ſealed by death, he was ſtrengthened to give the moſt decided teſtimony to the truth and excellence of that goſpel which he had preached, to declare his long experience of its influence on his own heart and conduct, and to expreſs the full aſſurance of hope, with which he reſigned his ſpirit into his Saviour's hands.

At Perth, Mr. James Ballingall, merchant.

At Aberdeen, in his 70th year, Mr. John Boyle, bookſeller.

At Weirbank-houſe, near Melroſe, the Rev. John Kemp, D.D. one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, and many years ſecretary to the ſociety in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian knowledge.

At Cuttlecraigs, in the pariſh of Daviot, in her 101ſt year, Mrs. Jane Rait, relict of the late George Walker, farmer. She retained her memory and other faculties to her laſt hour, and viſited ſeveral of her own family, at ſome diſtance from her houſe, only five days before her death.

At Branxholm, in his 16th year, William, the eldeſt ſon of Adam Ogilvie, eſq. of Hartſwoodmynes.

At Pennycuick, Lieutenant C. Clerk, late of the 72d regiment.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Colquhoun, of Leeſs, bart. ſheriff-depute of Dumbartonſhire.—Mrs. Gordon, of Hall-head.

At Elgin, William Brodie, eſq. of Milton.

At Kelſo, in his 68th year, Dr. Chriſtopher Douglas, phyſician.

At Mouſwald-place, Mr. James Carruthers, aged 56.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Belfaſt, Mr. James Hunter, architect.

At Waterford, Arthur Gore, eſq. one of the ſheriffs of Kilkenny.—Miſs Power, ſiſter of Nicholas Power, eſq. of Rockſhire.

At Heathville-lodge, near Mitchelſtown, county of Cork, Miſs Mary O'Mahony, daughter of T. O'Mahony, eſq.

At Newtonperry, Samuel M'Call, eſq. merchant of Limerick.

At Downpatrick, Joſeph Richardſon, eſq. exciſe officer, and a member of the Down volunteers.

At Newtonards, John Porlock, eſq. firſt lieutenant of the yeomanry corps of that place. During the late rebellion he diſplayed the moſt firm and undaunted courage on various occaſions.

DEATHS

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, Mrs. Mills, aged 118. She was followed to her grave by 295 of her children, grand-children, great grand-children, and great great grand children, fixty of whom, named Ebanks, belong to the regiment of militia for St. Elizabeth's parifh. For 97 years fhe practifed midwifery, during which period it is ftated that fhe ufhered into the world 143,000 perfons. She retained her fenfes to the laft, and followed her bufinefs till within two days of her death.

At Vienna, the celebrated German dramatift Schiller, of a nervous fever.

At Verdun, in France, Lieutenant William Fitzgerald, fecond fon of the Vice-Provoft of Trinity-College, Dublin, late of the frigate La Minerve, which, on the 2d of July, 1803, went aground in a fog near Cherbourg, and was taken by the enemy, but not till after a gallant refiftance, while refiftance was of any avail. He and his brother, a young midfhipman, only twelve years old, who fhared in the danger of this difaftrous event, were marched feveral hundred miles into the interior of the country, to different places of confinement, and ultimately to Verdun, where the defpair of an exchange of prifoners, and confequently of any farther opportunity of diftinguifhing himfelf in the fervice of his country during the remainder of the war, is fuppofed to have preyed upon his fpirits, and to have produced a decline, which on the 19th of February releafed him from his earthly captivity, and opened brighter profpects to his view; for in his laft moments he difplayed that dignified ferenity and fteadinefs of mind, which fo well accorded with his character through life: "Cheerful and refigned to the laft," fays Captain Brenton, in a letter to his afflicted father, "we muft all moft fincerely regret him—you, Sir, as an amiable and beloved fon—myfelf as a valuable friend—and his country as a brave and meritorious officer. I have this moment (21ft February) returned from accompanying his remains to the grave: his funeral was attended by every officer of the army and navy, and by each he is fincerely regretted." This promifing young man, thus cut off in the prime of life, had fought on the memorable 1ft of June, 1794, as a midfhipman on board the Marlborough, which, next to the Invincible, fuffered moft in that glorious action: though feverely wounded he refufed to quit his ftation till the battle was over, and he faw his country triumphant. A fociety of London merchants, who afterwards met for the purpofe of rewarding the officers who had chiefly diftinguifhed themfelves on that glorious occafion, prefented him with a valuable piece of plate with a fuitable infeription.—Thefe honorable teftimonies of his merit are the only confolation now left to his afflicted relatives and friends.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE King of Sweden has been pleafed to open his port of Stralfund to the importation of Britifh goods, upon conditions highly favourable to the commerce of this country.

The commercial intercourfe of Great Britain with both the Eaft and Weft Indies, with America, and not lefs with the Mediterranean, is moft unhappily embarraffed by the failing of the French and Spanifh fleets, and by the uncertainty in which we are ftill left refpecting their deftination.

The French Government has lately increafed the rigour of its reftrictions upon the trade between England and Holland to fuch a degree, that even letters of commercial correfpondence between the two countries are now prohibited.

The interruptions given to trade over Europe in confequence of the late prevalence of the yellow fever in Spain and Italy, and the general fear of its importation with merchants goods, begin to be at an end.

The houfe of Reinhards, at Amfterdam, has lately become bankrupt. Its debts are faid to have amounted to feveral hundred thoufand pounds fterling. Its failure threw a momentary gloom over peoples countenances, on Change, in that city.

The value of the exports for the laft year, by fea from St. Peterfburgh, is the lateft date to which the Cuftom-houfe accompts have been fettled, amounts to 30,000,000 of roubles.

The French 5 per cents. are at 59fr. 50c.

The value of the Dutch ftocks in general has rather rifen than fallen fince the change of the Government.

The Britifh 3 per cents. are at 58⅝.

Mr. Bolton has finifhed a new coinage for Ireland; but, on account of fome mifunderftanding about the official warrant, the pieces remain ftill at his manufactory at Soho, near Birmingham.

The New London Docks were finally opened for the reception of fhipping, on Saturday the 25th of May.

The average price of leather in the butt of about 56lb. now varies from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11½d.

The underwriters of London are likely to fuffer confiderably by the recent loffes of fhipping in the Weft Indies. The planters, and the merchants in London, their creditors and conſignees, alfo fuffer materially by thofe depredations on the iſlands by which the French have done much more of damage than they have gained of advantage. We are forry to learn that the mifchief muft be felt more efpecially by the merchants of Glafgow and other parts of the weft of Scotland.

The works of the Caledonian Canal are in a rapid progrefs. Their conſtruction contributing fo eſſentially to the employment of the labourers in the Scottifh Highlands, has done much to prevent the emigrations fo very frequent before their commencement.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late prevailing cold winds have much impeded the growth of wheats and early sown barley, and oats on the cool ſtrong ſoils.

Beans, and the hardy kinds of field-peaſe, look well, having ſuffered leſs from the ſeverity of the ſeaſon than the white-corn crops.

In well-managed diſtricts, the turnip-fallows are in a ſtate of great forwardneſs; and much manure has already been laid upon them.

The rape and turnip crops remaining for ſeed, from their healthy appearance and full bloſſom, promiſe great abundance; and as there is now growing a large quantity of the Swediſh kind, that it is probable that the utility of a valuable turnip is become better underſtood.

In the fens the farmers have finiſhed ſowing their ſpring crops; and from the good condition the lands were in, plentiful and abundant crops may be expected.

From the late frequent froſty mornings and cold north eaſterly winds, the fruit-trees, both wall and ſtandards, in expoſed ſituations, have ſuffered much; and the ſmaller berry-fruit will not prove ſo productive as might have been expected from the great ſhew of bloſſom.

Lean ſtock at the late fairs, both cattle and ſheep, have experienced a pretty conſiderable reduction in prices, owing to the backwardneſs in the growth of paſtures, natural as well as artificial; conſequently a want of early keep, which has occaſioned dull ſales in the plentiful numbers brought to market. Freſh milking-cows, and good draft horſes, are ſtill in demand, and obtain good prices. Sows with pigs, and ſmall ſtores for the dairies, are very dear, and much in requeſt; the larger ſort of ſwine, of which there are a large ſtock on hand, are cheap and ſcarcely ſaleable.

The price of Wheat, in moſt of the midland counties, has rather advanced. At Mark-lane, on the 27th of May, the ſales were rather briſk. Wheat was from 74s. to 90s. 94s. to 96s. Barley 33s. to 38s. and but little in demand. Oats 26s. to 31s.

In Smithfield-market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per ſtone. Mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s. Pork 4s. to 5s. 4d.

In St. James's-market, Hay fetches from 3l. 3s. to 5l. And Straw from 2l. 2s. 6d. to 2l. 18s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT,

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30. 10. May 14. Wind N.E.
Loweſt 29. 30. May 11. Wind W.

Greateſt Variation in 24 hours. 65 100ths of an inch. Between the evenings of the eleventh and twelfth inſtant, the mercury roſe from 29. 30. to 29. 95.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 65°. May 20, 21, & 22. Wind S.E.
Loweſt 32°. May 1. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 13°. On the 22d the thermometer was once at 65°, but on the 23d it never roſe higher than 52°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt report, is equal to 2.162 inches in height.

The mean height of the thermometer for the month that is now cloſed, is little more than 49 deg. which is 9 deg. leſs than the average heat of the ſame period of laſt year. The coldneſs of the ſeaſon has been generally noticed and complained of; and the ſeverity of the winds will probably do conſiderable damage to the fruits. At the end of April we experienced a heavy fall of ſnow, which in places where it was drifted was laying on the ground three days.

The denſity of the atmoſphere has been very variable; but the changes have not been great. We have had nine or ten days in which there has been rain; but the quantity fallen is but comparatively ſmall, conſidering that the former months of the preſent year may be reckoned as dry. The wind has come halt the month from the eaſterly points; it has, however, been variable, and on many days it has blown from all the points of the compaſs.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by* Mr. THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by* Mr. BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by* Mr. GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at one Guinea and a Half per Annum, by* Mr. SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

On the 28th of July will be published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Nineteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progression of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, *and* AMERICAN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 130.] JULY 1, 1805. [6, of VOL. 19.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been importuned by many persons, who have seen or heard the following Letter, to give it, by means of your Miscellany, to the public. With some diffidence I have yielded to their solicitations. I trust I shall not, by so doing, offer an injury to the writer, or wound the feelings of any to whom I should be sorry to give pain.

The writer of the letter was a young man in humble life, (a fustian cutter, in Manchester) who had enjoyed few means of mental cultivation. The hand-writing and spelling of the letter prove that his education was very imperfect: but his manners were amiable and engaging, and he was much beloved by those who knew him intimately. With the utmost astonishment and concern they heard, that he was taken into custody, for being concerned, with others, in the forgery of Bank-notes. They were convinced, that his share in this sad business must have been very subordinate; for to the main parts of the execution of it he was utterly unequal. Upon this charge he was tried at Lancaster about seven years ago. His behaviour upon his trial softened the hearts of all present. His simplicity and ingenuousness deeply affected the Judge and the whole Court. The frankness of his confessions, however, rendered it impossible to acquit him. Sentence of death was therefore passed upon him. These circumstances led many persons to interest themselves in his behalf, so as, if possible, to save his life. A petition was drawn up, respectably signed, and presented at Court, for mercy. The success of this application was received with as much amazement as thankfulness, by those who feared that such a crime could not be forgiven. To the representations of the Judge alone could it be ascribed that his life was granted, and that the sentence of death was changed into that of perpetual banishment to Botany Bay.

A little while before this unhappy event, this young man had, upon the most creditable testimonials, been admitted a member of a *Young Man's Society for Religious Improvement*, in the Congregation where I officiate. We then thought it a very distressing event to us, that his conduct had appeared so very unworthy of a religious profession. We however pitied him, prayed for him, and assisted him with some small relief. We have been not a little comforted by the following letter, which seems strongly to prove, that he had received impressions which the awfulness of his situation has, by the blessing of Heaven, deepened and refined; and which have, in the opinion of many, produced an amiable and happy state of mind. We have the satisfaction of hoping, that the Royal clemency has not been extended to an unworthy object: and I have the great pleasure of adding, that a channel has been found out, through which I shall be enabled to forward to him a small parcel of books, according to his request; and also, to convey to him those sentiments of sympathy and of encouragement, which such a mind, in such a situation, seems well to deserve.

Manchester, I am, Sir, &c.
May 15, 1805. THO. BARNES.

New South Wales, August 20, 1804.

To the Rev. Dr. B. and to the Gentlemen of whom is composed the Religious Association distinguished as The Young Mens' Society.

GENTLEMEN,

Heaven bounteously permits an unfortunate exile to commend himself to the honoured notice of the good; but, alas! of whose notice he still feels himself unworthy. To your virtue and unbounded humanity he therefore only presumes to look for pardon to the offence of calling to your remembrance an undeserving outcast. As a repenting sinner he intrudes; and as a returning prodigal he patiently submits himself; trembling, lest his past transgression should rise against him; yet, encouraged, by the

hope that the contrite sinner may not be for ever cast off.

Six years have elapsed, Gentlemen, since the joyous period, wherein, by the most awful sentence inflicted by the law, I was restored to the dominion of reason, and brought to an earnest reflection upon the Divine Mercy, and upon the awful terrors which the spirit of vanity had prepared for me. But who shall unfold the mysteries of fate? and who shall declare misfortune to be useless? In the mortification of the temporal, I trust that my spiritual existence has been, and may continue to be, provided for; and that my debasement before men, may be the means of exalting me before Him whose name I dare not mention lest I should profane it.

Ah, worthy Sirs! Oh, blessed association of the pious! let me here pray to you by all the sacred virtues that adorned your (would I could say *our*) Immortal Archetype, to remember in your prayers one that has fallen into the abyss of sin, but fain would rise upon the delightful current of repentance. The prayers of the just will prevail; and your benedictions will aid my progress to the wished for goal of life and happiness unfading.

To humane benevolence like yours, a short narrative of his condition who boldly thus intrudes, may not be displeasing nor be thought irrelevant.—I was placed, in the year 1800, with many others, reduced by misfortune self-created to one level, in the ship Royal Admiral; and, after enduring much fatigue of body through sickness and calamity, arrived in this country: but received comfort superior to my afflictions, heavy as they were, from a number of gentlemen who came out to Otaheite in the same vessel on a religious mission, whose worthy memory I ever shall revere. I have been here nearly four years; and the whole time, happy I am to say, in the employment, as a labouring servant, to his excellency Governor King, a good gentleman and a humane governor; and to whose great mercy, next to that of Him we all adore, I owe an extension of clemency, whereby I am made free of this colony, by virtue of an act of emancipation, for which let me be always grateful. Though poor in circumstances, yet I am rich in a contented mind. The only knowledge I aspire to, is that of myself, and of my duty where I owe it: and the humbleness of my condition adds to my humility of spirit; and the meanness of my outward appearance protects me from the assaults of vanity within. Good books I wish for, but am content; since that I cannot procure such, is not a fault of my own, but that of my inability. But certain I am, that could I presume to ask, that want you would redress with sympathetic willingness.

Poor mortal that I am! Ever shall I reverence your blessed Society, and ever shall I venerate the pious who compose it; and, whilst I continue to do so, I shall hope for grace, and never swerve from the paths of truth and rectitude.—Do think of me—do pray for me: and be assured of my lasting gratitude, as the only return I can make worthy your acceptance.

I humbly beg permission to repeat, that repentance and contrition shall for evermore be the study of an unfortunate exile, and of,

Gentlemen,

Your grateful Servant,

Sydney, Port Jackson. J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I have neither the leisure, the knowledge, nor the instruments necessary, to add much to astronomical knowledge in its present highly adorned state, permit me now, as formerly, to trouble you with some few remarks.

Cloche, ou Canon, du Meridien.

The meridian instrument of Mr. Regnier appears to be very delicate and curious: but it reminds me of an instrument invented by a person who added elegance and improvement to whatever subject he considered—the *cannon of meridian* of Rousseau, which had a quadrantal arch that elevated or depressed a lens according to the declination for the day. This was adapted to an universal dial, containing a pan of gunpowder in the line of the meridian, moveable along the line in such proportion that its focus should always coincide with the ray passing from the lens, so as to set fire to the powder when the sun should be on the meridian. Mr. Regnier's method appears to have its advantages and disadvantages compared with this: it will, from the account, indicate the sun's being on the meridian when the light is so weak as not to give a defined shadow: but, on the other hand, an instrument regulated by an hair, so nice in its adjustment as to snap by so small a degree of heat, seems incapable of resisting very small changes of temperature to moisture or dryness.

Solar Spots.

The spots on the sun in March last, I observed and described in the Yarmouth Herald, and am gratified that their appearance much corresponds with the description of them given by Lalande.

Whether it would be preferable, according to their Phenomena, to call Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, simply Planets, or Asteroids, or Cometoids.

On the planets Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, I formerly took the liberty to remark, that when the term *asteroïds* was applied to

to the firſt of them by a great aſtronomer, it was liable to objection, as its analogies to the planets of our ſyſtem, notwithſtanding its ſmallneſs and eccentricity, were ſtill ſuch as to correſpond far better with that denomination than with the denomination of *ſtars*. But the relative ſituation of them, now *three* have been diſcovered, to each other and to the ſun, does make a difference. If the interſection, therefore, of the Ceres and Pallas, and the non-aſcertainment of a ſolid *nucleus* to any of the three, and the thin *nebuloſe* light which has been obſerved to ſurround them, together with the circumſtance of their being all of them ſmall, and pretty nearly equidiſtant from the ſun, ſhould be thought ſufficient to take them out of the denomination of *ordinary planets*; and if their eccentricity, ſo much leſs, I believe, than that of any known comet, though ſo large compared with the ordinary planets, together with their being viſible during nearly the *whole* of their revolution, ſo far as can yet be judged, ſhould be thought a reaſon againſt ſtrictly claſſing them with comets, would not the term *cometoids* correſpond beſt with the *phenomena*, as they reſemble comets in many more particulars than they do any other celeſtial body, and differ from them in fewer and leſs material.

I am, Sir,

Tueſday, June 4, 1805. Yours ſincerely, CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a reader of your valuable Miſcellany, I am happy to find you propoſe to allot a portion of its pages to the illuſtration of our national antiquities.—Will you allow me, through their medium, to notice a very ſingular overſight in that excellent work the *Muximenta Antiqua*. In the third volume, page 168, the learned author ſtates, that, "about the year 600, Pope Gregory the Great, in the latter end of his days, is affirmed to have had his moſt uſual reſidence in the caſtle of Dunadeen, in Scotland, from whence, when he died, he was carried in pomp to be buried in the iſland of Iona," &c. &c. Mr. King continues and reaſons from the fact, and quotes Boethius for his authority. Pope Gregory was the grandſon of Felix; his agent at Conſtantinople; ſucceeded to the pontificate 590; ſent Auguſtine on his miſſion to England about 600; and died in Italy in 604. I have not a Latin edition of Hector Boece's work; but the tranſlation in the firſt volume of Holinſhed ſays, that King Gregorie ſucceeded Ethus on the throne of Scotland in 876, and, after reigning with great glory, "finally died an happy olde man, in a caſtell called Doundore, within the countrey of Garrioth, in the 18th yeare after his entering into hys eſtate, and after the byrthe of our ſaviour 893. He was never maryed, but lyved in continuall chaſtitie," &c. &c. "His body was conveyed to the abbey of Colmkill, and there buryed with all ſolemne pompe and exequies." "In the dayes of this Gregorie alſo there lived that famous clerke John Scott," &c. &c.

The only way I can account for the confuſion of theſe very different perſons, is, by Mr. King's having haſtily caught up the words "*Gregorius Magnus*" in the margin of Boethius.

Poſſibly ſome of your Correſpondents may know if there be any authority for the word *oriel* as uſed by Mr. Walter Scott in the ſecond Canto of the Lay of the Laſt Minſtrel.

It is ſtated in Mr. Pennant's Tour from London to Dover, that the Pharos in Dover Caſtle was caſed when Sir Thomas Erpingham was Warden in the reign of Henry IV. his arms being ſtill on a ſtone on the north ſide. The ſame ſtory is told by the Warders who now ſhew the Caſtle; but the arms are two bars; whereas thoſe of the Erpingham family were an inſcutcheon within an orle of martletts, as indeed is partly ſhewn in Mr. Pennant's plate of him.

I am, Sir, &c. H. D. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

THE caprice which has at every period atended the adoption of *ſurnames*, abundantly accounts for the difficulty that ſeems to ariſe in reducing them to ſyſtem. And, no doubt, the remark will extend to *Chriſtian*-names.

In the Regiſter of Spalding Priory, to which the writer of your laſt letter on the ſubject has referred, are ſeveral inſtances of two ſons of a man having *one* name, both of them living at the ſame time. In one inſtance they were both *Williams*; in another the name was *Thomas*; and, in a third caſe, there is an inſtance of a man's having *three* of his ſons called *Robert*.—Many of your readers will alſo recollect, that the famous antiquary, *John* Leland, had a brother *John* who took care o him in his lunacy.

At Multon, one of the manors belonging to Spalding Priory, the name of *Conan*, as a Chriſtian one, was by no means uncommon. It was evidently introduced by the Earls of Bretagne, who had large property in the neighbourhood.

In ſome parts of Huntingdonſhire, in the middle age, *Emecina* was a common name; and at Blecheley, in Buckinghamſhire, thirty years ago, ſcarcely any name was ſo common among the women as *Juſtina*.

In the early periods of Engliſh hiſtory, *Mary* is a name that I believe occurs but very ſeldom. The great veneration the Bleſſed Virgin was held in at that time of day, ſufficiently accounts for its unfrequency; but Luther and Calvin, by degrading her, made the name more common.

In particular diſtricts, the *run* or *faſhion* of a certain favourite name may be even yet obſerved. *John*, however, is by far the moſt common. But a late Curate of St. Giles's aſſured me that he had chriſtened no leſs than three children by the name of *Bonaparte*; and I have been juſt told by a phyſician to one of our diſpenſaries, that, at the preſent moment, *Roſina*, *Roſetta*, and *Euphemia*, are all inhabitants of Drury lane. The affectation of fine names by people of inferior rank was well noticed by the late Mr. Biſhop in the following epigram:

Who wants a wife? I know three ſiſters gay,
Not vulgar Margerys, Janes, or Joans, are they;
No—they have names enough to fill a tub—
Miſs Barbara, Juliana, Margaretta;
Miſs Leonora, Caroline, Janetta;
And Miſs Joanna, Seraphina—Grubb!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to hazard a conjectural emendation of a paſſage in Horace, which has tortured ſome of the beſt modern critics, viz.

Læta quod pubes, &c. Od. Lib. 1. 25.

Without troubling you or your readers with a long diſſertation, I ſimply propoſe to read it thus:

Læta quod pubes *hederæ* virenti
Gaudeat *pullo* magis—atque *myrti*
Aridas frondes hiemis ſodali
Dedicet Euro.

Every claſſical ſcholar knows that *pullus* ſignifies *a young ſhoot* or *twig*: and here we have *virenti pullo* oppoſed to *aridas frondes*—and *hederæ* to *myrti*.

Whether, by the *hedera* and *myrtus*, Horace only meant to typify a younger miſtreſs preferred to withered Lydia—or alſo intended a further alluſion to *the bottle*, in making his bucks now prefer the *freſh ivy of Bacchus* to the *withered myrtle of Venus*—I ſhall not here inquire.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

June 6, 1805. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE beautiful little river Dart, which has its ſource in Dartmoor foreſt, flows, after leaving the hilly country, through the moſt luxuriant part of England, the South-hams, in Devonſhire.—A line drawn from its ſource to its mouth would run from about N.N.W. to S.S.E. but it is ſo very ſerpentine that it ſometimes purſues a courſe almoſt directly oppoſite to this. It is navigable for veſſels of ſmall burthen as far as Totneſs, a ſmall town charmingly ſituated on its banks, about ten miles from where it diſembogues itſelf into the ſea, and about thirty miles from its ſource. A bridge croſſes the Dart at Totneſs, and prevents veſſels from ſailing above it; but for barges it is navigable as far as the tide flows, nearly a mile beyond Totneſs.

It has been a cuſtom, time immemorial, for the lovers of angling to fiſh in the Dart with a rod and line for the trout which are numerous in all parts of it.—There are alſo great numbers of ſalmon, which, in the winter, go up the river beyond where the tide flows, to ſhed their ſpawn in the freſh water. About this ſeaſon of the year theſe ſpawn, grown to the ſize of a ſmall trout, ſeek their way to the ſea. In going down the river, a voyage which it generally takes them a week or fortnight to perform, they afford excellent ſport to the angler. The inhabitants of the banks of the Dart have always been accuſtomed to fiſh for the ſpawn with a rod and line, and never did the lords of the manor or the renters of the fiſhery attempt to prevent any one from catching them till laſt year, when every one was forbidden to fiſh on the navigable part of the river Dart, extending from Berry bond-ſtone on the ſouth to the weir beyond Totneſs on the north, without leave from the renter of the fiſhery, by whom permiſſion might probably be given to fiſh for trout, but never for ſpawn,

ſpawn. It is ſaid the ſalmon-fiſhery, which lets for two or three hundred pounds per annum, is injured by catching them; but the number caught by all the anglers does not, I believe, amount to one out of ten thouſand.

I wiſh to aſk any of your Correſpondents if we can be prevented from fiſhing with a rod and line, or net, on a navigable river, where the tide flows, provided we do not commit a treſpaſs on another's land?

The practice of fiſhing for ſalmon-ſpawn originated probably with the firſt ſettlers in the neighbourhood of the Dart; ought we to give up a right which has been handed down from father to ſon for perhaps the laſt two thouſand years? If any one, through the medium of your Magazine, could give any information on the ſubject to a poor angler, whoſe purſe will not admit of his having recourſe to the law, by ſo doing they would confer an obligation on their reſpectfully humble ſervant, PISCATOR.

The Banks of the Dart,
May 1, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW of your readers, probably are unacquainted with that truly ridiculous trait of vanity in the character of the "*Grand Monarque,*" Louis XIV. which his cringing courtiers flattered by making the idol believe that the dazzling ſplendour of his countenance and the vivid lightning of his eye was too powerful to be borne by the feeble ſight of ordinary mortals. But it is not ſo generally known that this abject flattery was carried even to the mint, and, as far as in the power of medals, conſigned to immortality. I here ſend you a ſpecimen, copied from an exquiſite medallion of large ſize, exhibiting a very highly relieved and ſtriking likeneſs of the "*god-like*" monarch—

Si j'ai peint en profil l'invincible Louis,
C'eſt que, de front, les yeux en ſeraient éblouis.

For the benefit of thoſe who do not underſtand the original, I would willingly have accompanied the diſtich with a tranſlation; and, for that purpoſe, I have attempted it both in Engliſh and Latin, but could not ſucceed in either. Perhaps ſome other of your Correſpondents may be more ſucceſsful.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,
May 31, 1805. GIOVANNI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent J. G. has diſplayed much profundity in the technical knowledge of grammar, and I do not diſpute the juſtneſs of ſeveral of his obſervations; but I confeſs he has by no means convinced me that the practice of the beſt writers in our language (for ſuch I ſtill aſſume it to be) reſpecting the uſe of *as* after the verb *conſider* in its ſenſe of *regard,* is not perfectly proper, and even eſſential. And I truſt your readers will be of the ſame opinion, if I ſhew that the omiſſion of it in certain caſes would occaſion a temporary ambiguity or miſapprehenſion, which it is the buſineſs of good writing always to avoid.

When I ſay, "I conſider Alfred the greateſt of the Saxon kings," I give no indication of having finiſhed my ſentence; for the clauſe, "the greateſt of the Saxon kings," may be parenthetical or acceſſory, and have no relation to the word *conſider.* A ſecond clauſe of the ſame kind may be added, "the moſt learned prince of the age"—and ſo on, without limitation; but when I ſubjoin, "*as* the peculiar glory of the Engliſh crown," I decidedly finiſh the ſentence with expreſſing the object or reſult of my conſideration.

In this verſe of the Pſalms, "When I conſider the heavens [the work of thy hands], the moon and ſtars which thou haſt created, &c." the clauſe put between brackets is parenthetical, and not governed by the verb *conſider*; and could it be ſuppoſed to have the ſame import with "*as* the work of thy hands," it is obvious that the reader would expect a different concluſion of the ſentence.

I preſume no correct writer would think of uſing the words *regard* or *view,* in the place of *conſider,* without the addition of *as, as being, in the light of,* or ſomething equivalent; and as in this uſe they are perfectly ſynonimous words, I cannot underſtand how a different ſyntax ſhould be admiſſible.

If, therefore, I can truſt to my feeling, which is, perhaps, the ſureſt guide in language to one who is converſant with the beſt writers, I have no doubt that the omiſſion of *as* in the caſe in queſtion is a modern barbariſm; and in my own practice I ſhall carefully avoid adopting it, as I would adviſe any other perſon to do who wiſhes to expreſs himſelf with claſſical purity.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
N. N.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING, in your laſt Number, the valuable Obſervations of J. T. Grellier upon the Returns made under the Population Act, I obſerve a note at the bottom of page 323—"The number of uninhabited houſes in Birmingham was more than in Manchester, Liverpool, Briſtol, Plymouth, Bath, Portſmouth, Hull, and Newcaſtle, together."

That, at the time the return was made, the population of the inland and manufacturing towns was much reduced in favour of the ſea-ports and maritime counties, your Correſpondent's ſtatements ſeem clearly to prove; and that Birmingham had ſuffered as much in this reſpect as any town in the kingdom, is, I believe, generally admitted; yet, in comparing it with other large towns, that thoſe of your readers who are not acquainted with the place may not from hence form too melancholy an idea of the ſituation of the town, it ſeems neceſſary to remark, that the cauſe why the proportion of uninhabited houſes in Birmingham is ſo great, will be found in a great meaſure to originate in the nature of the houſes themſelves.

The mode of building univerſally adopted in Birmingham has been to accommodate every family, be their circumſtances whatever it might, with a diſtinct and ſeparate houſe. This has cauſed a very great number of ſmall houſes to be built (perhaps three thouſand or upwards might be enumerated), whoſe average rent would not be more than from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per week: hence the number of uninhabited houſes will be exceedingly various and fluctuating.

A temporary ſtagnation of trade, the raiſing or recruiting of a regiment in the neighbourhood, or embodying the county militia, has in a few weeks ſhut up ſome ſcores of houſes in Birmingham; while the ſame cauſes might, from ſome other large towns, take the ſame number of inhabitants from their lodgings in the two upper ſtories of large houſes, and yet not add one to the number of thoſe that could be conſidered uninhabited.

Could the amount of the rents of the uninhabited houſes be by any means aſcertained, though I have no doubt thoſe in Birmingham would in ſome degree exceed that of any other town of nearly the ſame magnitude, I think they would by no means be found to exceed them in the proportion there ſtated.

Deſirous, however, to communicate only what I conſider to be a local circumſtance, I requeſt J. T. G. to accept my thanks for the information contained in his Obſervations, and am your obedient ſervant,

W. B.

Birmingham, May 24, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SINGULAR adverliſement which appeared in a provincial paper a ſhort time ſince, naturally led to ſome reflections on the ſubject of bankruptcy; and as it is an evil increaſing every year, whatever may be calculated in the leaſt degree to call the attention of the public towards mitigating ſuch a national calamity, will, it is preſumed, not be deemed unworthy a place in your Magazine.

The adverliſement alluded to requeſts that the creditors of a perſon who ſome time ſince (owing to a concurrence of unfortunate circumſtances) paid them a compoſition, would ſend an account of their original demands, "he now having it in his power, is willing and deſirous to make them full ſatisfaction." This does the unfortunate man great credit, and muſt afford him the ſincereſt pleaſure. That ſuch an occurrence is uncommon, proves the very low ſtate of morals, and ought to ſhame thouſands who have injured their fellow-creatures irreparably by failing in their debt, and, after being ſucceſsful, appropriate all to their own uſe, utterly forgetful of that ſimple but ſublime maxim, whoſe meaning none can miſtake, "Whatever ye would that men ſhould do to you, do ye to them likewiſe."

In a commercial country like ours, perhaps it is impoſſible that bankruptcies ſhould be wholly avoided; but, out of a hundred, probably there is not more than one which is the conſequence of unavoidable misfortune. This may ſeem at firſt view an uncharitable ſtatement, but let facts ſpeak for themſelves. If inquiry be made in every town, it will be found that ſome of its moſt *doſhing* inhabitants have formerly failed in buſineſs. Is there more than one in a hundred of theſe who call their creditors together for the purpoſe of paying the remainder of their debts? The ſigning a certificate is no diſcharge to an honeſt man: ſuch an one, ſo ſoon as he has it in his power, will be eager to pay to the very uttermoſt farthing, and if he be not honeſt when riſing in the world, it is more than probable he was a knave when ſinking. Conſidering the progreſs that is made in civilization, it ſeems aſtoniſhing that a crime attended

with such incalculable mischiefs is not rendered more disgraceful. There is one Christian society who have a law, that if one of its members fails, unless he can prove it to be the consequence of inevitable misfortune (in which case he is assisted and encouraged), he is immediately disowned, forfeits all the privileges of the society, and is suffered to sink into the disgrace he deserves. The consequence is, that a bankruptcy is a very rare event indeed amongst that very respectable body the Quakers. In the community at large this evil seems to be rather encouraged than checked. When a man finds, owing to bad management in trade, extravagance in his family, and a general improvidence which commonly runs through the whole system, that he can go on no longer, he gets some person who is connected with him to strike what is called a friendly docket (in order to prevent his being sent to prison), pays his creditors the composition he chuses, gets his certificate signed, and, to the astonishment of all but the initiated, in a little time gets on in a higher style than before; vies with his neighbours in expence, takes his journies of pleasure, and boasts of his prosperity; while the humble hard-working manufacturer or mechanic, who had perhaps entrusted his little all in his master's hands, is crushed to rise no more. The oppressor stalks by with unfeeling superciliousness; but the hour is not far distant when he shall be made to know that a day of retribution is coming.

The man who trades beyond his capital, or who lives beyond his income, is a pest to the neighbourhood and an enemy to the great interests of society. He is a public robber, a robber of the most dangerous kind; for, under the specious pretence of lawful traffic, of enlarging his connections, and increasing his trade, if he happen to have any relative sufficiently kind and credulous, he will not rest till he has secured the honest earnings of patient industry, or the humble independence of an unconnected female. That he may bring down the grey hairs of the former with sorrow to the grave, or plunge the latter into all the horrors of want; that he is bringing up his children in habits which must render them miserable, never enters into the calculation of this hero of iniquity. To *live*, and to make an *appearance*, is his object; and should the transient pang of remorse threaten to betray itself on his bloated countenance, with a few additional glasses he drives off care till to-morrow. The desperado who charges his pistol, and puts on his crape, seems to have some sense of right left; he steals from the common walks of decent life, the faces he has known, the benefactors who have raised him; he calls on the darkness to cover him; he seeks the path of the traveller; he assaults the stranger, the unknown, one to whom perhaps a few guineas may be no serious loss. He has abused no confidence, he has insulted no relative, he has tortured no tenderness; yet he is pursued like a demon, he is dragged to a dungeon, to fetters, and hurled from a tribunal (unsanctioned by divine laws to take away life, excepting in cases of murder) to the gallows! It certainly ought to be the object of civilized states to prevent crimes, and all chastisement should have this end in view. It must be allowed that bankruptcy is an evil which involves more pernicious consequences than highway robbery; and it is astonishing that benevolent legislatures and moralists are not intent on devising means for diminishing its frequency. A sense of honour and shame has, it is presumed, yet some influence; and were bankruptcy made infamous, as it ought to be, it would generally be avoided. It deserves consideration, that the persons who fail are seldom those who have earned what they begin with; had they laboured hard for it, they would have learned the value of property better than to have fooled it away. But the patient, plodding character is gone, and with it the prudence and circumspection to which our upstart owes his all. He begins, it may be, with two or three thousand pounds, but he wishes to live and to trade as if he had ten. The old system of economy is laughed at: his maxim is, that it is necessary to make an appearance: to this, comfort and real enjoyment is sacrificed, and the appearance is soon followed by embarrassment. He must now, if possible, borrow; but he forgets that he who borrows puts on fetters. It was the excellent advice of that very exalted character Philip Henry to his children, "Tremble to borrow two-pence;" but there is a fatal sort of wrong-headedness accompanies the unwise in all that they do; the maxims of wisdom, the counsels of friends, avail nothing to him; his eyes are only open when complete ruin overwhelms him.

Should those hints be of any service to those young persons who have their success to create, and to whom caution and circumspection are at the present crisis so that

peculiarly neceſſary, or ſhould they lead any who are better qualified to ſuggeſt methods for preventing ſuch a national evil, ſincere pleaſure would be afforded to

A WELL-WISHER TO THE PUBLIC.

May 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE different ſituations and comparative advantages of a ſtate of barbariſm and civilization, have employed, at different times, the abilities of the moſt eminent writers, and been illuſtrated by the remarks of the moſt penetrating geniuſes. Not all the ingenious arguments adduced on both ſides of this queſtion would perhaps throw ſo much light on this intereſting ſubject, or prove ſo inſtructive to the philoſopher, as the ideas and converſation of an American chieftain, who, having lately paſſed ſome time in London, is now preparing to return to his native country, and who is perhaps placed in the moſt extraordinary ſituation that ever fell to the lot of man. As a few particulars reſpecting him can hardly fail of being intereſting to your readers, the following lines, if they ſuit the plan of your excellent Magazine, are much at your ſervice.

This remarkable perſon is deſcended from the chief of the tribe of Mohawks, the firſt of the Five Nations that occupy the extenſive country of Canada. His mother, however, was a European; and he was ſent, when only fourteen years of age, to receive his education in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. After ſpending two years in the peruſal of the elegant writings of the ancients, and in the purſuit of the ſofter ſtudies of the *belles-lettres*, he returned to his native land, to raiſe the warhoop to his warriors as the ſignal of battle, or to lift the tomahawk againſt the foes of his country. Among his ſubjects this Indian monarch bears the name of *Teyoninhac aia weu*; when in England he aſſumed that of John Norton. He married an Indian woman after his return to Canada, by whom he has two children. Some diſputes having ariſen with the Engliſh reſpecting the line of demarcation ſettled at the cloſe of the American war, this patriotic monarch undertook the office of ambaſſador to this country, for which he was ſo eminently qualified, and once more paid a viſit to Britain. He brought with him his Indian dreſs, in which he ſometimes appeared to thoſe with whom he was particularly intimate. In this dreſs his portrait was taken by Miſs Knight, and was diſplayed in the laſt Exhibition of the Royal Academy. At other times he was no way diſtinguiſhable except by the braid in which his hair was tied. His noble figure, of about ſix feet in height, was rendered doubly agreeable by the amiable benevolence of his countenance. So far was he from being dazzled or ſeduced by the luxury of this country, that he never ſpoke of his wife or children without a tear gliſtening in his eye, while he often expreſſed his ſincere deſire of embracing them once more.—This amiable man had formed the patriotic and benevolent deſign of converting his ſubjects to the Chriſtian religion, and for that purpoſe has taken the pains of tranſlating the Goſpel of St. John into the Mohawk language.

It is impoſſible to ſay how long we ſhall continue to prefer the bloody ambition of a Cæſar to the amiable patriotiſm of *Teyoninhac aia weu*; yet nothing could prove more intereſting to the public than a complete account of his hiſtory, &c. This would, however, be foreign to my purpoſe, which is rather to excite than gratify the curioſity of your readers; but as he has ſpent ſome time at the houſe of Lord Teignmouth, it is to be wiſhed that the public ſhould receive this intereſting information from his elegant and ingenious pen. I am, Sir, &c. HUBBA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be very much obliged if you, or any of your Correſpondents would inform me whether the Works of Athenæus have ever been publiſhed in the Engliſh language?—at what time?—and in what form?—Alſo, whether the ſecond volume of "Ogle's Antiquities explained, with figured Gems, and illuſtrated with Deſcriptions from the Claſſics," is any where to be obtained? I have in my poſſeſſion the firſt volume, printed in 4to. in the year 1737, with fifty plates, by Claude Du Boſc.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. A.B.C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of yours readers, fond of Spaniſh literature, favour me by giving a few particulars of the Life and Works of Don Auguſtin Franciſco Ciſneros; a poet who was a competitor with Melendez Valdes for the Academic Prize the 18th of March, 1780?

A CONSTANT READER.

May 28, 1805.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late John Ruſſel, once Captain of the Byron, afterwards of the Clarendon, of Briſtol, who died at Carmarthen about ſix years ago, I have often heard relating, that large flocks of ſwallows, conſiſting of many thouſands, two or three times, in the courſe of thirty voyages to the Weſt Indies, alighted on the rigging of his ſhip, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and reſted there for the night. One inſtance, in particular he ſpecified, when hundreds of them deſcended under the deck, where he made priſoners of them. Thoſe that were lodged at liberty in the open air, with the dawn of day reſumed their flight. They were no ſooner on the wing, than the wretched cries of the priſoners pierced the ears of the compaſſionate Captain, who immediately removed their miſery by giving them liberty to join their more fortunate fellow-travellers, which they ſoon did.

Captain Ruſſel, though generally deemed an auſtere man, never related the above anecdote without manifeſting a tenderneſs of feeling which has left upon my mind indelible impreſſions of the great benevolence of his heart. He was preſent at the intereſting death of General Wolf.

If you ſhould deem the above anecdote worthy a place in your valuable Magazine, your inſertion of it will much oblige,

Sir, your's, &c.

Neath, March 4, 1805. D. DAVIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK. *(Continued from p.* 459 *of laſt Number.)*

No. V. Part II.

AMONG the Greek epigrammatiſts, no obſervations on human life are more frequent than thoſe which are drawn from a poſition held for certain by moſt of the ancient philoſophers, and which we conſtantly find repeated in our own days, of the great preponderance of evil in the affairs of man. To thoſe whoſe notions of a future ſtate were perplexed, dark, and uncertain; whoſe belief in retribution was unſettled and wavering, and rather an object of ſpeculation than a ground of hope or ſatisfaction, this preſent life muſt have appeared the boundary of all human deſires and fears; and the very uncertainty of its duration, and the dark and miſerable gloom which involved every thing beyond it, will, of itſelf, account for the continual complaints of the ſad lot of humanity, to be found among the ancient poets. Such is the melancholy ſtrain of Mimnermus, the poet of love and pleaſure.

Ἡμεῖς δ' ὥϊά τε φύλλα.

We, too, as leaves that in the vernal hours
Greet the new ſun, refreſh'd by fruitful ſhow'rs,
Rejoice, exulting in our verdant prime,
Nor good nor evil marks our noiſeleſs time.
But, round our birth the gloomy Fates preſide,
And ſmile malignant on our fleeting pride;
One with old age prepar'd to blaſt our bloom,
One arm'd with death to hide it in the tomb.
Our better moments ſmile and paſs away
E'en as the ſun that ſhines and ſets to day.
When youth is flown, death only can aſſuage,
And yield a refuge from the ills of age.
All mourn adverſity. One, nobly bred,
Toils a poor ſlave to him his bounty fed;
One, ſolitary, ſeeks the tomb's embrace,
With no tranſmitter of his name and race;
While, ſick and faint, or rack'd by ceaſeleſs fears,
Another journeys down the vale of years.

The compariſon in theſe verſes will bring to our recollection the beautiful but melancholy ſpeech of Glaucus to Diomed, in the 6th book of the Iliad.* Simonides has introduced the beginning of the ſame

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* There is likewiſe a reſemblance, too ſtrong to be paſſed over, between the paſſage deſcribing the two Fates, one armed with death, the other with old age, which hang over our exiſtence, and that in the Iliad which concludes the ſpeech of Sarpedon to Glaucus:

Νῦν δ' ἔμπης γὰρ κῆρες ἐφεσταᾶσιν θανάτοιο
Μυρίαι ἃς οὐκ ἔστι φυγεῖν βροτὸν οὐδ' ὑπαλύξαι.

The ſuperior genius of Homer ſtrongly ſhines forth in this inſtance of compariſon.—Mimnermus is at pains to preſent a picture to the imagination, on which he labours to give it the due effect. Homer, by a ſingle ſtroke, preſents an idea, vaſt, majeſtic, and general; not divided into parts, not deſcending into particulars, diſdaining every thing like conceit or epigram. An inſtance, which will exemplify ſtill more ſtrongly the diſtinction between true ſublimity, and that point and accuracy which is the characteriſtic of the genuine epigram, is to be met with in the ſame verſes which probably ſuggeſted the idea of a ſmall poem of the latter deſcription, of which I ſhall, in the courſe of this paper, preſent a tranſlation;

Πως τις ἄνευ θανάτου σε φύγοι βίε; μῦρία γάρ σε
Αυγρά, ἃ ὔτε φυγεῖν ἐυμαρὲς ὔτε φέρειν—

where the point conſiſts in the antitheſis, which Homer's mighty genius evidently deſpiſes.

ſpeech, and commented upon it in the following lines. They are not wholly unapplicable to the preſent ſubject, notwithſtanding the recommendation they tend to enforce.

Οὐδεν ἐν Ἀνθρώποισι.

Nothing that's mortal can continue long;
And well the Man of Chios tun'd his ſong—
" Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;"
Yet few receive the melancholy ſound,
Or in their breaſts imprint this ſolemn truth,
For hope is near to all, and moſt to youth.
In the gay ſpring of life her flowers ariſe,
Swell the light mind and blind the ardent eyes;
Old age and death are ſtrangers to the ear,
And ſickneſs claims no momentary fear.
Alas! how little thinks the giddy crowd
Of the ſhort ſpace to youth and life allow'd!
Ye who reflect, that tranſient ſpace employ,
And, while the pow'r remains, indulge your joy.

We find the ſame complaint of the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of life very frequent among the epigrammatiſts. Such is the following of Palladas:

Ω της βραχειας, &c.

Oh tranſitory joys of life! ye mourn
Rightly thoſe winged hours that ne'er return!
We, let us ſit, or lie, or toil, or feaſt,
Time ever runs (our perſecuting gueſt)
A hateful race againſt our wretched ſtate,
And bears th' unconquerable will of Fate.

The philoſophers have ever made it a ſubject of complaint, that life is ſhort for the perfection of any art or ſcience. Now and then (among the myriads of ephemeral inſects that ſwarm upon the ſurface of the earth for a few hours, and are then heard of no more), ſome glorious ſoul, ſome almoſt divine genius, ariſes, calculated to diſperſe the clouds of ignorance and folly, to pierce the myſterious veil of nature, and to make clear the incomprehenſible ways of Heaven. He ſets out on his undertaking: all eyes are fixed on his progreſs: all minds are aſtoniſhed at his powers:—but death arreſts him in the middle of his journey. No ſecond genius ſurvives to catch his falling mantle: his grand ſchemes, his mighty diſcoveries, remain unproſecuted; they ſink, perhaps, into oblivion; or, if ſome traces of them yet exiſt, they exiſt only as the memorials of a great name, as the proud, humiliating, empty monuments of human power and of human weakneſs. Beſides, even in life itſelf, how many obſtacles are there to the accompliſhment of ſchemes, however excellent, to the proſecution of ſtudies, however worthy of the higheſt faculties of our nature! Sickneſs, want, domeſtic ſorrows, public calamities, the neceſſary avocations of buſineſs, or the calls of friendſhip and humanity, ſome of theſe interrupt the moſt proſperous labours.—Then comes envy to impede and poiſon them. " Whoever is good (ſays Sotades), whoever is ingenious, juſt, fortunate, ſome portion of envy is his inevitable lot: ſome ſlander ſhall annoy, ſome calumny blaſt him."

But to return to the evils attending on life itſelf, unconnected with the views of death and futurity: the ſenſe of ſatiety alone, of that wretched vacuum which our keeneſt enjoyments ſometimes leave behind them, of the ſhortneſs of the time that pleaſure fixes her reſidence in our ſouls before we are cloyed with the poſſeſſion, and the want we feel of perpetual novelty to aid even that ſhort deluſion of happineſs (without taking into our account the many poſitive evils that embitter our exiſtence), affords ample room for the indulgence of melancholy thoughts and gloomy images:

Πάντων μὲν κόρος ἐςὶ, καὶ ὕπνε καὶ φιλότητος
Μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς, καὶ ἀμύμονος ὀρχηθμοῖο.
Il. L. xiii.

" In every thing (ſays the poet) there is ſatiety; in ſleep and in love, in ſweet muſic, and in the delightful dance." And ſo Pindar, Nem. vii.:

.....Κόρον δ' ἔχει
Καὶ μέλι, καὶ τὰ τέρπν' ἄνθε' Αφροδίσια.

" Even honey palls upon the ſenſes, and the lovely flowers of Venus."

This idea of the preponderance of evil will be naturally found moſt frequent among the earlier and darker ages of ſociety. Homer abounds with theſe uncomfortable reflections; and among the early poets (whoſe fragments have reached us) of our northern climates, the remark is ſtill more evident. It caſts a penſive melancholy over all their writings, which, even when war, or love, or the feaſt, is the immediate ſubject, equally pervades their fierceſt and their moſt joyous lays.

The mind untaught
Is a dark waſte, where fiends and tempeſts howl:
As Phœbus to the world, is ſcience to the ſoul. BEATTIE's Minſtrel.

It has often ſtruck me, that no paſſage throughout the Iliad exceeds in wild and gloomy grandeur that in which Achilles is repreſented as putting to death Lycaon, the ſon of Priam. It is one of thoſe where

where the poet seems to have been carried beyond himself, and lays hold of our passions with an almost supernatural force, to awaken the strongest emotions of horror and compassion in our minds. The whole picture, from the first appearance of the unfortunate victim, is lively and expressive to the greatest degree. We at length see him prostrate on the ground, embracing the knees of his conqueror, and imploring mercy by the strongest arguments and the most ingeniously calculated to obtain his boon. His moving tale, the simple manner in which he relates it, the artful yet natural words by which he endeavours to avert the rage of Achilles from him, by disclaiming, as far as possible, all alliance and affinity with Hector, his youth, his tears, his long sufferings, all plead most powerfully in his favour. Then we see the dark, majestic, terrible figure of the conqueror, bending with a gloomy frown over the prostrate wretch, his sword uplifted to strike, his hand twisted in his hair, while he suspends the blow, unshaken from the murderous purpose of his soul, to speak to him a few words of truly savage consolation. "Why dost thou mourn and howl? Patroclus perished, who was a far greater man than thou. Dost thou not see what I am, the beautiful and the mighty? I claim my descent from a great and noble father. A goddess was my mother. Yet over me also death impends, and all-powerful Fate will one day fall on me, either in the morning, or in the evening, or in the middle of the day, when some other warrior shall tear my soul away, by the distant javelin or the winged arrow." The same idea afterwards recurs on the death of Hector, but beautifully varied according to the circumstances of the subject. The expiring hero, with his last breath, prophecies the approaching fate of his conqueror. A kind of religious awe appears for a moment to take possession of the soul of Achilles; he gazes pensively on the corpse, and only makes this short and hurried exclamation:

Τέθναθι· κἄρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὁππότε κεν δὴ
Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι, ἠδ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι.

"Die thou the first. When Jove and Heav'n ordain,
I'll follow thee!" POPE.

The beautiful lamentations of Moschus, at the close of his idyll on the death of Bion, and the famous verses of Catullus, in his "*Vivamus mea Lesbia*," which seem to be imitated from it, are calculated to leave that sort of melancholy void sensation in the mind, which, to an animated and (according to our better philosophy) immortal soul, is the most painful of all possible feelings, and which perhaps occasionally comes, like a dark shadow, across the thoughts of the most pious and religious man. But neither of the passages above-mentioned are equal in sublimity to the celebrated address to the sun in Ossian's Works; and this is, perhaps, excelled by the sacred poet. "For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will yet sprout, and the branches thereof will not cease. Though the root of it wax old in the earth, and the stock thereof be dead in the ground, yet by the scent of waters it will bud and bring forth boughs like a plant. But man is sick, and dieth, and man perisheth, and where is he? As the waters pass from the sea, and as the flood decayeth and drieth up, so man sleepeth and riseth not; for he shall not wake again, nor be raised from his sleep, till the heaven be no more." Job, cap. xiv. v. 7.

As human life has more objects to engage its attention, as the progress of civilization introduces arts and commerce, and with them a thousand various amusements and occupations unknown to the ruder state of mankind, we have less room for this feeling of satiety, we are ashamed of indulging it, and we seldom complain of it as one of the common evils of life.—Yet among many men it still prevails to a sufficient degree to make us doubt with reason of the intrinsic happiness of the most easy and apparently delightful situations in the world. I myself was acquainted with a gentleman of fortune and character, of a gay and lively disposition, not at all addicted to melancholy, who, in the midst of apparent enjoyment, far superior to the common lot of humanity, with youth, and health, and society, and friends in abundance, without the least diminution, as it appeared, of any of these blessings, suddenly put an end to his existence. After his death, a paper was found among his writings, which was dated some days previous to the execution of his fatal purpose, declaring, that he had seen the world in all its different forms, that he had made trial of all its enjoyments, but found none worth repeating; that the continual recurrence of the same amusements and the same occupations produced no longer any thing but disgust; and that he conceived he was right in putting an end to an existence which had not further for him any taste of happiness.

Τὸν θάνατον τί φοβεῖσθε, τὸν ἠσυχίης γενετῆρα.
AGATHIAS.

Why fear ye Death, the parent of repoſe,
Who numbs the ſenſe of penury and pain?
A ſecond dart no proſtrate victim knows;
Triumphant once, he never ſtrikes again.
But varying oft, and num'rous are the train
Of grim diſeaſes that on life intrude,
And on they paſs, my friends, oppos'd in vain,
Recurring oft, in ſad viciſſitude.

Monſieur la Mothe le Vayer, who, from all the accounts we have of his life, may, in every point of view, be claſſed among the moſt happy and fortunate of men, his ſituation eaſy and honourable, his life ſtrict and temperate, his reputation highly exalted among men of learning and virtue, ſeems to think with equal faſtidiouſneſs on the vanity and nothingneſs of life. "Life (ſays he) appears to me ſo indifferent, to ſay no worſe of it, that I would not only refuſe to recommence its career if the choice were given me, but I would not exchange the three days of pain and ſickneſs which my advanced age may yet look forward to, for all the long years of happineſs and enjoyment, of which, in gay and ſanguine youth, we flatter ourſelves with the poſſeſſion." Nor do I think it at all neceſſary to ſuppoſe, with Bayle (from whom I have taken this extract), that all he meant was, that he would not again tread over preciſely the ſame ſteps. The tedioufneſs of mere repetition is too obvious to every perſon; and I believe there are very few old men, who have no particular ſtings of remorſe to diſturb their minds during the latter days of their exiſtence, who would not go to the full length of what La Mothe intimates, and refuſe a change for any worldly ſituation or proſpects.

Aleander, the good Cardinal Archbiſhop of Brindiſi, whoſe life appears to have been far from a melancholy or unhappy one (notwithſtanding it ſubjected him to the cenſures of the ſatirical Eraſmus) made the following epitaph for himſelf:

Κατθανον ἐκ' ἀεκων, ὁτι παυσομαι ὠν ἐπιμαρτυς
Πολλων ὠνπερ ἰδειν ἀλγιον ἠν θανατω.

"I die not unwillingly, ſince I ſhall ſo ceaſe to be a witneſs of many things, the ſight of which is more painful than death itſelf." M. Bayle obſerves, that one hour's uneaſineſs contains more evil than there is good in the ſpace of ſix or ſeven days. He tells us the ſtory of a man who had killed himſelf after three or four weeks uneaſineſs. He had laid (ſays he) his ſword under his pillow every night, in hopes that he ſhould have the courage to diſpatch himſelf when darkneſs would have increaſed his ſorrows; but his heart failed him ſeveral nights together; at length he was unable to bear his miſery any longer, and cut the veins of his arm. From this ſtory he aſſerts, that all the pleaſures which this man had enjoyed for thirty years together, would not equal the evils which tormented him during the laſt month of his life. The proportion of good to evil contained in the noted diſtich of the poet Diphylus, is one to three:

Ὡσπερ κυαθιζεσ' ἐνιθ' ἡμιν ἡ τυχη
Ἐν αγαθον ἐπιχεασα τρι' ἐπαντλει κακα.

The diſtribution of Archytas the Pythagorean is more equal. He ſays, "There are three ages in the life of man, one of happineſs, another of miſery, and a third compounded of the two."

In ſhort, however terrible may be the imaginations of the ancients with reſpect to the grave and futurity, we are hardly ſurpriſed at finding even among them repeated wiſhes that the toils and miſeries of life were over. Death, gloomy and uncertain as it may appear in proſpect, is to the mind which has been long and conſtantly brooding over the evils of the world, a refuge and a bleſſing. The anſwer of Secundus the Pythagorean to the queſtion, "What is death?" is a proof that its ſuppoſed horrors were not ſufficient to outweigh, among the ancient philoſophers, the certain miſeries to which it puts a termination. "It is (ſays he) eternal ſleep, the breaking up of the body, the deſire of the afflicted, the departure of the ſpirit, the flight and abdication of life, the fear of the rich, the conſolation of the poor, the looſening of the limbs, the father of ſleep, the boundary and diſſolution of all things."

I have already quoted one epigram which correſponds with theſe obſervations. Another, by an uncertain author, is equally to the purpoſe:

Πως τις ἄνευ θανατε.

Who, but for death, could find repoſe
From life, and life's unnumber'd woes,
From ills that mock our art to cure,
As hard to fly as to endure?
Whate'er is ſweet without alloy,
And ſheds a more exalted joy,
Yon' glorious orb that gilds the day,
Or, placid moon, thy ſilver ray,
Earth, ſea, whate'er we gaze upon,
Is thine, oh Nature, thine alone!
The gifts that to ourſelves we owe
(Inſidious race) are fear and woe,
Chance-pleaſure, hardly worth poſſeſſing,
Ten curſes to a ſingle bleſſing.

Menander (in a passage of which we have presented a translation already) esteems him most happy who is cut off in the prime of youth, when neither evil could have afflicted nor long enjoyment brought on satiety and disgust. So Lucillius prefers death to a life of fearful expectation, nearly in the same words that Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Julius Cæsar.*

Τὸς καταλείψαντας γλυκερὸν φάος 'οκ ἔτι θρηνῶ.

I mourn not those who from the cheerful light
Sleep in the grave through death's eternal night,
But those whom death, for ever near, appalls,
Who see the blow suspended ere it falls.

And so (to quote one more epigram to our present purpose), alluding to a custom which appears to have obtained among some barbarous nations of antiquity, the poet Archias writes:

Θρήϊκας 'αινείτω τις, ὅτι γοναχεῦσι μὲν νίας.

Thracians, who howl around an infant's birth,
And give the funeral hour to songs and mirth,
Well in your grief and gladness are expressed
That life is labour and that death is rest.†

End of Part the Second.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *and* CAUTIONS *respecting* EMIGRANTS *to* AMERICA. (*Continued from p.* 233, *No.* 127.

TO possess a certain quantity of land, and to cultivate it, is the natural bent of most countries whose population is not, like that of England, too numerous for its extent; so that agriculture, although still in a very imperfect state, has been the favourite employment of nine-tenths of the Americans. All, however, do not succeed; there, as elsewhere, success does not always crown enterprize; the settler is there, as elsewhere, exposed to the danger of accidents, of bad seasons, and the caprices of fortune. The cause of their failure, in most instances, is, however, radical in themselves. They do not possess the necessary dispositions, the manners, the intelligence, which this new kind of life exacts; they have not a proper degree of strength, courage, and judgment; and the want of those, added to negligence and indolence, too often the effect of the climate, is more irreparable than sickness, insects, and vermin, which will, in spite, of all their endeavours, destroy their hopes. Then, if they are not ready with the money when the time for the payment of the price of their lands arrives, the law puts the seller again in possession of the land, even without making the settler any compensation for his improvements, if he has not stipulated for it in his contract, which is seldom the case; because the forfeiture of the improvements is generally attached as a spur to industry, and as a penalty on the breach of the contract.

Most of the Europeans have the ideas of enriching themselves; but they are deceived; agriculture does not enrich in the United States otherwise than by increasing those possessions, which are often not to be disposed of. The seasons are too rapid, the winters too long, and the price of manual labour too dear; but then agriculture procures to those who are industrious, ease and abundance. Others again are mistaken in imagining that it requires no capital to settle in the woods; but they must have some fund to support themselves during the first year, as they will have every thing, even victuals, to buy, and to pay the annual interest of sums borrowed, or of those due for cattle and utensils taken on credit. There is, moreover, wanting, even to the most experienced European agriculturist, some knowledge relative to this new mode of life. Agricultural industry is in America, as in other places, only a fasciculus composed of many branches, but those branches are totally different from those in other countries; they require, besides superintendance, manual labour, and that of the most laborious kind. A good settler must not only be acquainted with the difference of soils, and the produce they will bear, but he must never lay the axe out of his hand unless to take up some other instrument; he must even be able to mend the iron-works of his ploughs and other utensils, and to make nails; he must strike on the anvil, not so much through economy as to gain time, which is all their wealth. There is none of that interval between winter and summer, called spring, to be seen in America; they tread so closely on each other's heels, that it is often difficult to confide to the earth the

* "Cowards die many times before their deaths,
The brave can never taste of death but once," &c.

† Καυσιανοι τὸς μεν γεννωμενὸς θρηνεσι· τὸς δε τελευτησαντας μακαριζεσιν. NICOLAUS (apud Stobœum).

the grains of summer before the hay-harvest comes in to interrupt it. This latter is an indispensable duty, as the length of the winter obliges the American farmer to have an ample stock of forage; and even if the labour of the plough be not finished, it must be laid aside to make way for the scythe.

It therefore requires more experience, health, strength, perseverance, and courage, than is generally imagined, to support the solitude of the forests; to sweep the surface of the earth of those gigantic trees, beside which man appears so weak; to clean and burn every thing which encumbers it; to drain the swamps; to plant and inclose fields and orchards; to open communications, and build dwelling-houses and barns. This is a summary of what one man alone must undertake, and what two or three following generations will perhaps bring to some degree of order; but if he be not an enthusiast,—if he ever experiences one single disgust, which is the forerunner of discouragement, let him stop; he is never destined to become an experienced and thriving coloniſt.

On the excessive Cheapness of American Lands.

The lands which formerly belonged to the patentees of the British Crown, and those of the loyalists, which the Government General or the different States seized into their hands after the revolution; likewise those tracts of land which they have acquired by treaty or purchase from the aborigines, form the basis of an immense speculation. Government allotted one hundred acres to each private soldier as an indemnity for the depreciation of the paper-money which he had received for his pay during the war, and so in a rising proportion through all the superior gradations of the army. The rest of these lands are sold, as purchasers can be found, to answer the exigencies of Government. Of one of these speculations, made by Mr. Morris, notice has already been taken; as also of the immense advantage now reaping by the Pulteney family from the moiety of that speculation, although they gave for that moiety alone a sum equal to five times the amount of the original price of the whole. I shall take this speculation as an instance in proof of my assertion, that, if a proprietor of American back-lands were to give away nine-tenths of them to actual settlers, he would make an immense profit by the remaining tenth. The lands sold in an early stage of the settlement, have produced from three to fifteen pounds per acre, or, upon an average, nine pounds. Now, if the tenth part of one million, that is, one hundred thousand acres, be sold at even the lowest price, or three pounds per acre, they will produce three hundred thousand pounds, or fifty thousand pounds more than the cost of the whole one million of acres.—This is all net profit, because the purchasers disburse the improvements, and pay interest upon the purchase-money of their lands, as well as for their passage, if Europeans, and travelling-expences, until the whole principal be paid off. But as the settlements are now established, several towns built, and a great quantity of lands cleared, it will be still calculating the speculation much beneath its real value to take the sale as the average price, or nine pounds per acre, which will give a profit of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds upon two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, or sixty per cent. If, therefore, by the sale of one-tenth only, the proprietor will reimburse himself his whole purchase-money and sixty per cent. can he not well afford to give away the other nine-tenths to those from whom he derives all this profit?

It is not usual, I know, to talk of a man's giving away his property, neither is it a proper term for the transaction; it is rather a mutual exchange of land for actual services; as the land is worth nothing without actual settlement, the settler may be said to resign all the social comforts of life, and doom himself to a perpetual hard labour, for the sake of leaving a farm to his posterity; and the proprietor can only be said to bestow upon him that useless land, which his own industry is to bring into a state of cultivation, for the sake of having the rest of his lands benefitted by the vicinity of a settlement, which generally attracts other purchasers and settlers, to the proprietor's immense profit. To make this more plain to the English reader, I will ask the question—What man is there, who, being possessed of an unwholesome, inaccessible, and fetid fen, to the extent of one hundred thousand acres, which brings him in no profit, would not be glad to close with the proposal of a company of men to drain, and render the whole firm, salubrious, and habitable, if he will allow them ninety thousand acres? Will it not be better for him to have ten thousand acres, yielding an immense produce, than one hundred thousand which do not produce him a penny? There can be but one answer to the question; and in this, which is the

true

true light of the case, as the proprietor of lands can do nothing without settlers, and so many other modes of subsistence, besides settling in deserts, offer themselves to every person who possesses the necessary strength, activity, perseverance, courage, and judgment, the balance of the exchange of land for services is sufficiently in favour of the proprietor, without his making a settler pay twenty times more than the original cost. Every person who can form a judgment on the subject, must agree with me, that if an European emigrant is allowed a passage, and presented with one hundred acres to begin with, gratis, he will have no more than what he well deserves. If he afterwards wishes for more land, the proprietor will have a right to make the best bargain he can.

If, in the first seven years of a new establishment, the price of land be raised from three to fifteen pounds, who reaps the advantage? The proprietor, and not the settler. The former, having the greatest quantity of land, can always undersell the latter. If actual settlement so quickly raises the price of land, what does it deserve? A part of that land. But if actual settlement elevates the price of land so high, that an established plantation in an indifferently settled country, and under a very poor state of cultivation—in short, a mere farm in embryo, will be rated to a purchaser at forty-five years value at the least, what will then become of the principal reason for purchasing American lands—namely, cheapness? It cannot be applicable to improved lands in settled districts, for those are dearer than in Europe; in fact, these plantations continue so much in the families which first cultivated them, that they are scarcely ever offered for sale. It must, therefore, be meant of the forest-lands, of the quality of which Europeans are ignorant, and become the dupes of their own economy.—They will give five shillings per acre for American land, because in Europe it is considered as no price, when the Americans themselves value it at from a halfpenny* to three-pence at the most. Who may be presumed to be the best judges?

We find that the speculation in backlands is totally confined to the sea-ports, and chiefly to those where the greatest number of emigrants arrive, as Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c. While an European, who knows as much of the soil in the moon as of that of the United States, purchases, at a hazard, ten, twenty, thirty thousand acres, the American farmer, more timid, more wary, and more wise, contents himself with purchasing small chosen spots, which he holds as a reserve for his children. This acquisition, made when the children are young, ensures them, when they arrive at full age, a spot, the value of which the progress of population will have increased tenfold.—"A good husbandman (says Mr. Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire), with the savings of a few years, can purchase new land enough to give his eldest sons a settlement, and assist them in clearing a lot and building a hut; after which they soon learn to support themselves.—The homestead is generally given to the youngest son, who provides for his parents, when age or infirmity incapacitates them for labour. In the one case, the prudent American purchases, at a small price, the *means*, with a certainty of obtaining the *ends*; in the other, the adventurous European pays ten times the value for the *means*, with a view of introducing a new system of agriculture, and of enriching himself speedily; both of which being impracticable, it may be truly said that his *ends* are likewise so. If a stronger proof of the folly of Europeans be wanting, it is this, that the privates of the American army, who each received a land-warrant for one hundred acres of backlands, although most of them had been born and bred up on the outskirts of population, have preferred selling their warrants at from twelve* to twenty dollars each, to settling upon what are pompously stiled their own freeholds. The title of a freehold is big with importance in Europe, and, for that reason, Europeans are blinded by the word in America.

In the preceding paper, I have alluded to the descriptions of the surveyors of districts, to which, oftentimes, emigrants pay an implicit but misplaced confidence. When the Government of any State has granted a parcel of land to an individual or body of men, a warrant issues to the surveyor of the district to lay off the quantity, taking care that he does not interfere with former grants; he accordingly runs the lines by the compass, and makes the returns; this is his *official* duty; but, as the Americans know the

* I have been employed in the transfer of thousands of acres, at the rate of one cent. (which is the one-hundredth part of a dollar, or very little more than one halfpenny) per acre.

* I have purchased many at the price of twelve dollars each.

advantage

advantage of drawing foreign settlers, these surveyors add a *gratuitous* labour, which is that of giving a description of the fertility of the soil, in order to facilitate its transfer in the market, and which, as I have already observed, deserves just as much attention as the flowery description of a London auctioneer. But all this will not satisfy the American land-jobber; he has the survey copied by a draughtsman, who fancies streams, and delineates them and their branches as passing through the whole piece of land nearly in the same manner as the arteries of the human body; so that, on an inspection of the map, one would be inclined to imagine, that a principal part of the labour of the settler, namely, that of irrigation and draining, were totally useless; but, in fact, these copious streams are only the overflowings of the draughtsman's invention.

The seller's title is also another very important consideration, although very little attended to, as Mr. Volney has shown in his Account of the French settlement at Gallipolis. It is, at I have said, a customary routine of business in America, to sell lands upon a contract to make a title when the purchaser shall have paid the free purchase-money, with a penalty of forfeiture on non payment; the purchaser begins to sell and settle the lands, and the original seller has no right to interrupt his progress, which is, in the end, to enable him to fulfil his contract; but, if he does not perform it, the original seller has recourse to the law to put him in repossession of his land, and all titles made by the intermediate seller to those who purchase from him, are totally lost. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary to a purchaser to see that the person of whom he purchases has something more than a conditional contract for sale; he ought to be satisfied that he has the title-deeds in his own possession. Experience has now ascertained, that the Americans are no honester than other people; and Europeans should take, at least, equal precaution in settling a bargain with them, as amongst themselves.

I am far from asserting, that American agriculture is productive of no advantages; but, to reap them, a man must possess all the qualities before enumerated, besides an enthusiastic admiration for those improvements, without which, I have heard many true colonists say, success is not to be obtained. To a man who possesses those qualities and that enthusiasm, the inconveniencies already mentioned, such as long winters, in which the greatest part of the production of summer is expended; the task of inclosing fields; the excessive price of manual labour; the numerous insects with which America, more than any other country, abounds; the want of roads; the distance of towns, where his friends reside, or to which he must resort to exchange his superfluities for necessaries; all these may, perhaps, vanish before the pleasure he may feel in seeing his land daily clearing; the stumps of trees either rooted up or rotting; the progress of roads and bridges, and of population, advancing with slow but sure steps towards him. My object is not to discourage, but to forewarn; and if any European were to ask, not the land-jobbing crew, but any honest farmer in the United States, I am assured he will tell him to the very same purport as I have done, and will advise him, if he is diffident of his possessing the *essentials* (as I term them) of success, to proceed no further in his unprofitable and losing speculation. If he proves enthusiastic in his design, and confident of his possessing the essentials, he may reap those advantages which fall, and will be discussed, under the next head.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* ISLAND *of* MADAGASCAR. *By* CITIZEN LESCALLIER, MEMBER *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *&c. &c.* (*Continued from page* 225, *No.* 127.)

AFTER having traversed the rice-plains, and passed a rivulet which supplies water for their irrigation, I arrived at a small village, named Save, and situated on a small eminence which overlooks these plains. The population of this village is very scanty; the houses which compose it are only mean wooden huts, covered with the leaves of the palm-tree. In the centre of the village stood a small house, which, upon inquiry, we found to be designed for the reception of strangers. This hospitable custom, which prevails among all uncivilized people, exists likewise throughout Guiana and South America. In this hut, or species of inn, a repast was prepared for us after the manner of the country, consisting of rice boiled in water, with chickens cut into pieces, and boiled or stewed separately, which they seasoned with pimento, and the leaves of the *ravensara*, a kind of spice not very generally known. The

rice

rice was served upon a mat covered with large plaintain-leaves; the dishes and spoons were formed of the same leaves; they likewise fabricated from them, in an instant, a goblet very similar to the paper covering of a sugar-loaf. The drink consisted of rice-water, prepared by boiling it amongst the remains of the rice that had been allowed to contract an empyreumatic taste and odour, in the vessel wherein our repast was cooked. This repast the natives termed a *ro*.

I made, on the 23d of August, another excursion into the country, on the south side of the island.

On our leaving Mahaveli, we followed the course of the sea-shore, which, in this part, is a strip of land, with a gentle slope. A long narrow reef presents a barrier at a certain distance from the coast, and forms what is called the *barachois*, or inner-harbour, of Foul-Pointe, wherein vessels may ride in perfect safety. This port, in its present unimproved state, has not a sufficient depth of water to admit vessels of large burden; but I am of opinion, that it would neither be difficult nor expensive, if the country were once thoroughly settled, to render it a capacious haven, by removing the sand, and building on the reefs, the greatest part of which is discoverable at low water.

After crossing a rivulet, about two hundred toises from the village, we took our road through the savannahs, the soil of which appeared to be very susceptible of cultivation. Here the face of the country is so diversified by plains and hillocks, dotted with trees, as to render it extremely picturesque and agreeable.

Some tracts of land on the sea-coast are covered with water, and full of reeds and aquatic plants; but they might be easily drained and cultivated, so as to render them salubrious. A forest extends between the sea-coast and the savannas for three leagues.

In penetrating into this wood, we found it composed of palm, and a great variety of other trees, and that the soil was of an excellent quality, being a rich black mould. On returning to the sea shore, after travelling about three leagues, we came to a village called Macine-Ranou, situated near to the mouth of a river of the same name. Macine Ranou signifies yellow water in the language of the natives.

It is a small village inhabited by fishermen, who are almost constantly employed in the taking of whales, in large pirogues, or Indian boats. This fishery, which might be rendered a very fruitful source of commercial speculation, by the extraction of the oil from these animals, presents only to the natives a means of procuring subsistence, for which purpose they cut up the flesh into pieces, and salt them. During a favourable season, however, a few French ships occasionally engage in this fishery, for the sake of the oil, an article that always sells well at the Isle of France.

After crossing in a pirogue the Macine-Ranou, we proceeded to the village of Manourou, which is situated on the other side, very near the mouth of the river.

This village is composed of a very small number of huts. In its neighbourhood the French occupy a small piece of ground, about the extent of a demi-hectare, inclosed by palisades, wherein they have constructed two huts after the manner of the country, one of which serves as a lodging, while the other is employed as a magazine for rice and other commodities. This post, at that time, was solely entrusted to the care of a free negro of Aryouan, named Mallet.

Very near the village last-mentioned is another river, named Gloutchi, which takes a southerly course, and mingles its waters with those of the Macine-Ranou. We were assured, that the country through which it runs is extremely fertile.

We ascended the Macine-Ranou till our arrival at its confluence with another river, nearly of the same size with itself. On our return to Foul-Pointe, we pursued a different route. We passed through a country full of woods and savannas, agreeably diversified by fine groves of trees and shrubs to the village of Yaran, which is distant about a league from that of Manourou, situated in the west.

Yaran is a very large village, built upon a long hill, which stretches from west to east, and overlooks, on the right and left, two extensive plains planted with rice, pleasingly intermixed with scattered habitations. The prospect is terminated on every side by mountains covered with wood, but not of great elevation.

I observed that the houses of this village were more neatly built than those of any other I had previously seen. Their inside was clean, and covered with mats, but very simply furnished. The inhabitants were extremely affable; they uniformly received us in a friendly manner, with a smiling countenance, and their usual salutation, *finarts*. The roads appeared to be much trodden and frequented.

On leaving Yaran, I returned to Foul-Pointe, by a road, which, for the extent of a league, is bounded on the right by a wood, and on the left by an extensive plain, rendered very wet by the marshes of which we have already spoken. I passed some savannas overspread with trees and underwood; and almost every where the land appeared well adapted for cultivation.

I made another excursion to Finfare, a village the property of the chief Rama-Efa, lying in a northern direction from Foul-Pointe, and distant from it about three leagues. I pursued my course, in a pirogue, for more than a league, on the interior canal formed by the junction of the rivers Ouibi and Tartas. Upon leaving this canal, I proceeded along an extensive tract of land bordering on the sea.—Here the coast is skirted with trees on a gentle declivity; among which, besides a variety of others, we particularly observed one resembling very much in its foliage the American pine.

After travelling another league along the sea-shore, I entered a very beautiful wood; on emerging from which, the road lay across a savanna scattered over with trees, until it terminated on the banks of the river Finfare, very near its mouth. The village of this name is situated on the opposite side, or left bank, of that river. Here, as in other parts of the island, the inhabitants appear to possess numerous herds of cattle.

Rama-Efa received me at his residence in this village with much cordiality. He was surrounded by a great number of people, who had flocked thither influenced by motives of curiosity to witness my reception.

The Madagascans are in general mild and affable. They repose great confidence in the French, many of whom, however, have abused that confidence with impunity.

Among the different inhabitants of Madagascar, many are entirely black, with curled hair; in others, the hair is long; while, in another class, the skin is of a copper colour, and almost as glossy as that of the mulatto.

In the district of Foul-Pointe they are altogether ignorant of the art of writing; but in other parts of the island, as I was assured, they employ Arabic characters.

In ancient times it appears that the Moors or Arabs planted colonies on the north and west sides of Madagascar, nearly opposite to the Comora Isles.—Through these islands the same people, from different points of the eastern coast of Africa, still continue to emigrate to Madagascar, and to trade with its inhabitants. Hence it is, that many words from the Moorish or Arabic tongue have been introduced into the Madagascan language, between which and the former there appears to be some affinity.

The greatest part of the French who come here in quest of wealth, are accustomed to consider these people as very idle and sluggish, merely because that having few wants, and being abundantly supplied with all the necessaries of life, they display no eagerness to satisfy the cupidity of Europeans, and their exclusive desire of suddenly amassing riches.

The Madagascans are not, however, destitute of industry; they rear numerous herds of cattle, and a great deal of poultry; they raise more rice than they themselves consume, by which means they not only secure their own subsistence, but frequently supply ships coming from the Isle of France with this important article.

Besides manufacturing mats, sacks, caps (which they term *satoucs*), baskets, and stuffs called *rabanes*, they likewise fabricate, from the fibres of a kind of palm called *raffia*, very fine stuffs named *pagnes*, ingeniously diversified with stripes of different colours. These stuffs are nearly of the same breadth as our silken camlets; each piece is eight ells in length (nine metres and a half). Some of these *pagnes* are not inferior to silk in brilliancy, delicacy, and beauty of colour, but they are not equally soft and pliant. These stuffs readily cut on wearing. All these operations are performed by the females, and in a manner very analogous to those of our weavers. The looms which they employ are, however, much more slight, but are so formed that they may be occasionally folded up, and put aside in the corner of an apartment, when not wanted.

I am unacquainted with the ingredients they use in dying; but of such material nature presents an abundant variety in this climate. Neither do I know the processes they employ, excepting with respect to to indigo, which they use for dying blue and black colours.

They do not, like us, form the indigo into balls. They content themselves with macerating the fibres of the raffia with the recent indigo, for a longer or shorter time, in order to obtain different shades of blue. By mixing it with certain earths, they produce a dye perfectly black.

The Madagascans manufacture iron, and

and fabricate their own lances, or assagays, which appeared to be strong, and well tempered. We saw several of them, which were beautifully enamelled, and displayed very ingenious devices. I have been frequently present when the Madagascans were repairing their muskets and performing similar operations.

The apparatus of a Madagascan forge is extremely simple. A small anvil and a hammer, a piece of charcoal placed in a hollow of the ground, and a boy to manage the bellows, supply all that these people require to carry on their operations; so that a Madagascan finds no more difficulty in transporting his workshop than our itinerant braziers and tinkers.

The bellows employed by the native islanders is constructed in the following manner. Two wooden pipes or tubes, of a metre in length and sixteen centimetres in diameter, are placed perpendicularly behind, and at a certain distance from, the fire. With each of these tubes is connected a gun-barrel, placed horizontally, and in a direction towards the fire. Each of these tubes is furnished with a piston resembling a round and smooth cushion, and so exactly adapted in its diameter, as to correspond with the calibre of the tube. The blower alternately elevates and depresses the pistons, which are worked by handles, like the rod of a pump; and by this means he blows the fire with the necessary degree of quickness, pressing down one side, while the air is forced from the other.

Many of the natives likewise display considerable ingenuity in the manufacturing of gold and silver bracelets, as well as in the formation of chains, and various other ornaments of the same metals, worn by their women, and which, in point of workmanship, would not disgrace our European jewellers. I was assured, that, in some of the interior cantons, they exercised various other trades.

The cotton produced in this island they work up into curtains and coverlets, many of which I have myself seen, as well as a kind of large shawl or blue mantle worn by their chiefs. These last are beautifully embroidered round the edges in the form of lace; but when silver is employed for this purpose, they are rendered too heavy and cumbersome, owing to the ignorance of these people in making gold or silver thread.

The dress of the men consists of a cloth wrapt round their middle, and of a large piece of calico or blue cotton, with which they envelop the whole body and shoulder. This kind of mantle, which they term *simbou*, serves them also as a coverlet during the night. They cover the head with a leathern cap, *satouc*, nicely interwoven with rushes. Their arms consist of a lance or assagay, and a musket, without one or other of which they seldom or never go abroad.

Their bed is nothing more than a slight mat made of rushes.

The garb of the females is equally simple; they wrap round the waist a piece of white cotton, termed *sadie*, over which they wear a cloak or simbou like that worn by the men, but of a finer texture; This they double and fasten round the waist, in the same manner as an underpetticoat. When the weather is cold or rainy, they likewise occasionally cover the body, shoulders, and head, with one of the folds of the same garment; like the men, also, they employ this simbou as a coverlet during the night. Besides the sadie and the simbou, a short shift, termed *canezou*, which scarcely descends to the navel, and seems evidently intended only to cover the bosom, constitute part of the dress of the female islanders. Those among them who are more advanced in life have it made so as to descend however much lower. The more refined make their canezous of very beautiful cloth, richly embroidered, and ornamented in the front with plates of gold or silver: they also wear round the arm a chain of one or other of these metals, and bracelets on the wrists. The rich have adopted the use of rings, earrings, and various other jewels. The mode of dressing the hair among the females is not very different from that employed by the men; it is plaited into braids, which are regularly disposed on each side of the head, a tuft of hair being left at the extremity of each of them.—They bestow much time and attention on this part of their dress, and employ cocoa-oil in order to render the hair soft and pliant. A small piece of wood, formed into a broach, is employed, as a kind of comb, to separate the hair, and distribute the tresses. This mode of dress appears extremely graceful when the hair is soft and long; but short and woolly hair arranged in this manner gives to the head the appearance of that of a Medusa.

The manners of the women of Madagascar very much resemble those of Otaheite. An European, on his arrival in the island, may select any woman that suits his fancy, without experiencing the smallest resistance on her part, or exciting the least sign of jealousy among the men,

provided she has formed no previous engagement. Neither is the least dislike evinced to such an intercourse by her relations; on the contrary, the mothers of young females regard it as an act of hospitality to present their daughters to any stranger who may arrive in the island.

These connections are generally maintained with the strictest fidelity on the part of the woman until the departure of the stranger. It is she who attends to his interest and directs his affairs; and it is through her medium, likewise, that all his commercial concerns are transacted with the natives. An European would find extreme difficulty in the arrangement of his affairs, were it not for the aid of his faithful companion, who accompanies him in all his excursions throughout the island. This species of contract, the only marriage with which they are acquainted, is annulled with the same facility on the departure, as it had been entered into on the arrival, of the stranger.

We should be led into an error, were we to attribute the prevalence of this custom to libertinism, or a dissoluteness of manners. On the contrary, I think, it may be truly affirmed, that these women are often more rigidly observant of the rules of modesty and conjugal fidelity than those of other countries apparently more advanced in civilization.

This species of union between the sexes is to be attributed not only to their total ignorance of European manners and customs, but also to the high respect which they entertain for the Whites. To such a length, indeed, do they carry this reverence, that they deem such a connection the greatest honour that can be conferred on their family, which is fully evinced by their bestowing the title of chief and other privileges on a Mulatto born of a Madagascan woman and an European father: several instances of this kind fell under my own observation during my stay in the island.

I formed the same opinion respecting the similarity of manners which prevails in Otaheite, the Friendly, and other islands of the great Pacific Ocean. I had an opportunity of conversing on this subject, while at London, with many of the companions of the celebrated Captain Cook, and, among others, with Lieutenant Roberts, who was pointed out to me as an intelligent officer, and well calculated to afford me the information I wished to obtain respecting these distant islands.

A full-length portrait hung in his apartment of a very beautiful Otaheitan woman, painted by Mr. Hodges, an artist who was employed in that expedition.—This portrait having given rise to a conversation respecting the females of these islands, Lieutenant Roberts observed, that "those have fallen into an egregious error, who adopted the opinion, that these females abandoned themselves promiscuously to every stranger, and that they had neither any ideas of decorum nor sense of modesty. This female whose portrait is before us was one of the most beautiful in the island; she was young and graceful, amiable and lively. One of our officers, who possessed a very handsome person, made love to this woman for a long time with the strictest assiduity. She willingly jested and sported with him, and it was easy to perceive he was not disagreeable to her; but, as she had a previous engagement, she never allowed him to take any serious freedoms; and he has often declared, that he never could, by any means, even by the most tempting offers, succeed in his designs upon her."

Such conduct on the part of females who are neither acquainted with the regulations of civil society nor influenced by our prejudices, so as to assume a factitious modesty; of females to whom, from their earliest years, every thing that can prove gratifying is considered allowable; such conduct, I aver, does not indicate that unbridled licentiousness, that profligacy of manners, that total want of modesty, which have been too generally affirmed to constitute an essential feature in the character of these people.

Besides this resemblance between the inhabitants of Madagascar and Otaheite, there is also a striking analogy between the languages spoken in these islands so remote from each other. In both, most of the numerical terms are absolutely identical, and many of their principal words bear a striking resemblance to each other.

The Madagascan language also is sweet and sonorous; it is simple in its construction, resembling very much that of all savage people nearly in a state of nature.

It appears, also, that the Madagascan language has incorporated with it a considerable mixture of the Mooriſh tongue, which is a dialect of the Hindoostanee, and likewise of the Arabic. This mixture, however, is more especially discoverable in those parts of the island where the natives have kept up the greatest commercial intercourse, and more frequently intermarried, with these strangers.

I forbear here to enter into a minute comparison

compariſon of theſe languages, as well as into various other particulars which I have collected reſpecting the geography and the manners of the inhabitants in the interior parts of the country, which it was not in my power to viſit. Its natural hiſtory is copious, and highly intereſting.

The coaſts of this great iſland are in general reckoned very unwholeſome.—This inſalubrity, which is common to all maritime diſtricts when allowed to remain in a ſtate of nature, has, however, been much exaggerated, and might be eaſily remedied by draining the moraſſes and facilitating the diſcharge of ſtagnant waters. Such exhalations have, however, proved only deſtructive to Europeans, for the inhabitants themſelves are not affected by them; and it is probable, that the diſeaſes which the former experience, ariſe, in a great meaſure, from their inattention, and a neglect of a proper regimen in a climate ſo extremely different from their own, and ſtill more eſpecially to the great abuſe of ardent ſpirits.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VINDICATION *of* LOCKE'S ESSAY *on the* HUMAN UNDERSTANDING; *in* ANSWER *to the* INQUIRER.

" By celeſtial Wiſdom whilom led
Through the apartments of th' immortal MIND,
He view'd the ſecret ſtores.....
Immortal glory therefore him betide:
Let every generous mind his praiſe proclaim,
Who, wandering through the World's rude foreſt wide,
By him hath been y-taught his courſe to frame,
To Virtue's ſweet abodes and heaven-aſpiring Fame."

From WEST's *Character of* LOCKE, *in his Poem on Education.*

ON the queſtion, " Are the Ideas of *Senſation* or the Ideas of *Abſtraction* the moſt ſimple?"

The Inquirer aſſerts, the ideas of *abſtraction*; and that all ideas of *ſenſation* are compound. This we ſhall examine. In the mean time, it may not be improper to obſerve, that, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the term, *ſimplicity* has no degrees; and one ſimple idea is not more ſimple than another.

In comparing *ſenſations* with each other, this is plain. An idea of a taſte, a bitter taſte, for inſtance, is as ſimple as that of a *ſmell*, an idea of *ſound*, or *light*, as either.

When we *abſtract*, we recollect ſome particular ſenſation, and deſignedly ſeparate it from the different ſubjects in which it preſented itſelf to our ſenſes. Thus, *redneſs*, *whiteneſs*, are ſeparated. But the abſtract idea of red or white is not more ſimple than the red or white in a roſe or in a lily. The one, indeed, is called red or white in the *abſtract*; the other is red or white in the *concrete*; becauſe it is the idea of either as in the particular ſubject where it is found in union with other ſenſible qualities of figure, ſmell, ſoftneſs, &c.; both the one and the other are the ſame ſimple idea. But whoever wiſhes a perfect idea of *abſtraction*, the mode, and the effect of it, may conſult Locke in this his immortal Eſſay, b. ii. ch. xi. § 9. If I contribute any thing toward recovering an attention to this great, and, I fear, neglected work, I ſhall think the trouble of this paper, or much greater trouble, well beſtowed.

Although in a roſe or lily the ſenſations derived from one and the ſame ſubject be very numerous, and preſent themſelves to the mind together, they are not the leſs ſimple each in itſelf. The mind does not confound one with the other, but diſtinctly recognizes each, with as much, and, indeed, more certain diſtinctneſs, than it would gold, ſilver, and leaden counters, and others of ſtained ivory, black, red, blue, and green, all on the ſame table; ſenſations of different kinds being more ſtrongly and perfectly determinate in their difference than thoſe of different ſpecies of the ſame kind. No eye or ear is ſo conſtituted as to miſtake *ſound* for *colour*, though it may one ſound or one colour for another. Conſequently to this ſtatement it will appear, that, where the idea itſelf is ſimple in the immediate *ſenſation* or *perception*, the *abſtraction* of that idea from the ſubject is ſimple alſo. The *whiteneſs* of ſnow, which is whiteneſs in the *concrete* (or aſſemblage of this quality with others in a certain ſubject), is as ſimple an idea of *ſenſation*, as our abſtract idea of whiteneſs, or a white colour, is of *reflection*. The Inquirer would have us call this latter, when the mind is not occupied in receiving direct ſenſations, an idea of *abſtraction*. Locke names it, on account of the mind recollecting its ſenſations, an idea of *reflection*; a more comprehenſive, as will appear, and not a leſs correct or diſtinct term.

It ſeems to me a miſtake to ſuppoſe, that Locke uſes *reflection* as the repreſentation of an image in a mirror, or the reverberation of a ſound. He uſes it as the act of the mind in recalling its ideas, whether

ther ſimple or complex, whether ſenſible or intellectual; juſt as he uſes *idea* for "whatever is the ſubject of the mind in thinking;"* and not limited to its original import of a ſenſible image. *Reminiſcence*, the Inquirer ſays, is *abſtraction*; but I think *reminiſcence* is very different from *abſtraction*. Abſtraction is an act of judgment and will. In reminiſcence we are not neceſſarily or always exerting either. We are frequently paſſive; and the defectiveneſs of the imagery ariſes from want of force of reminiſcence, and not from choice or ſelection.

And as to the term *reflection*, Locke explains it to mean, the "recollected perception of the ſenſations or operations of our own mind within us;"† which, he ſays, might properly be called *internal ſenſe*. But many of theſe acts of mind could not be called *abſtraction*. The term uſed by Locke is, therefore, at once the moſt complete and the moſt correct.

But if the terms be not reprehenſible which Locke has employed, is the aſſertion itſelf correct? Do the ideas which we receive from *ſenſation* preſent themſelves to the mind ſimple and unmixt; or is it true that to abſtract ideas, and not to thoſe of direct ſenſation, this ſimplicity belongs?

My anſwer will be, ſimple ideas of ſenſation do certainly exiſt. No act of the mind can farther decompoſe them, or add to the ſimplicity of the original ſenſation. And is it not plain to experience, and aſcertainable by every perſon's own conſciouſneſs, that our ideas do not enter the mind ſimple and unmixt? If my eyes are ſhut, I receive the idea of the ſmell of a roſe; and if I ſee the roſe, I have the ſenſation of its ſmell equally unconfounded; and, even in ſenſations from the ſame ſenſe, form has no reſemblance to colour, hardneſs or ſoftneſs to heat, &c. I ſee nothing, therefore, in all this, which wants preciſion, or in any way needs correction in Locke.

The beſt and moſt complete juſtice to Locke, and to this queſtion, will be done by quoting his own words.‡ "Though the qualities that affect our ſenſes, are, in the things themſelves, ſo united and blended, that there is no ſeparation, no diſtance, between them, yet it is plain the ideas they produce in the mind, enter by the ſenſes ſimple and unmixt. For though the ſight and touch often take in, from the ſame object, at the ſame time, different ideas—as a man ſees at once motion and colour, feels ſoftneſs and warmth in the ſame piece of wax—yet the ſimple ideas thus united in the ſame ſubject, are as perfectly diſtinct as thoſe that come in by the different ſenſes, as, the ſmell and whiteneſs of a lily, the taſte of ſugar, and the ſmell of a roſe. And there can be nothing plainer to a man than the clear and diſtinct perceptions he has of thoſe ſimple ideas, which, being each in itſelf uncompounded, contains in it nothing but one uniform appearance or conception in the mind, and is not diſtinguiſhed into different ideas."

Nothing can be clearer or more convincing. Words are not capable of more preciſion and more luminous diſtinctneſs. The mind, therefore, does receive immediately by its ſenſes ſimple ideas; and Locke was not wrong in this.

And as to abſtract ideas, they are ſimple or complex, according as their object.

But the Inquirer, in his very Introduction, in his zeal to attack and overturn this fabric of Locke, forgets his own ground, in order to ramble after innate ideas.

Locke does not deny there may be ideas as early as our firſt *ſenſations*; for a ſimple idea is a *recollected ſenſation*. Locke, therefore, admitting we have ſenſations which are with us from our birth, and ſome, probably, even before our birth,* admits we have, in that ſenſe, *innate* ideas. But the innate ideas which he combated and overthrew, were ſuppoſed to be pre-exiſtent† to the excitement of them in our perception by the exterior agency of proper organs or cauſes. Now if there were ſuch, a blind man might ſee colours, though blind from birth; and one born deaf might continue ſo, and yet hear ſounds. I uſe the term *exterior organs*, in conformity to the popular language and to the ſyſtem of Locke, not as a correct expreſſion of my own opinion or ſyſtem.

Locke does not deny, that when we have a *ſenſation* we have a *perception*; on the contrary, he affirms it.‡ Modern philoſophers of note have, very incorrectly, I think, gone farther, and ſaid much of ſenſations exiſting, though unperceived. Such unperceived ſenſations are twinſiſters to the old tribe of innate ideas.

The Inquirer might probably have taken a better inſtance of one of our earlieſt

* B. i. ch. i. § 8.
† B. ii. ch. i. § 2, 3, 4, 5.
‡ B. ii. c. ii. § 1.

* B. ii. ch. i. § 21—24.
† B. i. ch. ii. § 1—5.
‡ B. i. ch. i. § 5.

lieſt ideas than the circulation of the blood, for of that we are rarely conſcious in any part of our lives. But whatever inſtance he had taken, he would have proved nothing by it againſt Locke, who was fully aware, that at leaſt as ſoon as we are born, we have *ſenſations*, and conſequently *ideas*; and that an infant, almoſt certainly, has ideas even before its birth. But then theſe ideas are not, he remarks, innate principles; and he ſhews that they are not innate ſenſations, and that the mind receives them from their exciting cauſes. Were they innate, they would be neceſſarily and always inherent in the mind. An infant has an idea of warmth, but till it feels cold it has no idea of cold.

The Inquirer ſuppoſes Locke to confound *principles* with ideas, and to ſhift the queſtion; but, take him in metaphyſics, religion, or politics, and perhaps there never was a fairer reaſoner than Locke, and rarely any ſo little deſultory, ſo conſpicuous, correct, and conſiſtent.—He requires, it is true, as every great metaphyſician muſt, great attention in his reader; but he rewards it. I truſt it will readily be ſhewn, that Locke does not confound them. He argues, that we have no innate ſpeculative principles,* no innate practical principles,† but acquire both by our power of reflecting on our ſimple ideas. He repreſents, that, principles including a propoſition by which one idea is affirmed or denied of another, if principles were innate, the ideas on which they are founded muſt be innate.‡ He then proves that we have no innate ideas of ſimple ſenſation, by ſhewing (as I have ſtated), that, until a ſimple idea of ſenſation has been excited, we cannot create it ourſelves; neither, when we have it, can we by any language convey it to others who have not received it. In all this there is no confuſion; it is regular induction, proving, by complete excluſion of particulars, that our ideas are not innate. But it muſt not be ſuppoſed that Locke, in deriving them from *ſenſation* and *reflection*, reſolves them all ultimately into ſenſible ideas, and conſiders reflection as the mere revival, and, at moſt, combination, of the ſenſible ideas of the mind. He ſtates that we have *ideas of reflection* which are not received from any of our ſenſations, but are formed by the operation of the mind meditating on its own acts, faculties, and powers.‖

But in whatever way ideas are formed in the mind, whether by combining thoſe of *ſenſation*, or by the moſt *intellectual abſtraction* which the mind can exerciſe in reflecting, the remark of Locke is equally juſt as to either. The *powers* are innate, but the *ideas* ariſe ſucceſſively,* according to circumſtances; and of ſome of the moſt important of our intellectual and moral ideas, the obſervation of Locke is very juſt, that we can trace the time, and often the occaſion, of their firſt preſenting themſelves to the mind.

If I could avoid it, I would not think or ſpeak of the Inquirer as he has thought and ſpoken of Locke; but I do think, that, in this inſtance, the Inquirer "has made many aſſertions which are unfounded," and "uſed" ſome "arguments neceſſary unintelligible," as they involve a contradiction. In a word, by a *ſimple idea* I underſtand that which cannot be divided into more ideas than one; ſuch is white, black; ſuch is whiteneſs; ſuch is individuality; ſuch is ſenſation or perception. An abſtract idea may be ſimple, or it may be very complex, as denoting a certain aſſemblage of complex ideas, ſuch as gold, tree, horſe, man, wiſdom, virtue, univerſe, immenſity, eternity, order, plenty, perfection. The ideas of *perception* or *will*, as inſtanced by Locke, are as ſimple ideas as any from ſenſation.—An idea, whether particular or immediate, or reflex and abſtract, will be *ſimple* if it include only one ſimple perception; *complex* if it include a combination of more than one; and, as I ſtated in the commencement of this Paper, nothing being metaphyſically ſimple of which a diviſion can be conceived, no ſimple idea, whether of ſenſation or reflection, can be more or or leſs ſimple than another.

And I truſt, as the reſult of theſe conſiderations, that Locke is fully vindicated. I am, indeed, confident, that, notwithſtanding the obſervations of the Inquirer, Locke, though he did not carry his views of *mind* ſo far as others have ſince done, has laid the baſe of an indeſtructible pyramid, and has determined the proportion and principles of a fabric equally ſtupendous, beautiful, and admirable in its utility—an obſervatory for the contemplation of univerſal truth and order.—Agreeably to ſuch a ſtructure, and ſuch inſtruments as he has ſupplied or indicated, I apprehend that future diſcoveries in the intellectual and moral heavens will continue to be made. I accordingly admire

* B. i. c. ii. † C. iii.
‡ C. iv. § i. ‖ B. ii, c. vi.

* B. i. c. ii. § 21.

and

and revere him as the great, indeed pre-eminently claſſic, leader in *ideology*, or the ſcience of *ideas*. I have thought this vindication due to him as the father of Engliſh logics and metaphyſics; and I pay it the more willingly when I alſo contemplate him as the man to whom, with Milton and Rouſſeau, all ages will be indebted for deep, ſolid, and ample principles of education;* the great aſſertor of our liberties, civil and religious. To conclude, I think the Eſſays of Locke and Hartley may not be unſuitably compared, in relation to the ſcience of *mind*, to the Optics and Principia of Newton, with reference to the *ſenſible* univerſe. And while I think it of importance that erroneous principles be calmly diſproved, I think it of at leaſt equal that juſt principles be ſteadily maintained. And I feel a pride in the perſuaſion, that thoſe who have done beſt ſince the days of Locke, and thoſe who ſhall hereafter be moſt ſucceſsful in logical and metaphyſical inveſtigation, and, in general, in the ſearch of ſpeculative and practical truth, have, for the moſt part, been proud, and will be ſo, to acknowledge that they were much indebted to the aid of Locke.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troſton, May 16, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TRAVELS *between the* TROPICS *of* MESSRS. HUMBOLDT *and* BONPLAND, *in* 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. C. DE LAMETHERIE.

AFTER making phyſical reſearches for eight years in Germany, Poland, England, France, Switzerland, and Italy, M. Humboldt came to Paris in 1798, where the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory afforded him an opportunity of making a voyage round the world with Captain Baudin. When on the point of ſetting out for Havre, with Alexander-Aimé Goujou Bonpland, a pupil of the School of Medicine and Garden of Plants, the war which recommenced with Auſtria, and the want of funds, induced the Directory to put off the voyage of Baudin till a more favourable occaſion. M. Humboldt, who, ſince 1792, had conceived the deſign of undertaking, at his own expence, a voyage to the tropics, in order to promote the phyſical ſciences, reſolved then to accompany the men of ſcience who were deſtined for Egypt.—The battle of Aboukir having interrupted all direct communication with Alexandria, his plan was, to take advantage of a Swediſh frigate which was to carry the conſul Szioldebrant to Algiers, to accompany the caravan thence to Mecca, and to proceed to India by Egypt and the Perſian Gulph; but the war, which broke out in an unexpected manner in the month of October 1798, between France and the Barbary Powers, and the troubles in the Eaſt, prevented M. Humboldt from ſetting out from Marſeilles, where he waited to no purpoſe for two months.—Impatient at this new delay, but always firm in the project of joining the expedition in Egypt, he ſet out for Spain, hoping he ſhould be able to proceed more eaſily under the Spaniſh flag from Carthagena to Algiers or Tunis. He took the road to Madrid, through Montpellier, Perpignan, Barcelona, and Valentia; but the news from the Eaſt became every day more diſtreſſing. The war there was carried on with unexampled fury, and he was at length obliged to renounce the deſign of going through Egypt to Indoſtan. A happy concurrence of circumſtances ſoon indemnified M. Humboldt for this delay. In the month of March 1799, the Court of Madrid granted him full permiſſion to proceed to the Spaniſh Colonies in both the Americas, in order to make ſuch reſearches as might be uſeful to the ſciences. His Catholic Majeſty even deigned to ſhow particular intereſt for the ſucceſs of this expedition; and M. Humboldt, after reſiding ſome months at Madrid and Aranjues, ſet out from Europe in June 1799, accompanied by his friend Bonpland, who unites an extenſive knowledge of botany and zoology to that indefatigable zeal and love for the ſciences which induce men to ſubmit with indifference to every kind of hardſhip.

With this friend M. Humboldt travelled for five years, at his own expence, between the tropics, paſſing over, by ſea and land, nearly nine thouſand leagues. Theſe two travellers, provided with recommendations from the Court of Spain, embarked in the Pizarro frigate, at Corunna, for the Canaries. They touched at the iſland of Gracioſa, near Lancerotta, and at Teneriff, where they aſcended to the crater of the Peak, in order to analyſe the atmoſpheric air, and make geological obſervations on the baſaltes and porphyritic ſchiſt of Africa. In the month

* The late Mrs. Macaulay has nobly vindicated Locke; and the great Ch. Baron Gabert compoſed an Abſtract of his Eſſay.

month of July they arrived at the port of Cumana, in the gulph of Cariaco, a part of South America, celebrated by the labours and misfortunes of the indefatigable Löfling. In the course of 1799 and 1800 they visited the coast of Paria, the Indian missions of Chaymas, and the province of New Andalusia, one of the hottest, but, at the same time, healthiest, countries in the world, though convulsed by dreadful and frequent earthquakes.—They traversed the provinces of New Barcelona, Venezuela, and Spanish Guyana. After determining the longitude of Cumana, Caraccas, and several other points, by observations of the satellites of Jupiter; after collecting plants on the summits of Caripe and Silla de Avila, crowned by *befaria*, they set out for the capital of Caraccas in February 1800, and the beautiful valleys of Aragua, where the large lake of Valentia calls to remembrance that of Geneva, but embellished by the majestic vegetation of the tropics.

From Portocabello they proceeded south, penetrating from the coast of the sea of the Antilles as far as the boundaries of Brazil towards the equator.—They first traversed the immense plains of Calabozo, Apure, and Lower Orenoko; the Llanos, deserts similar to those of Africa, where, by the reverberation of the heat, but under the shade, Reaumur's thermometer rises to 33° or 37°, and where the scorching soil, for more than two thousand leagues, differs in its level only five inches. The sand, similar to the horizon at sea, exhibits every where the most curious phenomena of refraction and elevation. Without any vegetation, in the dry months it affords shelter to the crocodile and the torpid boa.

The want of water, the heat of the sun, and the dust raised by the scorching winds, harass in turns the traveller, who directs himself and mule by the course of the stars, or by some scattered trunks of the *mauritia* and *embothrium*, which are discovered every three or four leagues.

At St. Fernando d'Apure, in the province of Varinas, Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland began a laborious navigation of nearly five hundred nautical leagues in canoes, during which they made a chart of the country by the help of time-keepers, the satellites, and lunar distances.—They descended the river Apure, which falls into the Orenoko in the latitude of seven degrees. Having escaped from the danger of imminent shipwreck near the island of Pananuma, they ascended the latter river as far as the mouth of the Rio Guaviare, passing the famous cataracts of Atures and Maypure, where the cavern of Ataruipe contains mummies of a nation destroyed by the war of the Caribs and Maravitains. From the mouth of the Rio Guaviare, which descends from the Andes of New Granada, and which Father Gumilla erroneously took for the sources of the Orenoko, they quitted the latter and ascended the small rivers Atabapo, Tuamini, and Temi.

From the mission of Javita they proceeded by land to the sources of the Guiainia, which the Europeans call the Rio Negro, and which Condamine, who saw it only at its mouth in the river Amazon, calls a fresh water sea. Thirty Indians carried their canoes through bushy trees of *bevea*, *lecythis*, and the *laurus cinnamomoides*, to Cano Pimichin. By this small stream our travellers proceeded to the Rio Negro, which they descended as far as the small fortress of San Carlos, which has been erroneously believed to be situated under the equator, and as far as the frontiers of the Grand Para, the Captainry-General of Brazil. A canal from Temi to Pimichin, which, on account of the level nature of the ground is very practicable, would form an interior communication between the provinces of Caraccas and the capital of Peru much shorter than that of Cassquiare. By this canal also, such is the astonishing disposition of the rivers in this new continent, one might descend in a canoe from Rio Guallaga, within three days journey of Lima, or the South Sea, by the river Amazon and Rio Negro, as far as the mouths of the Orenoko opposite to Trinidad, a navigation of nearly two thousand leagues. The misunderstanding which prevailed then between the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon prevented M. Humboldt from carrying his operations beyond St. Gabriel de las Cochuellas, in the Captainry-General of Great Para.

La Condamine and Maldonado having determined astronomically the mouth of the Rio Negro, this obstacle was less sensible, and it remained to fix a part more unknown, which is the arm of the Orenoko called Cassquiare, forming the communication between the Orenoko and the river Amazon, and respecting the existence of which there have been so many disputes for fifty years past. To execute this

this labour, Meſſrs. Humboldt and Bonpland aſcended from the Spaniſh fortreſs of St. Carlos along the Rio Negro and the Caſquiare to the Orenoko, and on the latter to the Miſſion of Eſmeraldo, near the volcano Duida, or as far as the ſources of that river.

The Guaica Indians, a very white, ſmall, and almoſt pigmy race of men, but exceedingly warlike, who inhabit the country to the eaſt of the Paſimoni; and the Guajaribes, of a dark copper colour, extremely ferocious, and ſtill anthropophagi, render fruitleſs every attempt to reach the ſources of the Orenoko, which the maps of Caulin, though in other reſpects meritorious, place in a longitude much too far eaſt.

From the miſſion of Eſmeralda, an aſſemblage of huts ſituated in the moſt remote and moſt ſolitary corner of this Indian world, our travellers deſcended, with the aſſiſtance of the floods, 340 leagues; that is to ſay, the whole of the Orenoko, as far as towards its mouths at St. Thomas de la Nueva Guyana or Angoſtura, paſſing a ſecond time the cataracts, to the ſouth of which the two hiſtoriographers of theſe countries, Father Gumilla and Caulin, never penetrated.

In the courſe of this long and painful navigation, the want of food and ſhelter; the nocturnal rains; living in the woods; the moſquitoes, and a multitude of other ſtinging and venemous inſects; the impoſſibility of cooling themſelves by the bath, on account of the ferocity of the crocodile and of the ſmall carib fiſh; together with the miaſmata of a hot and damp climate, expoſed our travellers to continual ſuffering. They returned from the Orenoko to Barcelona and Cumana by the plains of Cari and the Miſſions of the Carib Indians, a very extraordinary race of men, and, next to the Patagonians, the talleſt and moſt robuſt perhaps in the world.

After a ſtay of ſome months on the coaſt, they proceeded to the Havannah by the ſouth of St. Domingo and Jamaica. This navigation, performed when the ſeaſon was far advanced, was both long and dangerous, the veſſel having been in great danger of being loſt on the bank of Vibora, the poſition of which M. Humboldt determined by the time-keeper. He ſtaid in the iſland of Cuba three months, during which time he employed himſelf on the longitude of the Havannah, and the conſtruction of a new kind of ſtove in the ſugar-houſes, which was ſpeedily and generally adopted. When on the point of ſetting out for La Vera Cruz, intending to proceed by the way of Mexico and Acapulco to the Philippines, and thence, if poſſible, by Bombay, Buſſorah, and Aleppo, to Conſtantinople, falſe intelligence reſpecting the voyage of Captain Baudin alarmed him, and induced him to alter his plan. The American papers announced that this navigator would ſet out from France for Buenos-Ayres, and that, after doubling Cape Horn, he would proceed along the coaſts of Chili and Peru.

M. Humboldt, at the time of his departure from Paris in the year 1798, had promiſed to the Muſeum and to Captain Baudin, that, in whatever part of the world he might be, he would endeavour to join the French expedition as ſoon as he ſhould hear of its having been ſet on foot. He flattered himſelf that his reſearches and thoſe of Bonpland would be more uſeful to the progreſs of the ſciences if they united their labours to thoſe of the men of ſcience who were to accompany Captain Baudin. Theſe conſiderations induced M. Humboldt to ſend his manuſcripts of the years 1799 and 1800 directly to Europe, and to freight a ſmall galliot in the port of Batabano to proceed to Carthagena in the Indies, and thence, as ſoon as poſſible, by the iſthmus of Panama, to the South Sea. He hoped to find Captain Baudin at Guyaquil or at Lima, and to viſit New Holland and the iſlands of the Pacific Ocean, ſo intereſting in a moral point of view, and by the richneſs of their vegetation.

It appeared to him imprudent to expoſe the manuſcripts and collections already formed to the dangers of this long navigation. The manuſcripts, reſpecting the fate of which M. Humboldt remained in painful uncertainty for three years, till his arrival at Philadelphia, were ſaved; but a third of the collections were loſt at ſea by ſhipwreck. Fortunately this loſs, and that of ſome inſects from the Orenoko and Rio Negro, extended only to duplicates; but this ſhipwreck proved fatal to a friend to whom M. Humboldt had intruſted his plants and inſects, Fray Juan Gonzales, a Franciſcan, a young man of great courage and activity, who had penetrated in this unknown world from Spaniſh Guyana much farther than any other European.

(To be continued.)

THE

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NO. IV.

On the HISTORY *of* COACHES *in* MODERN EUROPE.

BECKMANN, in the History of Inventions, has taken considerable pains to prove the use of coaches among the great nations of Antiquity: but the subject in our own country has been neglected; or is only to be gathered from a variety of writers whose accounts cannot easily be reconciled together.

Coaches, not however such as we now abound in, are mentioned as existing in very early periods in all the most cultivated of the European States, particularly England, France, Italy, and Spain.

In the long Account of Don Ambrose Travasari's Embassy, in 1433, we have this remarkable passage relating to his reception at Mantua:—"Passo poi a Mantova, ed essendo vicino alla Citta, se li fece incóntro, con nobilissimo Corteggio, Vittorino Feltrense, Cavaliere nobilissimo, e versatissimo in ogni sorta di Lettere, e suo amicissimo, insieme con i Figli del Principe: da i quali, *in nobil Cocchio tirato da spiritosi Destrieri*, fu condotto nella Citta, e in Corte ricevé il suo Allogiamento, dove con ogni magnificenza fu trattato."

The different passages, however, of his works, in which Voltaire mentions their Introduction into France, are contradictory. In one, writing on the manners and customs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (*Histoire Générale*, vol. ii. p. 169), he says:—"Se faire trainer en Charette dans les rues de Paris, à peine pavées, et couvertes de Fange, etoit une Luxe: et ce Luxe fut defendu par Philippe le Bel aux Bourgeoises."—But in another (vol. iii. p. 54) he tells us:—"Il n'y avoit sous François I. que deux Coches dans Paris, l'un pour la Reine, l'autre pour Diane de Poitiers.—Hommes et Femmes alloient à Chevall." And, in a third place, speaking of our Queen Elizabeth in 1559, he expresses himself thus:—"Je remarquerai qu'elle alla de Westminster à la Tour de Londres dans un Char, suivi de Cent autres. Ce n'est pas que les Caroses fussent alors en Usage, ce n'étoit qu'un Apareil passager."

Saint Foix, in his Historical Essays upon Paris, gives a different account. He says:—"Our Queens used always to go abroad in an open chair or on horseback, till Catharine of Medicis thought proper to take the air in a coach. The first President caused one to be made for him, because he was troubled with the gout; but his wife came to Paris on horseback, sitting behind one of the footmen.

"These coaches resembled post-chaises, with large hangings of leather, which were taken down that the people might get in, and then the curtain was put up again. If there had been glasses in Henry IV.'s coach, perhaps he had never been murdered. Bassompiere, in the reign of Lewis XIII. was the first that projected a small coach with glasses. During the minority of Lewis XIV. almost all the people of fashion visited on horseback, if they were in health: they appeared in the apartments of the ladies, in assemblies, and sat at table, in their boots, without even taking off their spurs. There were only 310, or, at most, 320 coaches in Paris in the year 1658; and now (1766) their number exceeds 14,000."

Mr. Wraxall (History of France, vol. iii. p. 401) adds the following particulars of equal interest. "The art of suspending coaches in such a manner as to render their motion easy, was unknown. In the relation left us by the Abbé de Pont Levoy, of his father the Chancellor Chiverney's death, which was produced by a rupture, he expressly attributes it to the violent jolts of the coach. 'Instead (says he) of sparing his old age by a good litter, as every one advised him, he had some time before caused to be made a large handsome coach, after the mode of the time, lined with crimson velvet, magnificently gilt'—(Mémoires de Chiverney, vol. ii. p. 104, 105). If we wish to form an accurate idea of the decorations of carriages in that age, we may do it by perusing the account which Cayet gives of the coach presented by the King to Mary of Medicis, on her first arrival in 1600. 'It was covered with brown velvet and silver tinsel on the outside; within it was lined with a carnation velvet, embroidered with gold and silver. The curtains were of carnation damask; and it was drawn by four grey horses.' Notwithstanding the external splendour of their appearance, they wanted every essential convenience. Glasses were not in use before the succeeding reign. In 1594, when Catherine, Princess of Navarre, made her first entry into Paris, she had eight carriages in her train."

In another work, printed with M. de St. Palaye's *Mémoires sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie*, we find coaches or chariots repre-

ſented as in uſe at the Duke of Burgundy's Court ſo early as 1445. In the chapter which is ſtyled "L'Honneur que la Royne (Mary d'Anjou) fiſt a Madame la Ducheſſe Iſabelle quand elle fuſt a Châlons en Champagne devers elle," it is ſaid, "Madame la Ducheſſe accompaignée de Monſieur de Bourbon ſon beau Nepveu et de pluſieurs Princes de France vint elle et toute ſa Compaignée *à Haguenées et en Chariots* tous dedans la Cour de l'Hotel ou le Roy (Charles VII.) et la Royne eſtoient, et la deſcendit Madame la Ducheſſe," &c.

The reader will probably think that by this time enough has been quoted relating to the hiſtory of coaches in France; but there are yet two writers from whoſe works ſome curious information may be gathered. Mayans and Siſcar, who wrote the Life of Cervantes prefixed to Jervis's edition of Don Quixote, in criticiſing the anachroniſms of the author, has made ſome valuable obſervations, and accounted for their introduction both in Spain and France. "How then comes Cervantes (he ſays) to talk of coaches being in uſe in Don Quixote's time, ſince we are told by Gonzalo Fernandes de Oviedo, in the ſecond part of the "Officers of the Royal Houſehold," that the Princeſs Margaret, when ſhe came to be eſpouſed to the Prince Don John, brought in the uſe of chariots or coaches with four wheels; and when ſhe returned again to Flanders a widow, ſuch ſort of carriages ceaſed, and litters came again into play.—And even in France itſelf, from whence we had this faſhion, as almoſt all others, the uſe of coaches is of no ancient date, for John de Laval Bois, Dauphin of the Houſe of Montmorency, was the firſt perſon, who, towards the cloſe of Francis I.'s reign, made uſe of a coach, becauſe of his corpulency, which was ſo exceſſive he could not ride on horſeback. In the reign of Henry II. there were in the Court of France but two coaches in all; one for the Queen his conſort, and another for his natural daughter the lady Diana. In the city of Paris, Chriſtopher de Thou, being nominated firſt Preſident, was the firſt that had a coach, but he never went in it to the royal palace. Theſe examples, which either grandeur or neceſſity firſt introduced, were ſoon ſo perniciouſly prevalent, that nothing could come up to the vanity of them. As for Spain, Don Lorenzo Vander Hamin & Leon, writing upon this ſubject in the firſt book of Don John of Auſtria's Life, has the following warm expreſſions; — 'There came Charles Pubeſt, a ſervant of Charles V. King and Emperor, in a coach or chariot, ſuch as are uſed in thoſe provinces, a thing very rarely ſeen in theſe kingdoms. Whole cities ran out to ſtare at it, ſo little known was this ſort of pleaſure at that time; for then they only made uſe of carts drawn by oxen, and in them were often ſeen riding the moſt conſiderable perſons even of the Court. Don John went ſeveral times to viſit the Church of our Lady de Regla in one of theſe wains or carts, in company with the Ducheſs of Medina. This was the practice of that time; but within a few years (three ſcore and ten, or thereabouts) it was found neceſſary to prohibit coaches by a royal proclamation: to ſuch a height was this infernal vice got, which has done ſo much injury to Caſtile.' In order to paint forth this abuſe, Cervantes brings in Tereſa Panza, wife to a poor labouring man, expreſſing mighty hopes of riding in a coach, purely upon the conceit of her huſband's being Governor of the iſland of Barataria."

The other author is Charles Irenée Caſtel, Abbé de St. Pierre, who, in his *Annales Politiques*, gives as the twentieth reaſon for a change of manners in anation the introduction of coaches.—"Vingtiment: Les Caroſſes on été inventés au comencement du dernier ſiecle et il y eut à peine cent dans Paris qui n'etoient que pour l'uſage des grandes Dames: les Hommes ne ſe ſervoient guères que des Chevaux de Selle, & comme Paris en 1658 n'etoit pas ſuffiſament pavè, et qu'il n'y avoient point encore aſſez de Tombereaux pour ôter les Boues, il n'etoit preſque pas poſſible d'aller autrement, qu'a Cheval, et même en Bottines dans la Ville. Les Bottines et Eperons dorés durèrent même encore dans les Viſites ordinaires, et ceux qui n'avoient ni Chevaux ni Caroſſes ne laiſſoient pas de faire leurs Viſites en Bottines blanches. Les Caroſſes à vitres aux portiéres et audevant furent inventés il y a quatre vingt ans, et feu Monſieur le Prince de Condé en amena un de Bruxelles vers 1660 on il y avoit des Vitres. On a inventé depuis les Glaces et pluſieurs Comodités pour les Caroſſes, les Reſſorts pour adoucir la Soupente, les Arcs pour tourner facilément dans les Ruës etroites, les Berlines entre deux Brancantes qui ſont beaucoup moins verſantes. Ces Voitures ont ſervi à augmenter le Luxe et la Molleſſe: ou ces Comodités nouvelles ont contribué à diminuer la force et la ſanté par la diminution de l'Exercice, et depuis l'augmentation

tation de la bonne chère que l'on ſe plaint des Vapeurs et des Migraines, et que les differens eſpéces de petites maladies ſe font multipliées parmi les riches."

In Des Roches's Hiſtory of Denmark there are two paſſages, which, though they ſpeak of coaches, perhaps mean nothing more than the covered carts which are ſtill uſed in Weſtphalia and its neighbourhood. Under 1515, relating the reception given at Copenhagen to Iſabella, ſiſter of Charles V. who was going to be married to Chriſtian II. King of Denmark, M. des Roches obſerves :—"Chriſtian, averti de l'Arrivée de la Princeſſe, deputa une partie de la Nobleſſe, qu'il avoit convoquée a Copenhague, pour aller la recevoir. La Troupe etoit compoſée des Seigneurs et des Dames de la premiere Diſtinction; les premiers à Cheval, et les autres en Caroſſe, et tous en Equipages magnifiques" (vol. vi. p. 3, 4).—And in the ſame volume (p. 126), when the famous Sigibrite, favourite of Chriſtian II. deſired to ſee a review at Stolberg, near Copenhagen, it is ſaid, "Elle ſe mit en chemin, et marchoit à pied, accompagnée d'une ſeule Femme; mais lorſqu'elle fut auprès du Lac des Ecoliers, deux Soldats yvres, à ce qu'on prétend, lui firent toutes ſortes d'outrages, et la jetterent enſuite dans le Lac. Chriſtian, en ayant été informé, y accourut, et arriva aſſez tôt pour la retirer du Peril; il la fit monter dans ſon Caroſſe, & il donna Ordre qu'on la conduiſit à Copenhague.—Elle courut, avant que d'arriver, un nouveau danger auſſi grand que le premier: car lorſq' elle fut à la Porte de la Ville, les Soldats de la Garde lui tirerent pluſigures Fléches, au travers deſquelles elle entra néanmoins ſans être bleſſée."

England, it ſeems, is not behind her neighbours in laying claim to a very early uſe of coaches; but all that can be diſcovered from the compariſon of writers, is, that cars, or a better ſort of waggons, were the vehicles intended. From the Life of St. Erkenwald, in Sir William Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul, he appears to have uſed ſomething which approached to their conſtruction, a ſort of chaiſe with wheels, to preach in, at the time he was infirm and old. This muſt have been at leaſt as early as 675. Brooke, in his Catalogue and Succeſſion of Dukes, Earls, &c. ſays, that William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, died of a bruiſe taken by a fall from his coach in 1253.

Mr. Dallaway, in his Inquiry into the Origin of Heraldry, affords an inſtance ſtill more curious.

In a manuſcript Regiſter of the Abbey of Glouceſter, now preſerved in the archives of Queen's College, Oxford, the manner of conducting the body of Edward II. from Berkeley Caſtle is thus deſcribed :—"Iſte tum abbas *ſuo curru, honorifice ornato cum armis ejuſdem. Eccleſiæ depictis*, cum a Caſtello de Berkeley adduxit et ad Monaſterium Glouc. eſt delatus :" which Mr. Dallaway quotes as a very early proof that arms were painted on carriages and domeſtic furniture.

Strype, the indefatigable editor of Stowe (vol i. p. 343), however comes much nearer to their real origin.—His words are theſe :—"Of old time, coaches were not known in this iſland, but chariots or *whirlicotes*, then ſo called; and they were only uſed of princes, or men of great eſtates, ſuch as had their footmen about them. And for example to note, I read, that Richard II. being threatened by the rebels of Kent, rode from the Tower of London to the Mile's End, and with him his mother, becauſe ſhe was ſick and weak, in a whirlicote, the Earls of Buckingham, Kent, Warwick, and Oxford, Sir Thomas Percie, Sir Robert Knowles, the Mayor of London, Sir Aubrey de Vere, that bare the King's ſword, with other knights and eſquires, attending on horſeback. But in the year next following, the ſaid Richard, took to wife Anne, daughter to the King of Bohemia, that firſt brought hither the riding upon ſide-ſaddles; and ſo was the riding in thoſe whirlicotes and chariots forſaken, except at coronations, and ſuch like ſpectacles."

In 1471, after the famous battle of Tewkſbury, which was deciſive not only of the fate of poor King Henry VI. but of the Houſe of Lancaſter, we are told by Hall (Chronicle, p. ccxxi.), "ſome fleed for ſuccor in the thycke of the parke, ſome into the monaſteries, ſome into other places. The Quene was found *in her chariot*, almoſt dead for ſorrow. The Prynce was apprehended and kept cloſe by Sir Richard Croftes."

In 1487, in a grand celebration of the feaſt of St. George at Windſor, in the third year of King Henry VII. the Queen and the King's mother rode in a *chair*, covered with a rich cloth of gold, drawn by ſix courſers, harneſſed with the ſame cloth of gold; and twenty one ladies, habited in crimſon velvet, rode on white palfries. See Aſhmole's Order of the Garter, p. 519.

In the Northumberland Houſehold-Book, p. 387, the Duke's "chapell ſtuff"

is ordered "to be sent afore by my Lord's *chariot* before his Lordship remove."—This application of it, about 1512, for the conveyance of the more heavy part of the chapel furniture, seems to indicate that my Lord's chariot bore very little resemblance to the modern carriage of that name. What, in the old Translations of the Bible, were called *covered charettes*, in the version used at present are called waggons.

In the procession at the funeral of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1524, "the body was laid in a chariot at Framlingham Castle, where he died, and the horses that drew it were handsomely caparisoned. The order and procession to the town of Diss, in the way to Thetford, where he was buried, was magnificent. First went three *coaches* of friers."—Martin's Thetford, App. p. 38.

The chariot, too, according to Holinshed, was used by Queen Elizabeth at a very early period of her reign. "On Monday the eyghte and twentieth of November, about two of the clocke in the ter noone (1558), hir Grace remoueth agayne, and takyng hir *charet*, rode from my Lord North's house alongst the Barbican"—in her way to the Tower.

From all these, and an hundred other instances that might be quoted, the nature of the ancient coach may be easily conjectured. Chairs, and horse-litters or hanging-waggons, may be met with in every period of English history, and appear to have been the most common, as well as the most easy, conveyances our forefathers were acquainted with.

Stowe's "Summarie of the English Chronicles" states, that, in 1555, "Walter Ripon made a coach for the Earl of Rutland, which was the first that ever was used in England; and in the year 1564, the same Walter made the first hollow turning-coach, with pillars and arches, for her Majestie, being then her servant; and in the year 1584, he made a chariot throane, with foure pillars behind, to beare a canopie with a crowne imperiall on the toppe, and before, two lower pillars, whereon stood a lion and a dragon, the supporters of the Arms of England."—Strutt's Manners and Customs of the English, vol. ii. p. 90.

But the most accurate account seems to be that given in Stowe's larger Chronicle (edit. fol. 1613, p. 867, col. 2). He says, that, "in the year 1564, Guylliam Boonen, a Dutchman, became the Queene's coachmanne, and was the first that brought the use of coaches into England. And after a while, divers great ladies, with as great jealousie of the Queene's displeasure, made them coaches, and rid in them up and downe the countries, to the great admiration of all the beholders, but then by little and little they grew usuall among the nobilitie, and others of sort, and within twenty yeares became a great trade of coach-making. And about that time began long waggons to come in use, such as now come to London, from Canterbury, Norwich, Ipswich, Glocester, &c. with passengers and commodities. Lastly, even at this time, 1605, began the ordinary use of caroaches."

Lastly, Mr. Strutt gathered another particular from the little work already quoted, that it was a long time after the first invention of coaches before a coach-box was added to the body: "for the coachman joineth a horse fixt to match a saddle-horse to the coach-tree, then he sitteth upon the saddle, and when there was four horses he drove those which went before him, guiding them with a rein."

S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* NOTES *to* HEYNE'S VIRGIL. (*Continued from page 432 of our last Number.*)

The Gates of Sleep.

HEYNE readily acknowledges that the dismission of Eneas through the ivory gate after his infernal visit, entirely destroys and unrealizes all the beautiful fiction; and he cannot account for it upon any other supposition but that of negligence and oversight in the Poet. But surely so pointed and peculiar a termination is not to be attributed to this cause, especially in a writer of Virgil's character. He must have *meant something* by it, and I think it will bear no other interpretation than that he intended to represent the whole scene as passing in a vision; tho' it will not be easy to say, in the narration of the previous circumstances, where reality ends and illusion begins. But the very sudden termination of the adventure which has been begun with such pomp and variety of circumstance, seems to confirm this idea. It is like the more modern notions of enchantment, where wondrous scenes at once dissolve away in air. Anchises, after giving his son a view of his future descendants, turns him and the Sybill out at the gate of false dreams.—Eneas instantly finds himself on the shore, and walks away to his ships. What is this

this but awaking from a trance or reverie ?

Pinnis atque aggere cingit. VII. 159.

I do not see why *pinna* and *agger* should be supposed to be put for *murus* and *vallum*. Cæsar uses both words in the same conjunction describing a fortified camp.—They are, a rampart of earth, with palisades.

....sceptrumque sacerque tiaras. VII. 247.

Why should it be supposed that the word *tiaras* is put *improprie* for a *pileus* or *mitra*, when the epithet *sacer*, and the *sceptre* in conjunction, seem plainly to denote it to be a regal diadem ?

Stabant ter centum nitidi, &c. VII. 275.

Heyne acknowledges, that three hundred fine horses in the stables of Latinus is more than the state and condition of a petty monarch would allow ; but he says, that, in this and many other similar instances, we are to make a general allowance for the poet's purpose of amplification, in order to elevate and dignify his subject. This is certainly right as a matter of fact ; but if he means thereby that such a poetical licence is allowable, and no just object of critical censure, he surely goes too far, and sacrifices good sense and taste to authority. Congruity is the very first principle of justness in works of invention, and it must ever be a fault to break in upon the nature and reality of a scene by a mixture of inconsistent or improbable circumstances. No allowance of the critic, proceeding from partial reverence to a great writer, can alter the true nature of things.

.....cœli convexa per auras. VII. 543.

It cannot, I think, be at all doubted, that *convexa* relates to Alecto, and is put for *convecta* or *evecta*.

.... colles clamore relinqui. VIII. 216.

Heyne, after Burman, supposes the meaning of this to be, that "the hills were *left behind*, or *surpassed*, by the sound ;" i. e. that the sound went beyond them to Cacus's cave. But this interpretation seems to me so harsh, that I prefer the simple one, that "the oxen *left* the hills lowing ;" though Heyne calls this *tenuis oratio*.

Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus. VIII. 456.

I am surprized that Heyne should make a difficulty in supposing that Evander could be waked by the songs of birds ; or say that the *swallow* had not been used by poets for this purpose, when Anacreon has an Ode expressly on the subject.

Castrorum et campi medio. IX. 230.

Heyne supposes the word *campi* to be only explicative of *castrorum*—the *camp in the plain* ; but surely it will make better sense to suppose *medio* to relate to *two places* between which the warriors in council stood. And this may, I think, be easily made out by taking *castra* to mean the *tents*, and *campus* the field or space by which they were surrounded.—It will then be, very aptly for the occasion, "mid way between the tents and the plain," but, at the same time, within the rampart, which must be supposed to leave a vacant space before the tents.

.....multi servare recursus
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu. X. 288.

Heyne, seeing that this could not mean "waiting for the falling of the *tide*," labours at an improbable explanation, overlooking what is certainly and obviously the sense, "watching the reflux of a *wave*, they leaped upon the strand."

Pelagus Trojamne petemus ? X. 378.

I cannot agree with Heyne in thinking that "Trojam" here means the *Trojan camp*, and not ancient Troy ; for it would be a gross impropriety to make Pallas, addressing his own people, give so familiarly a name to this temporary settlement of the strangers, which they themselves had not seriously adopted. Besides, it would be inconsistent with what immediately precedes ; for how could he say, "*desit jam terra fugæ*" if they had the alternative of taking refuge in the camp of their allies ? I acknowledge it makes no very good sense to suppose him to mean the real Troy, now ruined, and to which the Arcadians could have no attachment ; but we must take up with the least impropriety of the two. Perhaps Virgil forgot that they were Arcadians and not Trojans to whom the speech is addressed.

Et mentem patriæ strinxit pietatis imago. X. 824.

Heyne supposes this to mean, that Eneas was touched at the recollection of his own son Ascanius. But surely it is more obvious, and fully as proper, to say, that he was touched with the image of that piety towards his father which had been the occasion of Lausus's death : conformably to which he before addresses him in the fight with "*fallit te incautum pietas tua.*" And who was more likely than Eneas to be affected with the display of such a virtue ? I take for granted, that *patria pietas* may in poetical language signify

piety

piety to a father as well as *paternal piety*.

.....multos alterna revisens
Lusit & in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.
XI. 426.

Heyne takes *lusit* here to mean, contrary to its usual signification, a favourable turn of fortune, and to have the same sense with the remainder of the line. But surely it makes better sense to understand them as opposed—*Fortune in her alternate visits has frequently deluded (or made a mock of) men, and again restored them to a prosperous condition*—

Fortuna sævo læta negotio, &c. HOR.

Ut tanta quidquam pro spe tentare recusem.
XI. 437.

Tanta spes is interpreted by Heyne the hope of saving his country by single fight; but I rather think it means that of obtaining Lavinia and the kingdom of the Latins.

.....oculos horrenda in virgine fixus.
XI. 507.

How uncouth soever the epithet *horrenda* applied to the fair Camilla may appear to us, I do not think it is to be explained away by making it synonimous with *admiranda*. As it refers to her in her character and garb of a warrior, it may fairly be understood to mean the same as *dread* or *terrific* in English. Queen Elizabeth, though piquing herself on her beauty, did not dislike being called *dread sovereign!*

.....sonuere undæ. XI. 562.

Heyne very strangely supposes this to mean, that the *air above the water whistled* as the javelin passed. But it is evidently an additional circumstance brought with true poetical spirit to increase the interest of the story. "He threw the javelin with the infant fastened to it—*the water roared*—Camilla flew with the spear over the rapid stream."

Quales Threïciæ cum flumina Thermodontis
Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis.
XI. 659.

Some critics, in reference to the word *pulsant*, suppose that *flumina* is put for the *bank* of the river; but Heyne is convinced that Virgil intended to represent the river as *frozen*, and consequently that *pulsant* applies literally to it. I cannot, however, conceive, that so striking a circumstance, and so uncommon to a Roman, would be obscurely hinted at, without a single epithet to mark and determine the meaning.

Femineo prædæ & spoliorum ardebat amore.
XI. 782.

Female love, says Heyne from Servius, is the same with *impatient love*; but I think (without inquiring into the suitableness of such an epithet) it here relates to the *object* of the desire, viz. the glittering spoils, and not to the *mode* or *degree* of it, which is sufficiently expressed by *ardebat*.

Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus.
Ardet in arma magis, paucisque affatur Amatam. XII. 70.

This beautiful scene, in which Turnus, after being pathetically dissuaded from fighting by the *mother* of Lavinia, whose speech is followed by the blushes of Lavinia herself, turning his eyes upon the *daughter*, replies not to *her*, but the *mother*, is *apologized* for by Heyne, as suitable enough to the *heroic* times, though not to *ours*. But I hope *all* modern manners are not so infected with frivolous gallantry, as to give an impression of any thing ridiculous or improper in Turnus's conduct, were the transaction renewed.—But perhaps the Professor speaks ironically.

Puberibus caulem foliis, &c. XII. 413.

That by *puberibus* is here meant *downy*, and not *sprouting*, *exuberant*, every one, I imagine, will be convinced on viewing the dittany, which is particularly remarkable for its downy leaves, but not at all for their plenty or luxuriance. Virgil may in general have used the word in the other sense; but as it is, without doubt, well capable of this signification, who can question, that, when expressly describing an object, he would employ a very discriminating rather than an unmeaning epithet?

.....dabit ille ruinas....ruet omnia, &c.
XII. 453.

I think the poet certainly intended these as exclamations of the husbandmen, who, he tells us, presage from a distance the effects of the storm. Heyne, however, supposes the futures to be employed only to give more life and energy to the narration; but surely it would be too harsh a change of tense, were the poet only *relating!*

.....insidiisque subactus. XII. 494.

Heyne explains this by *subactus ira propter insidiis*; but what good writer would venture upon so violent an ellipsis? Nor is it here at all necessary; for Eneas might very well be said to be *subdued* or *overcome* by those stratagems which had carried his foe out of his reach.

J. AIKIN.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS

ADDRESSED TO THE TRANSLATOR OF "EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, AND FUGITIVE PIECES, FROM THE GREEK,"* IN ANSWER TO THE TWO CONCLUDING LINES OF HIS "EPILOGUE."

"Far from thy home and native ſky,
"Meek ſtranger! wilt thou live or die?"

YES! it ſhall live! by Narva's hand diſplay'd,
The faireſt wreath that from Aonia ſprung!
Wove by the Nine beneath the ſacred ſhade,
Who, highly raptur'd, all its beauties ſung!

Fir'd with wild zeal, and ſworn but to deſtroy,
Stern bigots, when the lovely wreath they found,
Deſpoil'd the treaſure with ferocious joy,
And caſt the roſy fragments to the ground.

Still, midſt the ſavage zeal that leagu'd with Pow'r,
Some poliſh'd ſpirits, glorying in the paſt,
In ſecret cheriſh'd many a gather'd flow'r,
And ſee! uninjur'd ſtill, their beauties laſt!

Why fears my Narva that our northern clime
Is far too bleak to let the chaplet live?
No! it ſhall flouriſh till the death of Time,
Till nought that's mortal ſhall itſelf ſurvive.

What tho' Britannia boaſts no genial ſkies,
Like thoſe which canopy fair Grecia's ſhore?
What tho' malignant fog-banks oft-times riſe,
And winter lingers with his viſage hoar?

Tho' Maïa reigns not here the Queen of Love,
But blights the promiſe of returning ſpring;
Tho' ruin'd bloſſoms wing through every grove,
And birds, unfann'd by zephyr, ceaſe to ſing?

Hence with the clime!—Mankind are ſtill the ſame;
Glow not our boſoms with the pureſt fire?
Enamour'd ſtill of Nature, Love, and Fame?
And all enthuſiaſt at the ſounding lyre?

The Muſes, baniſh'd from their native groves,
On Britain's Iſle have fix'd their ſoft retreat;
The Heav'n-born Graces and the laughing Loves
On the ſame ſhore in various circles meet.

Think'ſt thou the Muſes will diſown the lays
Which their fam'd bards in youthful Grecia ſung?
Strains! that will call to life thoſe bliſsful days,
When at their ſhrines the earlieſt lyre was ſtrung?

And will not Britons bleſs the choral ſound?
Yes! our enraptur'd ſouls with pride ſhall glow!
Our light fantaſtic footſteps beat the ground,
And midſt our bowers the copious goblets flow!

Yes! it ſhall live! nor Learning's ſons alone,
But all that doat on Nature's bounteous charms,
Shall fondly call the precious gift their own,
And claſp the donor to their grateful arms.

Unknown its fragrance and unſeen its bloom,
Long in Oblivion's cave the garland lay;
But now more lov'd, more honour'd, from the tomb
It riſes, glorious as the riſing day!

Long had I heard the golden chaplet's fame;
Long ſigh'd regretful that my niggard lot
Forbade me know its value but by name,
For Learning ſmil'd not on my humble cot!

At length the Muſe-lov'd Narva, generous Bard!
To my unhallow'd hands the wreath convey'd:
May fame and fortune prove his due reward!
Be mine to praiſe—be wealth by others paid.

I own no gold! I own no ſtately dome!
Plaintive I ſing beneath my ſhadowy yews!
An humble cottage is my only home,
And all my ſolace is the tender Muſe.

Yet once I hop'd, that, near my ſylvan ſhed,
The bay I planted would have reached the ſkies;
And, in my garden, on a ſecret bed,
A laurel grew, delightful to my eyes!

* See the Monthly Magazines of March 3, April 1, May 1, for the preſent year.

But I was doom'd to bleak Misfortune's shade!
The bay I fondly planted,—soon it died!
And my sweet myrtle!—soon I saw it fade,
Ere yet one bloom its cherish'd root supply'd!

Ah! nothing flourish'd round me! nothing grew!
My lovely myrtle sunk into the tomb!—
The weeping willow and the mournful yew
Alone remain to soothe me with their gloom!

RUSTICIUS.

Cottage of Mon Repos,
Village of Sturry, near Canterbury, Kent,
May 15, 1805.

HOME.

WHEN north winds rage and tempests howl,
And great folks on misfortunes scowl,
How sweet, remote from busy life,
To press thy children and thy wife
Secure at home!

When Merit meets a thousand cares,
And Vice a pleasing semblance wears,
Would'st thou her barbed dart elude?
Fly to the bosom of the good,
And cherish home!

When Evening's dewy star ascends,
Then with a few but real friends
Well are thy fleeting moments spent,
Bounteous thy board, thy guest content!
Then welcome home!

Should Sorrow's child thy precincts tread,
'Tis thine to raise his drooping head;
His burning tears shall cease to flow,
His heart with grateful warmth shall glow,
And bless thy home!

Alas! unnumber'd ills I view;
Thy heart shall beat, and sicken too;
Disease, and Want, and Anguish lie;
Hark! 'tis the widow—orphan's—cry!
They have no home!

Should War's shrill trumpet strike thine ear,
Alike remote from pride or fear,
Honour unsheathes thy shining sword,
To conquer or to die! the word,
Protect thy home!

Thy children's children shall receive
From thee a recipe to live;
Their blessings and their deeds arise
In blended fragrance to the skies,
Their native home!

When age has frosted ev'ry hair,
And loosen'd ties remove thy care,
Then, when the veil is half withdrawn,
Pleas'd shalt thou hail the rising morn,
Thy last bright home!

THE SIGH.

WHAT oft relieves the lab'ring heart,
Oppress'd by all the train of woe?
What can a transient ease impart
When Fortune lays our comforts low?

What to an absent friend is giv'n,
Or breath'd upon the lonely tomb?
What rises to the God of Heav'n,
Lost to the world in sorrow's gloom?

What heaves in gentle Pity's breast
When Vice and Folly flutter by?
When Love in earliest form is dress't,
Or lies in ambush?—'tis a sigh!

THE REPROACH.

AGAIN another dawn of woe!
Yes, Henry, this I bear for thee:
Grief steals on true affection's glow,
And bids my troubled heart be free.

Why did that heart thy vows believe?
Why listen to thy soothing tale?
Wert thou not aiming to deceive?
And *slighted love* removes the veil.

Frequent beneath a winning form
Dark and unmanly arts appear;
Thus bright the glance of Pleasure's morn,
But lurking dangers chill with fear.

Nor triumph in the work of death,
Nor turn thee from my ardent pray'r;
May Heav'n receive my parting breath;
I pardon, and would meet thee there.

INSCRIPTION ON A BATH,

AT THE SEAT OF PHILIP SANSOM, ESQ. LAYTONSTONE.

WHAT though this humble bath no grandeur boast
To vie with those on Egypt's arid coast?
What though no vaulted roof, no stately dome,
Like those were erst the pride of Greece and Rome!
If, though no slaves their costly perfumes bring,
Our shrubs shall yield the finer sweets of spring;
If, though no minstrels pour the varied lay,
You find a chorister on every spray:—
If the clear pool new health and strength supplies,
Oh! waft a grateful tribute to the skies!

Extract

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

GUY EARL OF WARWICK.

BISHOP Nicholſon ſays, in the Engliſh Hiſtorical Library, that the Life of the famous Earl Guy was firſt written by Walter of Exeter, a Dominican Friar, about the year 1301. The obſervation appears to have been firſt made by Bale. A copy of the book, in old French verſe, is, or was a few years ago, remaining among the Norfolcian Manuſcripts in the Herald's Office. The ſtory ſeems to have been invented in the way of compliment to Guy de Beauchamp, then Earl of Warwick.

SATIRE.

That the antient ſatyriſts were not entirely unknown to the learned of the twelfth century in England, appears from the ſecond Diſſertation prefixed to Mr. Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry.—John Hanvill, a monk of St. Alban's, about 1190, who wrote a book intitled Architrenius, even characteriſes the different merits of the Satires both of Horace and Perſius.

"Perſius in Flacci pelago decurrit, et audet
Mendicaſſe ſtylum ſatyræ, ſerraque cruentus
Rodit, et ignorat polientem pectora limam."

Juvenal is alſo cited by ſeveral writers of the middle ages, among whom he had frequently the name of Ethicus. And it is not to be forgotten that his tenth Satire is quoted by Chaucer in Troilus and Creſeide.

SERVANTS.

The cuſtom ſtill retained by ſome of the City Companies for the waiters at their public dinners to wear ribands on their left arms, is curiouſly illuſtrated by Hentzner in the Fugitive Pieces, vol. ii. p. 300—"The Engliſh are lovers of ſhow, liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of ſervants, who wear their maſters' arms in ſilver, faſtened to their left arms."

SURNAMES.

In the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, Auguſt 1, 1772, is an advertiſement ſaid to have been taken from the Canterbury Journal, which beggars the liſt of ſurnames lately enumerated by a Correſpondent:

"*Mary Scaredevil*, widow of the late *William Scaredevil*, of Maidſtone, does, by the aſſiſtance of the Almighty, intend to carry on the buſineſs of whitesmith, and hopes for the favours and recommendations of the gentlemen and ladies whom the late *William Scaredevil* had the pleaſure to ſerve, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their moſt humble ſervant, MARY SCAREDEVIL."

ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

The portraits of Archbiſhop Cranmer, ſome with beards and ſome without, are thus accounted for by Holland in the Ηρωολογια:—"Dum vixit Henricus rex, hic noſter preſul *deraſus* et *imberbis* erat: at poſt mortem regis, *barbam alebat prolixam*, uſque ad obitum, prout hic depingitur."

THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF FRANCE.

About 1683, an accurate review was made of this vaſt collection, and then it was found to contain 10,942 manuſcrips and 40,000 printed volumes. In 1782, the manuſcripts amounted to fifty, and the printed volumes to above two hundred thouſand; and the prints, plates, medals, antiques, charts, maps, genealogies, and charters, had been increaſed proportionably. Its exact contents at the preſent day ſeem hardly known; but the great acceſſions it received during every period of the Revolution, leave little doubt upon the mind but that both in the number and quality of its contents it muſt now be the very firſt in Europe.

AN UNCOURTLY ANSWER REWARDED.

Philip II. of Spain once loſt himſelf at night, as he was hunting, and coming to a ſmall houſe with his train, devoured all the meat, &c. which the indigent maſter could ſupply him with. Beſides, the royal party made continual murmuring at the poor man's negative catalogue of food and accommodations. The King, at his departure, deſired his hoſt to make any requeſt of him, and the favour ſhould be immediately conferred on him. The man, without heſitation, replied, "All I aſk of Your Majeſty is, that you'll never come and ſup and lie at my houſe again." The King, delighted with the ſimplicity and bluntneſs of his anſwer, left a good purſe of piſtoles with his aſtoniſhed landlord.

THE PUNNING PHILOSOPHER.

A perſon of talents was once much preſſed for a reaſon, as he was a man of ſmall fortune, why he did not enter into ſome profeſſion, and not waſte his abilities in general and unproductive reading. "I would rather," replied the ſage, "be a *Spectator*, an *Inſpector*, or an *Obſerver* in life,—nay an *Idler*, a *Rambler*, a *Lounger*, a *Loiterer*, than make any *eſſay* in life as a *Schemer* or an *Adventurer*, as the *World* appears to me to be too much like an *Olla Podrida* to ſuit my taſte.

A SINGULAR EXCUSE.

A ſquire (as is too often the caſe) had a long quarrel with the parſon about tithes, and was, of courſe, his mortal enemy on all occaſions. On one, in particular, he ſhewed a moſt hearty ſpirit of revenge towards the parſon, which was manifeſted in continual abſence from church. A friend remonſtrated to the ſquire on the impropriety of ſuch a conduct, which was aggravated by the general good character of the parſon for morals, learning, and integrity. The ſquire was indignant, and replied, that he had ſworn an oath that he would never again be ſeen any where in that ſcoundrel's company.

PARTICULARS *of the* LIFE *of* DR. SMOLLET, *in a* LETTER *written by himſelf to a* GENTLEMAN *of* NEW JERSEY, NORTH AMERICA.

SIR,

I am favoured with your's of the 26th of February, and cannot but be pleaſed to find myſelf, as a writer, ſo high in your eſteem. The curioſity you expreſs with regard to the particulars of my life, and the variety of ſituations in which I may have been, cannot be gratified within the compaſs of a letter; beſides, there are ſome particulars of my life which it would ill become me to relate. The only ſimilitude between the circumſtances of my own fortune and thoſe I have attributed to Roderic Random, conſiſts in my being born of a reſpectable family in Scotland; in my being bred a ſurgeon, and having ſerved as a ſurgeon's mate on board a man of war during the expedition to Carthagena. The low ſituations in which I have exhibited Roderic I never experienced in my own perſon. I married, very young, a native of Jamaica, a young lady, well known and univerſally reſpected under the name of Miſs Nancy Laſcelles, and by her I enjoy a comfortable, though moderate, eſtate in that iſland. I practiſed ſurgery in London, after having improved myſelf by travelling in France and other foreign countries, till the year 1749, when I took my degree of doctor in medicine, and have lived ever ſince in Chelſea (I hope) with credit and reputation. No man knows better than Mr. —— what time I employed in writing the four firſt volumes of the Hiſtory of England; and, indeed, the ſhort period in which that work was finiſhed appears almoſt incredible to myſelf, when I recollect that I turned over and conſulted above three hundred volumes in the courſe of my labour. Mr. —— likewiſe knows, that I ſpent the beſt part of a year in reviſing, correcting, and improving, the quarto edition, which is now going to the preſs, and will be continued in the ſame ſize to the laſt peace. Whatever reputation I may have got by this work has been dearly bought by the loſs of health, which I am of opinion I ſhall never retrieve. I am going to the ſouth of France, in order to try the effects of that climate, and very probably I ſhall never return. I am much obliged to you for the hope you expreſs that I have obtained ſome proviſion from his Majeſty; but the truth is, I have neither penſion nor place, nor am I of that diſpoſition which can ſtoop to ſolicit either. I have always piqued myſelf upon my independency, and I truſt in God I ſhall preſerve it to my dying day. Excluſive of ſome ſmall detached performances that have been publiſhed occaſionally in papers and magazines, the following is a genuine liſt of my productions:—Roderick Random; the Regicide, a tragedy; a Tranſlation of Gil Blas; a Tranſlation of Don Quixote; an Eſſay upon the external Uſe of Water; Peregrine Pickle; Ferdinand Count Fathom; great part of the Critical Review; a very ſmall part of the Compendium of Voyages; the Complete Hiſtory of England, and Continuation; a ſmall part of the Modern Univerſal Hiſtory; ſome Pieces of the Britiſh Magazine, comprehending the whole of Sir Launcelot Greaves; a ſmall part of the Tranſlation of Voltaire's Works, including all the Notes, Hiſtorical and Critical, to be found in that Tranſlation. I am much mortified to find it is believed in America that I have lent my name to booksellers; that is a ſpecies of proſtitution of which I am altogether incapable. I had engaged with Mr. ——, and had made ſome progreſs in a work exhibiting the preſent ſtate of the world, which work I ſhall finiſh if I recover my health. If you ſhould ſee Mr. ——, pleaſe give my kindeſt compliments to him; tell him I wiſh him all manner of happineſs, though I have little to expect for my own ſhare, having loſt my only child, a fine girl of fifteen, whoſe death has overwhelmed myſelf and my wife with unutterable ſorrow.

I have now complied with your requeſt, and beg, in my turn, you will commend me to all my friends in America. I have endeavoured, more than once, to do the Colonies ſome ſervice.

I am, Sir, &c. TS. SMOLLET.

London, May 8, 1763.

To ——, ——,

New Jerſey, North America.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

THE grandfather of Gotthold Ephraim Leſſing, called Theophilus, was ſettled as an advocate at Kamenz in Pomerania where he became mayor, and was deſcended from a proteſtant miniſter, whoſe name Clement Leſſing is attached to an early covenant of the year 1580. Theophilus had been well educated, and was diſtinguiſhed for holding at the univerſity of Leipzig, in 1670, a diſputation, *De Religionum Tolerantia*. This theſis became an heir-loom in the family, and influenced ſenſibly the turn of mind of his grandſon.

The father, John Godfred, was a more voluminous writer. He publiſhed *Vindiciæ Reformationis Lutheri*; *Diſquiſitio Hiſtorica de Confeſſione Fidei, quam Proteſtantes Hiſpaniâ ejecti* 1559, *Londini ediderunt*; *Animadverſa Hiſtorica in Crypto, Socinianorum Collegia Biblica*; and many vernacular theological treatiſes, tinctured, as is uſual in ſects, with political liberality, and doctrinal partiality. He married in 1725 a Miſs Feller, the daughter of a proteſtant miniſter at Kamenz, to whoſe cure he ſucceeded. By her he had there twelve children, of whom five ſurvived him: of theſe Gotthold Ephraim was the eldeſt, and was born the 22d January, 1729.

His education was induſtriouſly religious; his firſt book was the bible; in his fifth year he was already remarked for a complete knowledge of the catechiſm; for repeating with unuſual propriety many of Luther's hymns; and for having made much progreſs in Latin, which Mylius, a youth of ſome ſcholarſhip, was employed to teach him.

The father was a worſhipper of talent, and ſtruggled for the honour of being hoſpitable to whatever artiſts and men of letters viſited Kamenz. This no doubt much prediſpoſed the ſon to the purſuit of literary diſtinction. Among his gueſts was a portrait-painter, who became very intimate in the family. He ſketched a likeneſs of the child playing with a bird-cage. No, ſaid the boy, not with a bird cage, with a great heap of books I ſhould like to be painted. Of this friend, Leſſing took leſſons in drawing, both at that time and afterwards: hence dated his taſte for the fine arts, on which in maturer life he ſpeculated ſo ſucceſsfully.

At nine years of age he was ſent to boarding-ſchool at Königſbruck, where his teacher Mylius was become uſher, or pro-rector: the maſter's name was Keinze. The progreſs made was ſo rapid, that at twelve years of age he was paſſed off for thirteen, and admitted, after a ſevere examination, to a free-ſchool, at Meiſſen, which was legally open only to lads of that age and of commenſurate attainments. One hundred and twenty boys were accommodated in this ſeminary.

Greek and Latin were properly made the almoſt excluſive objects of purſuit. Without a foundation of Greek, the terms of ſcience and of art, and the moſt eſſential propriеties of compoſition, cannot be underſtood. Without a wall of Latin, the modern languages, eſpecially the ſouthern, find nothing in the memory to which their nomenclature can be attached, and are with difficulty acquired. French, geography, and hiſtory, have indeed alſo their value; but they are comparatively eaſy ſtudies: the common motives of ſocial intercourſe are ſufficient to prompt their acquiſition: ſo that he, who leaves ſchool with only Latin and Greek, will at twenty five have acquired theſe beſides; but he, who at ſchool learns only theſe, will at twenty-five be regretting his neglect of Latin and of Greek. At Meiſſen, Leſſing paſſed five years, and always looked back with ſatisfaction on a period to which he owed the ſolidity of his claſſic erudition. Perhaps a ſpirit of detail (from which Leſſing was not exempt) and a falſe ſenſe of proportion as to the importance of things, is apt to accompany the incumbered memory of the profound ſcholar. He often attends more to accents than words, to words than ſentences: inſtead of ſeeking in the hiſtorian for facts and maxims, in the poet for burſts of fancy or of feeling, he watches for a doubtful reading, or an anomalous quantity. This is making language not the inſtrument, but the end of inſtruction: as the negro worſhips his kettle for its own ſake and not for its utility.

Leſſing had much of this natural prejudice of ſcholarſhip, and had imbibed the diſintereſted love of Greek and Latin. While at ſchool he conſtrued Theophraſtus by himſelf, although it formed no part of the public leſſons. He tranſlated, too, at this period, ſeveral odes of Anacreon, which appear among his poems; and already diſplayed a fondneſs for Terence, ominous of his future taſte in and for dramatic compoſition.

The

The name of the mathematical tutor at Meissen was Klemm; Lessing came under his care, and learned quick: but mathematics was never his favourite pursuit. He began indeed at this period a translation of Euclid, but he evidently cared for the geometry only as he might want it to display his Greek. In 1746 he quitted school; his last prize-composition was a Latin treatise *De Mathematicâ Barbarorum*.

The earliest of his original poems in German celebrates the battle of Kesselsdorf; it was composed in 1746, at his father's request, who wished to compliment a Lieutenant-Colonel Carlowitz.

Lessing was next transferred to the university of Leipzig, for the purpose of studying theology. Hitherto he had mingled with students, and had been content to excel in the competitions of intellect; his application had been corroborated by restraint, and his conduct coerced by observation. He now found himself surrounded with new and freer companions, many of whom belonged to the fine world. They led him to the theatre, in which he delighted, and laughed at his rusticities, which he undertook to reform. He attended a riding, a dancing and a fencing master; he continued French, and undertook English and Italian; he induced his father, not without grudging, to pay for these sacrifices to the Graces; and he succeeded in giving to his habitual attitudes and address the forms and phrases which characterize the fashionable. He seemed quite to have forsaken Pallas for Aphroditè. Lessing loved to prime, and was adapted for it; but at college he became a ring-leader rather of the libertines than of the disciplinarians. He affected or felt entire contempt for the professors there; and may have read so much while at school, that he really could derive little or no additional information from their lectures. He would occasionally condescend to hear Ernesti and Kästner, the Greek and mathematical professors; but he headed a sort of sect among the students, which professed idleness, not from impatience of instruction, but from superiority to it. Being wholly ignorant of medicine, he formed a high idea of the medical professor, and wrote home for leave to become a physician; meanwhile he entered as a pupil, but soon grew tired: it was not in the lecture-room, as his young acquaintance reported, that he went through a course on pregnancy. A common result of application too early superinduced is impotence of perseverance. Children seek in change of topic the relief which they are not allowed to find in change of employment; if they may not shift the real scenery without, they shift the ideal scenery within; the habit remains, and hence the prematurely accomplished are usually mutable in their pursuits. The ages of solicitous education are not proportionally fertile in excellence.

Lessing's distinguished learning and forward talent glittered on the notice of many men who had passed through the probationary college-years. Naumann, an epic poet, now forgotten, whose Nimrod at that time enjoyed celebrity, sought his society. Lessing was joked by his genteel companions for visiting such a quiz. There is no company, he replied, so insupportable as that of the mere gentleman; it is all sheer insipidity, without the chance of an absurdity to laugh at, or of a trait of nature to remember. I like the sincerity of Naumann's vanity; he reads to me his verses, I abuse them; he defends them like an editor, and we both learn—he to write, and I to criticise. This is a natural instinct in the artist. He wants to observe the extraordinary. Odd people are usually sincere; both qualities arise from indifference to slight degrees of praise and blame, and sincerity abridges the trouble of studying human nature. The curiosity of Lessing had no patience with men of routine in any thing; his maxim was, Think wrong and welcome, but think for yourself.

He awhile visited Gellert, the fable-writer, who was subject to hypochondriac attacks; and once found him busy over some book of the religious terrorists, which tended to infuse the alarm of soul-perdition. Lessing was no friend to a class of writings, which in this country also frequently dispose men to low spirits, to dram-drinking, and to suicide; he advised Gellert to burn his Calvin, and read some merry obscenities. Gellert was shocked: "Do not disturb my faith, the only consolation of my misery." Lessing wished the physician better luck, turned on his heel with pitying civility, and called no more.

A debating society for the discussion of topics in speculative philosophy had been instituted by Professor Kästner, alike famous for his epigrams and his mathematics; and the more promising and accomplished students were invited to become members. Lessing belonged to this club during two years, and was distinguished by the venturous originality of his opinions, and by the acuteness and multiplicity of his resources for defence. With Zacharia, the elegiac poet, he became acquainted in this

this ſociety; with the two Schlegels, one of whom was afterwards Daniſh hiſtoriographer; and ſtill more intimately with a younger brother of his firſt preceptor, Chriſtopher Mylius, who did, perhaps, no great honour to the ſect of freethinkers, but who eſpouſed their boldeſt doctrines with a vehemence of eloquence which gave weight and ſpirit in the debate, and which attached Leſſing not only to his friendſhip but to his private ſociety. Mylius was often out of caſh, and very ſhabby; but Leſſing would ſtill accompany him in the ſtreets and public walks of the Roſenthal, with an air of ſatisfaction, and ſeemed proudeſt of the friendſhip of philoſophy when in rags. The faſhion for infidelity, for it was at this period a faſhion in Leipzig, appears to have reſulted from the encouragement given at the court of Berlin to Voltaire and other French anti-chriſtians, whoſe writings then began to make an impreſſion in Germany.

Mylius publiſhed a weekly paper called the Free-thinker; it neither ſucceeded nor lived.

Weiſſe, the dramatiſt, and children's friend, then a ſtudent at Leipzig, but not of the debating club, was alſo one of Leſſing's habitual companions: they partook a kindred paſſion for the theatre, and in concert tranſlated into German Alexandrines the Hanibal of Marivaux. Leſſing was as fond of the green room as of the pit. He frequented the actors and actreſſes, and was in high favour with Madame Neuberin, a fine performer and a fine woman, the then directreſs of the theatre at Leipzig. He was ſuppoſed to influence her taſte in the choice of plays, and the coſtume of decoration, to be a welcome critic at her toilet, and a permitted gueſt in the *boudoir*. Some of the old actors, Brückner, for inſtance, recollected to have rehearſed in Leſſing's preſence, and to have been tutored by him in difficult paſſages. He read expreſſively and judiciouſly, Brückner ſays, but not with dignity enough for public recitation.

When the three ſeſſions were elapſed, and they terminated in 1749, during which Leſſing's father expected that his ſon ſhould be prepared to take orders, or a medical degree, an explanation and a very natural coolneſs enſued. Religion he did not believe; medicine he did not like. "It was with difficulty that our economy and privation hoarded enough to ſupply you thus long: nor ſhould we have been able to accompliſh it, without the help of an exhibition, which the city allows to theological ſtudents only." "I ſhall not take orders and be a hypocrite." "You muſt then provide for yourſelf, henceforth." Leſſing undertook it.

He now emptied his port-folio of all its entire ſcraps, chiefly conſiſting of verſified tranſlations made at ſchool, into a periodical publication, which Mylius had undertaken at Leipzig. He altered from the French ſome theatrical pieces, which were acted with ſufficient ſucceſs in a great degree to ſupply his wants; he followed Madame Neuberin and her players to Hamburg, launched a weekly publication of his own, the model of his ſubſequent Dramaturgy, which contained critical animadverſions on the ſtage, and alſo ſuch of his tranſlations from the French drama as were not accepted by the actors. His firſt original play was entitled the Young Author, and was offered with trembling hands to Madame Neuberin's company. She read it with a more partial glance than that of taſte and friendſhip, congratulated her acquaintance with prophetic confidence on the dawn of native German theatric genius, played with all her habitual glow, and ſnatched from the audience at Hamburg a triumphal reception for the piece. Leſſing was happy, crowned by the hand of beauty with the wreath of genius. A few alterations were to be made againſt the next repreſentation, and the author's name was to be announced in the bills for the night of his benefit.

Juſt in this interval a letter arrives from Kamenz, that his mother was dying, that ſhe wiſhed to ſee him, and that ſhe hoped yet to be the mean of reconciling him to the family. Leſſing was well aware of the horror with which ſhe regarded his connexion with the players, and of the pain with which ſhe would ſee it advertiſed: he ordered the ſuppreſſion of his name in the bills, and ſet off in froſt and ſnow by the poſt-waggon (this is not only a cloſe but a deſcriptive tranſlation of the German appellation) for Kamenz. The mother's illneſs had abated, or had been overſtated as a pretext for recall. Leſſing had ſuffered from the ſevere cold of a journey undertaken with ſuch alacrity of piety, and was himſelf an object of ſolicitude and pity every way adapted to arouſe in his favour the domeſtic charities. His penitence was preſumed, his reception was cordial; intereſt had been made with the corporation, to prolong his ſtipend for another year, and the father eaſily induced his ſon to go back for one ſeſſion more to college, previous to any final determination on the choice of a profeſſion.

Leſſing returned indeed to Leipzig, but

not to the sweet fine days of his former joys. Madam Neuberin was become inaccessible, either because she had contracted a more profitable attachment with a gentleman of Obscharz; or, because her natural good sense and feeling led her to assist Lessing's friends in endeavouring to reclaim him to the habits of practical life. A younger actress, named Lorenzin, was the Eucharis who superseded this Calypso. Lessing took an excursion with her to Vienna, under a feigned name. It was whispered that he incurred the mortification of not making any impression as a performer. The exact course of his anonymous tour is unknown; but when his finances and resources were exhausted, he stopped at Berlin, offered his literary talents to the booksellers, and wrote home to state his necessity, which of course was extreme. The following portion of a letter to his father written at this period paints the state of his projects.

"You require me absolutely to come home. You seem to think I wanted at Vienna the place of play-writer to the court. You pretend to know that I am Mylius's journey-man, and earn only rye-bread by scurrility. You tax me with assigning false pretences for coming hither. You ought to know me better than to surmise all this.

"What most surprises me is your recurring to the old reproach about my comedies. I have never promised to read or compose no more: and you are too rational to exact it. You say that at Wittenberg I spent my money in buying plays, and that all my correspondents are merely players. At Vienna, I write to Baron Seiller: he is the director of all the Austrian theatres; but he is a man whose acquaintance is an honour and may be an advantage. At Copenhagen, at Dantzig, I correspond, and am about to write to M. Crebillon, at Paris, whose Cataline I have been translating: is it a crime to be known beyond the walls of Kamenz?

"You say that I begin many things and complete nothing. Is this a wonder? *Musæ secessum scribentis et otia quærunt*: but *nondum Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*. And yet if I were to recapitulate the different finished things, which in one form or other I have turned to some account, they would not appear so very few: but I will not give you the catalogue, for you would dislike the rest still more than the plays. I wish I had never written any thing but plays, I should now be in better circumstances: those I disposed of at Vienna and at Hanover, answered to me well.

"As to the place in the philological seminary at Göttingen, it would suit me: do not lose sight of it, I beseech you. If you obtain it, I will immediately return home. But if you have no specific prospect for me, it is better I should stay here; where I may get known, noticed, and advanced. It is not a matter of indifference *where* a man waits.

"Allow me to quote from Plautus the speech of a father who also was not quite satisfied with his son:

'Non optimè hæc sunt, neque ego ut æquum censeo;
Verum meliora sunt quam quæ deterrima.
Sed hoc unum consolatur me atque animum meum,
Quia qui nihil aliud nisi quod sibi soli placet
Consulit, adversum filium nugas agit;
Miser ex animo fit, fecius nihilo facit,
Suæ senectuti is acriorem hyemem parat, &c.'

"These thoughts are so rational that you cannot but sympathise with them. Why must my dear mother make herself so very uneasy: it ought to be all one to her where I thrive, provided I thrive. How she could fancy that I meant to change my religion at Vienna, I cannot guess: but the very opinion shews to what a pitch your prejudices against me have arisen. But God, I trust, will yet give me opportunities of shewing that I neither want the essentials of religion, nor of filial affection."

Another of his letters throws light on the colour of his pursuits and sentiments.

"I beg you will send hither the manuscripts in my drawer: and not keep back those sheets inscribed Love and Wine. They are chiefly free imitations of Anacreon, and not such as an equitable moralist can blame.

"*Vita verecunda est, Musa jocosa mihi*, was Martial's excuse in a similar case; but those know me little who rank my turn of sentiment along with his: the epithet which your theological severity bestows, is not deserved. What would become of Hagedorn's reputation, if it were?

"In fact, the only cause of their existence, is the desire of trying my hand at all sorts of poetry. Unless one makes many experiments, one cannot ascertain exactly one's natural sphere of action; and one risks by moving in the wrong line to pass for middling, when excellence might have been attained in the right. Seneca advises *Omnem operam impende, ut te aliquâ dote notabilem facias.*

"If the title of the German Moliere could justly be given to me, I should have secured an eternal name. To speak out, I heartily covet to deserve it; but I am fully

fully conſcious of its compaſs, and of my impotence. Am I wrong for ſelecting a line of purſuits, in which few of my countrymen have hitherto excelled? Am I wrong for determining not to leave off producing, until ſome maſter-piece of mine ſhall exiſt? Your demonſtration, that a good play-wright makes but a ſorry chriſtian, weighs little with me. A comedy-writer is one who turns vices into ridicule. And has vice claims on our reſpect, or may not a chriſtian hoot at it and ſcorn it? What if I were to write a comedy ſuch as you theologians would praiſe—you think it impoſſible—not if I were to turn into ridicule the deſpiſers of their profeſſion. Own that this would blunt a little of your ſharpneſs."

Another of his letters concludes thus:

"Shall I never hear the laſt of my keeping up an acquaintance with my old playfellow, Mylius? Sed facile ex tuis querelis querelas matris agnoſco, quæ, licet alias pia et integra, in hunc nimio flagrat odio. Noſtra amicitia nihil unquam aliud fuit, adhuc eſt, et in omne tempus erit quam communicatio ſtudiorum. Hanc culpari poteſt? Rarus immo nullus mihi cum ipſo ſermo intercedit de parentibus meis, de officiis quæ ipſis vel præſtanda, vel deneganda ſint, de cutu Dei, de pietate, de fortuna vel hac vell illa via amplificanda, ut habeas, quem in illo ſeductorem et ad minus juſta inſtigatorem meum timeas. Cave ne de muliebri odio nimium participes. Sed virum te ſapientem ſcio, juſtum æquumque: et ſatis mihi conſtat, te illud quod ſcripſiſti, amori in uxorem, amore tuo digniſſimam, dediſſe. Veniam mî dabis hæc paucula Latino ſermone literis mandaſſe; ſunt enim quæ matrem ad ſuſpicionem nimis offendere poſſint. Deum tamen obteſtor, me illam maximi facere, amare et omni pietate colere."

In October, 1750, Leſſing and Mylius undertook a quarterly publication, which was to appear at Stutgard, entitled "Contributions to the Hiſtory and Improvement of the Theatre." The plan was to include reviewals of all the dramatic literature of Europe; to collect notices concerning the more eminent artiſts and theatres, and to provide original diſquiſitions on the different branches of dramatic art. Mylius was not the beſt poſſible aſſiſtant for a work of this kind; nor was the German public ſo anxious as the Pariſian about the amelioration of its ſpectacles. Four numbers appeared, after which the work was deſiſted from, probably for want of ſale. He alſo publiſhed for the ſame printer, a collection of his early poems, which were more flatteringly received. A propoſal was made to him to edit a Latin verſion of Herbelot's *Bibliotheque Orientale*, which required perpetual amendment; but he wiſely declined the undertaking, conſcious of a fickleneſs, which would have deſerted the taſk (as he modeſtly ſuggeſted), or too proud to waſte on praiſeleſs tranſlation a labour ſo extenſive.

At this period he applied to the Spaniſh language, expecting from it a mine of plots of plays, which had been little ſounded: he notices in his Dramaturgy the Virginia of Montiano, and the prefixed Diſcourſe on Spaniſh Tragedy; but he appears not to have detected ought worthy of tranſplantation. Mylius joined and rivalled him in the acquirement; but one day, as they were ſtriving to talk Spaniſh together, a Spaniard, who overheard ſome words of his native tongue, accoſted them, and ſoon convinced them that they could not underſtand the idiomatic dialect of the country.

At Berlin, Leſſing became acquainted with one Richier, of Louvain, with whom he freely diſcuſſed the merits of the French tragedians, and whom he ſurprized not a little by putting Corneille below Racine, and both below Shakſpeare. Richier was occaſionally employed by Voltaire as an amanuenſis. He ſpoke of the heterodox, but cultivated taſte, of the literary German. Voltaire deſired to ſee him, and received him repeatedly at his table. He wiſhed to induce Leſſing to tranſlate for him a *Memoire* concerning his law-ſuit with the Jew Hirſch. Leſſing diſliked the cauſe, and declined the job: he even wrote an epigram on the ſubject, which came to the ear of Voltaire, and put an end to their intercourſe. Leſſing obſerved that Voltaire treated authors as his inferiors, and the great as his equals, which was an inverſion of literary honour.

Voltaire's *Siecle de Louis XIV.* was at this period printed at Berlin, and Richier was ordered to collate twenty-four large-paper copies for preſents to the royal family: great precautions were taken that the work ſhould not get abroad before theſe copies were delivered. Leſſing called on Richier while he was buſy in the ſelection. A copy, of which ſome leaf was torn, had been thrown aſide, as unfit for preſentation. Leſſing's curioſity begged to borrow; Richier's good nature granted the loan. A friend of Leſſing found him reading, ran off with the firſt ſheet or two, and carried them in triumph to Madame Bentinck, a literary lady of rank. Unluckily ſhe had ſolicited Voltaire for a peep, and was eager to puniſh his ingratitude by a

quotation. Voltaire runs indignant to Richier, hears the story, perhaps, unfairly, and dictates to Richier a reproachful note for Lessing, who was out of town, when he received it. The answer has its interest as a specimen of Lessing's French.

"Vous me croyez donc capable, Monsieur, d'un tour des plus traitres; et je vous parais assez mepriſable, pour me traiter comme un voleur, qui est hors d'atteinte? On ne lui parle raison que parceque la force n'est pas de mise.

"Voilà l'exemplaire dont il s'agit. Je n'ai jamais eu le dessein de le garder. Je vous l'aurais même renvoyé sans votre lettre qui est la plus singuliere du monde. Vous m'y donnez des vues que je n'ai pas. Vous vous imaginez que je m'etais mis à traduire un livre, dont M. Henning a annoncé il y a long temps la traduction comme étant déjà sous presse. Sachez, mon ami, qu'en fait d'occupations litteraires je n'aime pas à me rencontrer avec qui que ce soit. Au reste j'ai la folle envie de bien traduire, et pour bien traduire M. de Voltaire je sais qu'il se faudrait donner au diable. C'est ce que je ne veux pas faire. —C'est un bon mot que je viens de dire: trouvez le admirable, je vous prie, il n'est pas de moi.

"Mais au fait. Vous vous attendez à des excuses; et les voilà. J'ai pris sans votre permission avec moi, ce que vous ne m'aviez prete qu'en cachette. J'ai abusé de votre confiance, j'en conviens; mais est ce ma faute si contre ma curiosité ma bonne foi n'a pas eté la plus forte? En partant de Berlin j'avais encore à lire quatre feuilles. Mettez vous à ma place, avant que de prononcer contre moi. M. de Voltaire pourquoi ne serait il pas un Limiers, ou un autre compilateur, les ouvrages les quels on peut finir partout par ce qu'ils nous ennuyent partout.

"Vous dites dans votre lettre, M de Voltaire ne manquera pas de reconnaitre ce service qu'il attend de votre probité. Par ma foi voilà autant pour le brodeur. Ce service est si mince, et je m'en glorifierai si peu, que M. de Voltaire sera assez reconnaissant s'il veut bien avoir la bonté de l'oublier. Il vous a fait beaucoup de reproches que vous ne meritez pas. J'en suis au desespoir. Dites lui donc que nous sommes amis, et que ce n'est qu'un exces d'amitié, qui vous a fait faire cette faute, si c'en est une de votre part. Ce sera bien assez pour obtenir le pardon d'un philosophe. Je suis," &c.

Voltaire, however, could not pardon: he dismissed Richier, who passed into the service of Prince Henry of Prussia, with the title of librarian, and afterwards of counsellor. Still Richier retained his zealotry for Voltaire, and was very angry with those criticisms of the Merope, which were inserted in the Dramaturgy, and which may have been embittered by this accident.

The anecdote of the foreſtalled copy had been talked of at the court of Berlin, and had been described by Voltaire as an attempt to defraud him of the profits of a permitted translation; Lessing's name had suffered with the king, and the hope of obtaining a librarianship, or a professorship, in the Prussian dominions was mortifyingly damped. Lessing, soon after this incident, removed to Wittenberg, where his younger brother was studying theology; probably in order to take an easy degree, and thus to qualify himself (preparation he did not need) for the situation which his father was soliciting for him at Göttingen. He accordingly took a master of arts' degree, but disliked to have it noticed on his letters, or in society, as is customary among the Germans. Some subscription to the articles of religion had apparently been required, and of this condescension he felt ashamed.

His brother was modest to excess, and being called upon to bury a corpse, which was a task alternately imposed on the theological students, was so much intimidated that he could not officiate. The coffin was on its march, the clerk was in waiting with the cassock, and the younger students, whose turns were approaching, had put on black to attend the ceremony, and take their lesson with due solemnity. There was no time for irresolution. Lessing terminated his brother's embarrassment with an—I'll go. He endosses the black robe, takes in hand the book, sets agoing "the croke of todes from lonely moores," and completes the whole service with a more than theatric solemnity, and without the slightest explosion of the ridiculous. Fine fun for the students over their punch; Lessing fell in with this too, at least with equal plasticity, and wrote what he called an —Epigram on my brother's officiating at a funeral: it runs thus:

A face so sad,
A voice so bad;
Sooner than he
Should bury me;
I'd rather, I own,
Let dying alone.

At Wittenberg he translated from the Spanish of Huarte, a medical work, on the

the Eſtimate of Heads, originally printed in 1566, which ſeems to have laid the foundation of ſome recent ſpeculations on craniology. He alſo began a Latin verſion of the Meſſiah of Klopſtock, of which the five firſt books were then nearly publiſhed, deſirous of ſtimulating his younger brother to complete a taſk ſo adapted to his profeſſion. He undertook corrections and aditions to Jöcher's Dictionary of Learned Men; and after he had made ſome progreſs, wrote to Jöcher, that he would either transfer to him for a given ſum the new materials, or publiſh them apart in the form of hoſtile criticiſms. The threat availed more than the deſire of help, and Jöcher agreed to purchaſe the manuſcript; but the proceeding cannot entirely be acquitted of the charge of literary bullying; it is ſymptomatic of a degree of poverty, which uſually ceaſes to be nice.

In 1753, Leſſing returned to Berlin, and undertook, in the room of Mylius, to lend regular aſſiſtance to a political and literary journal printed for Voſs. He alſo publiſhed a third and fourth part of his leſſer writings, including poems, letters of literary criticiſm, and diſquiſitions, called apologies, which defended the dead and attacked the living, with a freedom more favourable to his reputation than to his peace. Several of his comedies were alſo collected in neat editions, and made an impreſſion ſo favourable, that his father's hoſtility to the thratre was ſenſibly ſoftened: henceforth he inveighed only againſt the ancient licentious comedy.

A tranſlation of Marigny's Hiſtory of the Arabs, was executed by Leſſing: he condenſed the four French volumes into three: he compoſed a critical preface, ſigned with fictitious initials, and made preparations for a continuation, which was to chronicle the Arabian dynaſties of Spain: but this he never completed.

He tranſlated into German, three letters of the King of Pruſſia. He edited the works, or at leaſt the better works, of his friend Mylius, who died in London, on the point of embarking for America, whither Haller, and others, had ſubſcribed to transfer him, under pretext of obtaining information concerning objects of natural hiſtory; but, as Leſſing thought, in order to deprive infidelity of a zealous apoſtle. In 1754, he printed the two firſt parts of his Theatrical Library.

At this period, he boiled over with literary projects; offered to edit, with additions, Becker's Enchanted World; to undertake a weekly paper entitled, The Blind Man; to publiſh his Port-folio; to collect or compoſe Short Tales and Romances; to provide Monthly Miſcellanies of Miſcellaneous Authors, and Miſcellaneous Contents; and, in concert with Mendelſohn, to extract The Beſt from Bad Books. For this laſt enterpriſe, many preparations were made, and the writings of Jordanus Brunus, of Hieronymus Cardanus, and of Thomas Campanella were read and gutted for the purpoſe. There is no literary activity more uſeful than that which renders uſeleſs the voluminous writers of a former age, by ſelecting their information, condenſing their arguments, and picking out their characteriſtic paſſages. *Legimus aliqua ne legantur* was the motto he had choſen from Ambroſius.

Leſſing's circumſtances were bettered by theſe efforts, and he invited the brother, with whom he had houſed at Wittenberg, to be his gueſt in Berlin. The father interrupted the viſit, leaſt this ſon ſhould be detached from the theological profeſſion; but he permitted a younger brother to go, a lad too young for a metropolis, and for the liberal tutorſhip of philoſophy. Pleaſure was in Leſſing's creed a duty; to be beſtowed on one's ſelf, as on every other ſentient being, with no other reſtrictions, than thoſe which nature, fortune, and opinion impoſe on prudent gratification. But habits of induſtry are ſeldom ſuperinduced, without obſtinate coercion, where the means of amuſing leiſure abound.

Leſſing's excellence in chefs brought him acquainted with Moſes * Mendelſohn, a Jew of literary eminence; Mendelſohn introduced him to Nicolai, a printer and bookſeller of literary ambition, whoſe Diſſertation on the Templars, and whoſe Sebaldus† Nothanker have a permanent value. This intelligent trio became very intimate. They ſenſibly influenced each other's opinions: when together they converſed, when apart they correſponded; and, in concert, they moulded into ſhape many a fragment of ingenious and of liberal inſtruction. The eſtimate of Pope as a metaphyſician was one of their earlieſt joint productions. Mendelſohn was of the ſchool of Leibnitz, and, like his maſter, wanted clearneſs: but the tolerant ſuavity of his temper, was an idea which remained to be inſerted in the mind of Leſſing. Nicolai had attended to the materialiſts;

* Author of the Phædon, ſo well Engliſhed by Mr. Cullen; and of ſome feebler works, Letters on Sentiment, Morning Hours, &c.

† A novel well tranſlated by Mr. Dutton.

perhaps, to Spinoza; he exercised the probity of commercial habits, and the kindness of good-nature and of affluence.

Ramler, the lyric poet, was a frequent guest of Nicolai, and of course, was acquainted with Lessing, who valued high the systematic nicety of his taste and the delicate dexterity of his pen, and often solilicited and adopted his minute corrections. Sulzer, a critic of more comprehensive glance, and the author of an admirable Dictionary of the Theory of Fine Art, in like manner became known to the set: Süssmilch too, the statist, and other writers of distinction. Many good things are recorded of their conversations.

(*To be continued.*)

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

CHEMISTRY.

THE following is a sketch of some analytical experiments made by Mr. DAVY, on a mineral production from Devonshire, consisting principally of alumine and water, an account of which was laid before the Royal Society in February last.

This fossil was found many years ago by Dr. Wavel, in a quarry, near Barnstable; it was first supposed to be a zeolite; but from experiments made by Mr. Stockler, at the desire of Dr. Babington, it was ascertained to be a mineral body containing a considerable proportion of aluminous earth. Having described the *sensible* and *chemical* characters of the fossil, Mr. Davy gives an analysis of eighty grains of it, from which a very minute portion only of permanently elastic fluid was obtained, which proved to be common air. The quantity of clear fluid collected weighed nineteen grains, but the loss indicated was twenty one grains. The fluid had a faint smell, similar to that of burning peat; it was transparent, and tasted like distilled water; but it slightly reddened litmus paper. It produced no cloudiness in solutions of muriate of barytes, of acetite of lead, of nitrate of silver, or of sulphate of iron.

The fifty-nine grains of solid matter were dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid, which left no residuum, and the solution was mixed with potash, in a sufficient quantity to cause the alumine, at first precipitated, again to dissolve. What remained undissolved by the potash, after being collected and properly washed, was found to weigh a grain and a quarter. It was white, caustic to the taste, and had all the properties of lime.

The solution was mixed with nitric acid, till it *became sour*. Solution of carbonate of ammonia was poured into it till the decomposition ceased. The whole thrown into a filtrating apparatus left solid matter; which, when washed and dried at the heat of ignition, weighed fifty-six grains. They were pure alumine: hence the general result of the experiments indicated for one hundred parts of this specimen:

Of alumine - - - - -	70
Of lime - - - - - -	1.4
Of fluid - - - - - -	26.2
Loss - - - - - - -	2.4

Mr. Davy attributes the loss to some fluid remaining in the stone after the process of distillation; for a strong white heat only is sufficient to expel all the matter capable of being volatilized. Fifty grains of a very transparent part of the fossil, by being exposed in a red heat for fifteen minutes, lost thirteen grains; but when they were heated to whiteness, the deficiency amounted to fifteen grains.

No fixed alkali could be obtained from different specimens of the fossils. From thirty grains of it a quarter of a grain of red oxide of iron was left. In all the experiments the water collected had similar properties, but the only test by which the presence of acid matter in it could be detected was litmus paper. This, according to Mr. Davy, is different from all the known mineral acids. From the minuteness of its proportion, he thinks that it is not essential to the composition of the stone, and that the pure matter of the fossil may be considered as a chemical combination of about thirty parts of water and seventy of alumine; and he proposes as a proper name for it, the word *Hydrargillite*, from ὕδωρ water and ἀργιλλος clay.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS laid before the Society some experiments on wootz, made at his own desire, by Mr. David Mushet; from which it is inferred that the formation of wootz is in consequence of the fusion of a peculiar ore, perhaps calcareous, or rendered highly so by mixture of calcareous earth along with a portion of carbonaceous matter, and that this is performed in a clay or other vessel or crucible, is equally presumable,

preſumable, in which the ſeparated metal is allowed to cool; hence the cryſtallization that occupies the pits and cells found in and upon the under or rounded ſurface of the wootz cakes.

The want of homogeneity, and ſolidity in almoſt every cake of wootz, ſeems to be the conſequence of the want of heat, ſince the hardeſt cakes, i. e. thoſe which form the moſt fuſible ſteel, are always the moſt ſolid and homogeneous. On the contrary, thoſe cakes, into which the cutting chiſſel moſt eaſily finds its way, are in general cellular, and abound in veins of malleable iron. "It is probable," ſays Mr. Muſhet, "had the native of Hindoſtan the means of rendering his caſt ſteel as fluid as water, it would have occurred to him to have run it into moulds, and by this means have acquired an article uniform in its quality, and convenient for thoſe purpoſes to which it is applied." He then proceeds to account for the appearances that are obſervable in the cakes ſent to market; and he ſuppoſes that the diviſion of them by the manufacturer of Hindoſtan, is merely to facilitate their ſubſequent application to the purpoſes of the artiſt; it may however be intended as a teſt of the quality of the ſteel.

As the reſult of theſe experiments, it appears that wootz contains a greater proportion of carbonaceous matter, than the common qualities of caſt ſteel in this country, and that ſome particular cakes approach conſiderably to the nature of caſt iron: this circumſtance, added to the imperfect fuſion of the ſubſtance, will account for its refractory nature, and unhomogeneous texture. But notwithſtanding its imperfections, wootz poſſeſſes the radical principles of good ſteel; and the poſſeſſion of it for the fabrication of ſteel and bar-iron, might to this country be an object of the higheſt importance. At preſent it is a ſubject of regret, that ſuch a ſource of wealth cannot be annexed to its capital and talent. If this ſhould become practicable, then our Eaſt-India Company might in their own dominions ſupply their ſtores with a valuable article, and at an inferior price to any ſent from this country.

In an elaborate paper "On the action of Platina and Mercury upon each other," by Mr. CHENEVIX, we have firſt a full account of the principal experiments made in this country, France and Germany on the ſuppoſed new metal called palladium, and then Mr. Chenevix undertakes to prove that platina and mercury act upon each other in ſuch a manner as to diſguiſe the properties of both.

"It occurred to me," ſays Mr. Chenevix, "that a method of uniting platina and mercury without the intervention of any other metal, or of any ſubſtance but the ſolvents of theſe metals might be accompliſhed, as in the caſe of ſilver and platina. I therefore poured a ſolution of nitrate of mercury, which ſolution being at the minimum of oxidigement, conſequently formed an inſoluble muriate with muriatic acid, into a ſolution of muriate of platina. The reſult was a triple ſalt of platina and mercury, which when the mercury was completely and totally at the minimum of oxidizement was nearly inſoluble. To procure it in this ſtate it is ſufficient to put more metallic mercury into dilute nitric acid, than the nitric acid can diſſolve, and to boil them together. From this it is evident that to produce the union of platina and mercury, the latter being at its minimum of oxidizement in nitric acid, the addition of green ſulphate of iron is ſuperfluous." But if mercury be raiſed to its maximum of oxidizement in nitric acid, the caſe is different, for no precipitation occurs till the green ſulphate of iron is added. The moſt advantageous method for precipitating platina and mercury by the green ſulphate of iron is this: Mix a ſolution of platina with a ſolution of green ſulphate of iron, both warm, and add to them a ſolution of nitriate of mercury at the maximum of oxidizement alſo, warm, and the precipitation of both metals will be complete. By comparing his experiments made with mercury and platina with thoſe made with ſilver and platina, Mr. Chenevix found a ſtriking reſemblance, which induced him to purſue the analogy, and to examine whether, independently of the action of platina, mercury had not the ſame property of being precipitated by green ſulphate of iron as ſilver. Nitrate of ſilver is precipitated by green ſulphate of iron, but muriate of ſilver is not ſenſibly acted upon by the ſame reagent; for it appears that the affinity of muriatic acid for oxide of ſilver, one of the ſtrongeſt known, is ſufficient to counterbalance all the other forces.

We cannot follow Mr. Chenevix in the experiments, on which he lays great ſtreſs, but from them he infers that mercury can act upon platina, and confer upon it the property of being precipitated in a metallic ſtate by green ſulphate of iron. From two of his experiments he proves that platina can protect a conſiderable quantity of mercury from the action of the nitric acid: and that mercury can increaſe the action of nitro-muriatic acid upon platina. From

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fix other experiments he infers that mercury can combine with platina in such a manner as not to be separated by the degree of heat necessary to fuse the compound, since after the fusion it retains that property, which is essentially characteristic of the presence of mercury in a solution of platina. Another experiment is mentioned to prove that the action of mercury upon platina is not confined to the metallic state, but that this metal can combine and form an insoluble triple salt with an acid, which produces a very soluble compound with platina alone. The last experiment noticed is intended to shew that platina can retain in solution a certain quantity of mercury, and prevent its reduction by a substance which acts most powerfully to that effect, when platina is not present.

Mr. Chenevix challenges a fair and strict examination of the subject. "The facts," says he "contained in this paper cannot be submitted to too severe a scrutiny, and no judge can be more rigid or more competent than the very person (Dr. Wollaston we presume) who was the first to doubt my former experiments. But it is necessary to be observed by whoever shall think them worth the trouble of verifying, that even these experiments are liable to fail unless proper precautions are used: that I have never operated upon less than one hundred grains; and that the results, which I have stated, however simple they may appear, have been the constant labour of some weeks.

Mr. KNIGHT, in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, has endeavoured to prove that the sap in trees, in an inspissated state, or some concrete matter deposited by it, exists during the winter in the alburnum or sap-wood, and that from this fluid, or substance, dissolved in the ascending aqueous sap is derived the matter which enters into the composition of the new leaves in the spring, and thus furnishes those organs, which were not wanted during the winter, but which are essential to the further progress of vegetation. Hence the superiority of winter-felled wood, which has generally been attributed to the absence of the sap at that season, is owing to the substance that has been added to it instead of taken from it.

Bulbous and tuberous roots are almost wholly generated after the leaves and stems of the plants, to which they belong, have attained their full-growth; hence the produce of meadows is greatly increased when the herbage of the preceding year remained to perform its proper office till the end of the autumn, on ground which had been mowed early in the summer. On this account Mr. Knight infers that the leaves both of trees and herbaceous plants, are alike employed, during the latter part of summer, in the preparation of matter calculated to afford food to the expanding buds and blossoms of the succeeding spring, and to enter into the composition of new organs of assimilation. In proof of this hypothesis Mr. Knight made many experiments, an account of which he has, by means of this letter, laid before the Royal Society.

The evidence that bulbous and tuberous rooted plants contain matter within themselves is decisive; for they vegetate even in dry rooms, on the approach of spring; and many bulbous rooted plants produce their leaves and flowers with nearly the same vigour by the application of water only, as they do when growing in the best mould. The water probably acts only by dissolving the matter prepared and deposited in the preceding year, and hence the root becomes exhausted and spoiled; and it has been found that the leaves and flowers and roots of such plants afforded no more carbon than exist in bulbous roots of the same weight, the leaves and flowers of which had never expanded.

From experiments made with care, Mr. Knight infers that the reservoir of matter deposited in the alburnum is not wholly exhausted in the succeeding spring, from which circumstance he accounts for the several successions of leaves and buds which trees are capable of producing, when those previously protruded have been destroyed by insects, or other causes; and for the luxuriant shoots, which often spring from the trunks of the trees, whose branches have been long in a state of decay. He thinks that the alburnum remains unemployed in some cases during several successive years, since it is not probable that it can be employed by trees, which, after having been transplanted, produce very few leaves, or by those which produce neither blossoms nor fruit. In the year 1802, Mr. Knight cut off in the winter all the branches of a pear-tree, supposed to be nearly 200 years old, and whose extremities were generally dead; he pared off, at the same time all the lifeless external bark. No marks of vegetation appeared in the following spring; but in July numerous buds penetrated through the bark, and in the autumn every part was covered with shoots about two feet in length. The number of leaves and branches appeared to exceed the whole of those, which the tree had borne the three preceding seasons, which

which could scarcely have been wholly prepared by the scanty vegetation and foliage of the preceding year.

As inferences from his experiments, Mr. Knight concludes that the fluid which enters into and circulates through the leaves of plants, as the blood through the lungs of animals, consists of a mixture of the true sap or blood of the plant, with matter more recently absorbed, and less perfectly assimilated. It is probable that the true sap undergoes a considerable change on its mixture with the ascending aqueous sap; and that the saccharine matter existing in the ascending sap, is not wholly derived from the fluid which had circulated through the leaf in the preceding year, but that it is generated by a process similar to that of the germination of seeds, and that the same process is always going forward during the spring and summer, as long as the tree continues to generate new organs. But towards the conclusion of summer, the true sap simply accumulates in the alburnum, and thus adds to the specific gravity of winter-felled wood, and increases the quantity of its extractive matter. And he adds "If subsequent experiments prove that the true sap descends through the alburnum," as he suspects to be the case, "it will be easy to point out the cause why trees continue to vegetate after all communication between the leaves and roots, through the bark, has been intercepted; and why some portion of alburnous matter is in the trees generated below incision through the bark."

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

Carolus Linnæus in his Lapland Dress. Hoffman pinxt. H. Kingsbury sculpt. Published Jan. 1, 1805.

THE very high reputation of this great and original genius must render this a very interesting and popular print; the habit is so peculiar, that it almost becomes grotesque; it, however, effectually separates the portrait from every other engraving ancient or modern; and it is extremely well engraved in the mezzotinto.

The Earl of Darlington and his Fox-hounds. B. Marshall pinxt. J. Dean sculpt. April 5, 1805.

Another very singular portrait. The noble Earl is equipped at all points like a huntsman, and it must be admitted that he appears to fill the character with ease and propriety. The hounds are well drawn. The engraving is a mixture of chalk and stroke, and has a strong effect.

The Beggars. W. Owen, A. pinxt. Charles Turner, sculpt.

"Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor."

This is copied from an admirable picture in the possession of R. Heathcote, Esq. and published by the engraver. It is finely engraved in mezzotinto, and, though the general effect is somewhat dashing and violent, it comes in the very first class.

A. Hunter, M.D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. Painted and engraved by J. R. Smith.

A mezzotinto print in the usual judicious style of this artist.

Samuel Athawes, Esq. Painted, engraved, and published, by J. R. Smith, 5th March, 1805.

To the portrait from which this is copied, we gave, in a former Retrospect, the praise it merited. In the print, Mr. Smith has manifested a very superior taste and judgment; and it certainly may be classed among the very first and finest mezzotinto portraits that ever was engraved, and it will bear a comparison with any of them.

Messrs. Boydell have just published the Supplementary Number to the large Prints of Shakespeare, which entirely completes that great work. In this Number are contained,

1. *A Midsummer-Night's Dream; painted by Fuseli, and engraved by Ryder.*
2. *The Christening of Queen Elizabeth; painted by Mr. Peters, engraved by Cobyn.*
3. *Imogen entering the Cave; painted by Mr. Westall, engraved by Gaugain.*
4. *Desdemona in Bed; painted by Mr. Boydell, engraved by Leney.*
5. *Shakespeare nursed by Tragedy and Comedy; painted by Mr. Romney, engraved by B. Smith.*

Besides the above Shakespeare subjects, this Number contains a whole length Portrait

trait of his Majesty, as a Frontispiece to the first volume of the large Prints, painted by Sir W. Beechey, engraved by B. Smith: a whole-length Portrait of her Majesty, as a Frontispiece to the second volume of the large Prints, by the same painter, engraved by Ryder: the Title-pages to both the volumes, from designs in *basso-relievo*, by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, engraved by Leney. It contains also the two following Dedications, a Preface, a Catalogue of the Prints, &c. &c.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

In presenting this Volume of the Shakespeare Prints to your Majesty, I only fulfil the intentions of my departed relation, Mr. Alderman Boydell, who, in all his arduous endeavours to improve the Fine-Arts in this his native country, always found in your Majesty's goodness a kind and encouraging patronage, that animated him to struggle with all his difficulties. He has taken every opportunity to proclaim with gratitude that patronage with which he was so highly honoured. I therefore flatter myself your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept this his last labour from the hands of

Your Majesty's dutiful and
devoted servant;
JOSIAH BOYDELL.

London, March 25, 1805.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

It was always the ambitious wish of my late departed relation Mr. Alderman Boydell, strongly impressed as he was with your Majesty's goodness to him, to have the honour of laying this Volume of the Shakespeare Prints at your Majesty's feet. He has for that purpose graced the Volume with your Majesty's Portrait.

In executing the wishes of my late respected relative, I hope your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept the humble duty of

Your Majesty's most devoted subject
and servant,
JOSIAH BOYDELL.

Mr. Boydell begins the Preface by stating, that, by the death of his much-lamented uncle Mr. Alderman Boydell, it has unfortunately fallen to his lot to give the subscribers of the Shakespeare some account of the rise and progress of that work; which originated in a conversation that took place in the year 1787, as appears by a paper written and printed by Mr. Nicol, giving an account of what he had done for the improvement of printing in this country.

In this paper, which is subjoined, Mr. Nicol says,

"When I first proposed to Messrs. Boydell to publish a national edition of Shakespeare, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country, it must be confessed I did not flatter myself with seeing it carried into immediate execution. The idolatry with which I have ever regarded the works of that inspired poet, has often prompted me to make similar propositions. At so early a period of my life as the jubilee at Stratford, the proposal was made to Mr. Garrick, that great histrionic commentator on the author.—Why it was then neglected, it is not now easy to say: I attribute it more to the youth and inexperience of the proposer than to any want of propriety in the plan. The event has shewn the proposal was neither improper nor impracticable."

The conversation that led to the present undertaking was entirely accidental. It happened at the table of Mr. Josiah Boydell, at West End, Hampstead, in November 1787. The company consisted of Mr. West, Mr. Romney, and Mr. P. Sandby; Mr. Hayley, Mr. Horle, Mr. Brathwaite, Alderman Boydell, and our host. In such a company it is needless to say that every proposal to celebrate genius or cultivate the fine-arts would be favourably received."

Early in the year 1789 the undertaking was so far advanced, that a great number of the pictures were painted, and a gallery built on the site of Mr. Dodsley's house in Pall Mall to receive them. This is followed by an Address to the public, and a letter to Sir J. W. Anderson, by the late worthy Alderman, in which he states, that the great object of his undertaking was to establish an English School of Historical Painting; and that he believes it will be readily admitted that no subjects are so well calculated for this purpose as the scenes of Shakespeare. That he once flattered himself with being able to have left the pictures and gallery to that generous public who have so long encouraged his undertakings, but the convulsions on the Continent, &c. &c. put it out of his power.

Mr. Boydell concludes the Preface by stating, that this so peculiarly regards the subscribers to the Shakespeare, that some explanation seems necessary. He adds,

"It certainly was the late Alderman's intention, as well as my own, to have presented the Shakespeare Gallery to the public for the improvement of young artists in historical painting; the whole to have been immediately under the patronage of the subscribers to the Shakespeare. But the imperious circumstances of the times, as he has truly stated, rendered his liberal and patriotic purpose abortive.

"Messrs. Boydell and Nicol beg leave to inform the subscribers to the Shakespeare, that the medal which they mean to have the honour

honour of presenting to them, is now finished at the mint of that ingenious and valuable member of society, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham. It has been somewhat delayed by his great public undertakings in his line; but they flatter themselves that its beauty will make amends for the delay.

"They intend that the name of each subscriber shall be engraven on the medal presented; and that this may be done with accuracy, they intreat the favour of every subscriber to sign his name with his own hand on a sheet of vellum which will be presented to him for that purpose; or this may be done at No. 90, Cheapside, or No. 58, Pall Mall, where the medal may be seen.

And now this great national work is concluded, they cannot take leave of their subscribers without returning them their most grateful thanks for their long-continued and generous support. They once thought of doing more; as it is, they must content themselves with knowing that they have put it in the power of every subscriber to possess in his own library a monument to the memory of the immortal Shakespeare which has cost them considerably above ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS. The encouragers of this great national undertaking will also have the satisfaction to know that their names will be handed down to posterity as the patrons of native genius, enrolled with their own hands in the same book with the best of Sovereigns, the father of his people, the encourager of all good works. They flatter themselves, that, some hundred years hence, the autographs of all the first men of taste who lived in England at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, with their Sovereign at their head, will be deemed no small curiosity, especially when this circumstance is celebrated by a medal struck for that especial purpose.

JOSIAH BOYDELL.

March 25, 1805.

With the circumstances that induced the proprietors to dispose of them by lottery, we presume almost all our readers to be acquainted. By this lottery the prize which comprised them became the property of Mr. Tassie, of Leicester-square, and on the 17th, 18th, and 20th of May, 1805, they were sold by Mr. Christie, in separate lots, by which this great collection are scattered like the Sybil's leaves. The prices at which they were generally sold display a striking contrast to the prices which were paid for painting them, the produce of the sale not amounting to much more than six thousand pounds, though two by Sir Joshua Reynolds fetched more than their original purchase-money. One of them, viz. the admirable picture of *Puck, or Robin Goodfellow*, for which the artist was paid one hundred guineas, was purchased by Samuel Rogers, Esq. for 215*l.* 5*s.*; the other, *The Death of Cardinal Beaufort*, for which Messrs. Boydell paid five hundred guineas, was purchased by Lord Egremont for 530*l.* 5*s.*

That many valuable pictures did not produce a larger sum than they were sold for, must be attributed to their being so large, and for large pictures the apartments of this country are not generally calculated.

The British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts, which we alluded to in our last Retrospect, is now formed. It is under the patronage of his Majesty; and on the 11th of June, the subscribers of fifty guineas and upwards had a meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, when Lord Dartmouth, who was in the chair, was desired to wait on the Prince of Wales, and request that his Royal Highness will do the Institution the honour of accepting the situation of Vice-President. That the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lowther, the Right Honourable Charles Long, Sir G. Beaumont, Sir Abraham Hume and Sir Francis Baring, Barts. and W. Smith, Esq. Thomas Hope, Esq. and Thomas Bernard, Esq. be a select Committee to manage the affairs of the Institution, until a Committee of Directors shall be elected. That a moiety of the subscription of fifty guineas or upwards be paid within two months from the 4th of June instant, and the other moiety six months afterwards.—Subscriptions are received at Messrs. Coutts, Downes, Thornton, Goslings, Hammersleys, Hoares, Praeds, and Ransoms and Co.

This promises to be a very splendid institution; but we have not room to detail the objects it embraces until next month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

THE Fourth Volume of Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and the Improvement of the Country. 4to. with plates. 18s. bds.

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Picturesque Views of Cottages, with selected Plans, intended as Hints for the Improvement of Village Scenery; with Descriptions and Observations on Materials for Building; by W. Atkinson, Architect. 4to. 1l. 1s.

FINE ARTS.

An authentic Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures which lately formed the Shakespear Gallery, with the Prices each Picture sold for, and the Names of the Purchasers. 2s. 6d.

A new Edition, with considerable Alterations, Additions, and an Appendix, and an Index by Henry Fuseli, R. A. of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters. 4to. 1l. 16s.

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Memoirs of the late Charles Lee Lewis, Comedian, containing Anecdotes, Historical and Biographical of the English, Scottish and Irish Players, during a period of forty years; written by himself, and published by his son John Lee Lewis, Esq. 4 vols. foolscap, 8vo. 18s. boards. Phillips.

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ERRATUM in our last, page 426, col. 1:—For *controvertible*, read *convertible*.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

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*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

June 21, 1805.

WILLIAM GODWIN, author of the Life of Geoffroy Chaucer, the firſt Engliſh poet, and of other works, wiſhes to give this public notice, that he has undertaken to compile a work, to be intitled The HISTORY OF ENGLAND, *from the earlieſt Records of Events in this Iſland to the Revolution in* 1688, to be written on a ſcale not ſmaller than that of the Hiſtory of England, during the ſame period, by Hume. He therefore invites all perſons who may poſſeſs rare books, manuſcripts, or documents of any kind, calculated to illuſtrate the annals of this country, to favour him with the inſpection and uſe of them. He pledges himſelf to a juſt and punctual conduct reſpecting the articles which may be intruſted to him, and will thankfully acknowledge the facilities which may be afforded to his purſuit.—He would not have undertaken ſuch a work, were he not animated with the ardent hope, by ſtudy and diligence, to throw new light upon our annals; and it will be the firſt object of his vigilance to diveſt himſelf of ſuch partialities and preposſeſſions as might lead him in any degree to diſtort or miſrepreſent any tranſaction or character of which he ſhall have occaſion to treat. Communications may be addreſſed to the care of Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, No. 6, Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, London.

The laſt month has been rendered remarkable by the commencement of no leſs than THREE grand Inſtitutions in the Britiſh Metropolis; two applicable to the purpoſes of general knowledge, and one devoted ſolely to the fine-arts.

The FIRST to be called THE LONDON INSTITUTION, comprises three diſtinct objects:—1. A library, to contain every work of intrinſic value.—2. Reading-rooms for the daily papers, periodical publications, intereſting pamphlets, and foreign journals.—3. A lecture-room, with apparatus and conveniences for various courſes of lectures and experiments. The ſubſcriptions are very liberal, and already amount to above ſixty thouſand pounds. It has been agreed to apply to his Majeſty for a charter, and a committee of twenty-one perſons has been appointed to prepare and digeſt a plan of the eſtabliſhment.

The SECOND, called THE GENERAL INSTITUTION, and intended to have its meeting in the centre of the town, between the Royal Inſtitution in the weſt, and the London Inſtitution in the eaſt, is intended to comprize a library of general reference, and a reading-room for the foreign and domeſtic journals, newſpapers, &c. &c.

The THIRD, for which alſo a very large ſum has been ſubſcribed, is intended ſolely to promote the ſtudy of the fine-arts; and for this purpoſe a gallery is to be built, and pictures bought for its decoration.

The adoption of theſe ſpirited plans is honourable to the metropolis, and we have no doubt but they will be carried into execution with a degree of ſpirit worthy of the national character, and the enlightened period which has given them birth. Foreigners ſhould view theſe inſtitutions, not as the glittering appendages of deſpotiſm, calculated to hide political deformity, as in France, but as the voluntary acts of a free people, who value ſcience for its own ſake, and who contribute to its promotion not from motives of oſtentation, but for their own perſonal ſatisfaction and improvement.

The ſecond volume of the Επεα Πτεροεντα, by J. H. TOOKE, Eſq. is gone to preſs. It will make its appearance early in the next winter.

KOTZEBUE has favoured the world with an Account of his Travels in Italy during the latter part of the laſt year and the beginning of the preſent. The work has had a prodigious run in Germany, as indeed have all the works of this popular writer. A Tranſlation will appear in London

London early in July, the ſucceſs of which, judging from the intereſting character and ſituation of Italy, will, it may be ſuppoſed, not be inferior to the Tranſlations of the late Travels of the ſame author in Siberia and France.

Dr. WILSON, miniſter of Falkirk, will ſhortly publiſh a new Hiſtory of Egypt.

Miſs ANN PLUMPTREE has in the preſs a Narrative of Three Years Reſidence in France, in which ſhe will introduce a variety of anecdotes reſpecting the French Revolution.

An Engliſh Gentleman, who eſcaped from France in the month of May, intends to give to the world a Faithful Account of the Preſent State of that Country and of the French People, under the Deſpotiſm of Bonaparte. This work is to contain authentic particulars and anecdotes of the Government, the military, the police, the laws, the public amuſements of Paris, the manners, dreſs, and domeſtic ſociety, the late Coronation, the Pope and religion, the legion of honour, trade and manufactures, the war with England, the Engliſh in France, the Bourbons, the price of the neceſſaries of life, &c. &c. &c.

A Treatiſe on the Anatomy of the Human Ear, by Mr. J. C. SAUNDERS, demonſtrator of practical anatomy at St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and ſurgeon of the London Diſpenſary for Diſeaſes of the Eye and the Ear, will ſhortly make its appearance. It will be illuſtrated by a ſeries of engravings, which repreſent the organ preciſely of its natural ſize. The engravings will be executed in the beſt ſtyle, and will be made from drawings taken by an excellent artiſt from diſſections of the recent ear. The engravings will ſhew in ſucceſſion the different parts exactly in their natural poſition, and, taken together, will form a complete demonſtration of this complicated organ.

A Treatiſe will appear in a few days on the Proceſs employed by Nature in Suppreſſing the Hemorrhage from divided and punctured Arteries; and on the Uſe of the Ligature; concluding with Obſervations on Secondary Hemorrhage; the whole deduced from an extenſive ſeries of experiments, and illuſtrated with fifteen plates; by Dr. JONES, of Barbadoes.

Mr. ALLNUTT, of Henley-on-Thames, has invented a mode of printing plans of eſtates with moveable types, uniting correctneſs, neatneſs, and cheapneſs, in a degree which renders it worthy of the patronage of auctioneers, ſurveyors, &c. &c.

Miſs SYDNEY OWENSON, of Sligo, has juſt completed a novel under the title of the Novice of St. Benedict, of which her friends form ſanguine expectations.

A novel may ſoon be expected from the pen of Mrs. TEMPLE, a lady to whom the public are already under obligations for ſeveral eſteemed works.

An Abridgment of Mr. ROSCOE's Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth is announced at Liverpool.

Mr. BUCK, author of the Theological Dictionary, has in the preſs a Treatiſe on Religious Experience, in which its nature, evidences, and advantages, are conſidered.

Mr. DAVID BOOTH, of Newburgh, in the county of Fife, has publiſhed Propoſals for an Analytical Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, in two octavo volumes. All the compound words (in which claſs the author includes almoſt every word of more than one ſyllable), are to be arranged under the reſpective roots from which they are derived. The original idea annexed to each root is to be inveſtigated, and an account given of its ſecondary powers, as acquired from cuſtom and from metaphor. The various inſeparable prepoſitions and terminations of the language are conſidered as diſtinct words, and explained in an Introduction, which is now in the preſs.

The Rev. THEOPHILUS BROWN, late of the univerſity of Cambridge, will publiſh, in a few weeks, Plain and uſeful Leſſons from the Books of the Old and New Teſtament, according to the moſt approved modern Verſions, with explanatory Notes.

It is intended ſhortly to publiſh, by ſubſcription, Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinſon, Governor of Nottingham, Member of the Council of State for the Commonwealth, one of the Judges of Charles I. with original Anecdotes of many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of his Contemporaries; and a ſummary Review of Public Affairs. Written by his Widow LUCY, Daughter of Sir ALLEN APSLEY, Lieutenant of the Tower, &c. To be printed from the original MS. in poſſeſſion of a branch of Colonel Hutchinſon's family, and embelliſhed with engravings of portraits, &c.

Mr. JOHN TURNER, of the Middle Temple, is preparing a new work on Conveyancing. It will conſiſt of modern precedents, and an Introduction on the language and ſtructure of conveyances.

A new

A new edition of Mr. JOHNES's Tranſlation of Froiſſart is printing in octavo, a portion of which will be publiſhed in the courſe of the ſummer.

Dr. S. H. JACKSON has in the preſs An Inquiry into the Nature of the Diſeaſe which ſo lately prevailed at Gibraltar, with Remarks on epidemic Fevers in general.

Dr. HARTY will publiſh, in the courſe of the preſent month, a work entitled, Obſervations on the ſimple Dyſentery and its Combinations; containing a review of the moſt celebrated authors who have written on that ſubject, and likewiſe an inveſtigation into the ſource of contagion in that and ſome other diſeaſes.

A tranſlation of WILLDENOW's Principles of Botany and vegetable Phyſiology is in the preſs.

A new edition of the whole works of Archbiſhop LEIGHTON, in ſix volumes octavo, will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

The Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor have in the preſs their Twenty-ſixth Report, which is expected to contain ſome very intereſting articles.

Meſſrs. STORER and GREIG will ſhortly publiſh a work entitled BLOOMFIELD Illuſtrated; including all the local ſcenery noticed in the poems of that author, accompanied with Deſcriptions, and Anecdotes written by Mr. BLOOMFIELD.

The late Dr. GARNETT's Zoonomia, or popular Lectures on the Laws of organic Life in Health and Diſeaſes, is in the courſe of delivery to the ſubſcribers.

The Rev. J. EVANS, well known to the public by his numerous publications for youth, is preparing a new edition of his Juvenile Touriſt through Great Britain.

A ſecond Edition of THOMSON's Seaſons, with the uſeful accompaniment of notes and head-lines, by the ſame gentleman, is likewiſe in the preſs.

A new edition of the works of that celebrated American patriot, Dr. FRANKLIN, conſiſting of his Life, by himſelf, together with his philoſophical and other papers, will ſhortly be publiſhed, in periodical numbers, forming, when complete, two handſome volumes in octavo.

Mr. BIGLAND, who has announced a Collection of Eſſays to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, is likewiſe engaged in preparing for the preſs a new edition of his much-admired Letters on Hiſtory.

Mr. MARSHALL, in a new edition, now in the preſs, of his valuable book on the Rural Economy of the Weſt of England, will introduce ſome obſervations on the Blight or Mildew of Wheat:—

"The cauſe of the diſeaſe, ſays Mr. Marſhall, in the country in which I had the beſt opportunity of obſerving it (Caermarthenſhire in 1804), appeared, very evidently, to proceed from ſome cold rains, which fell about the middle of Auguſt. Before that time, wheat-crops in general looked healthy, and were beginning to change to a bright color. But preſently after a few cold wet days, the malady became obvious to the naked eye. The ſtraw loſt its ſmooth, varniſhed ſurface; being occupied by innumerable ſpecks; which changed, in a few days, in leſs than a week, to a dark or blackiſh color; giving the ſtraw a duſky appearance. A gentleman of Caermarthenſhire, who is attentive to agricultural concerns, is of opinion, that this deſtructive diſeaſe may be prevented, by ſowing old ſeed; namely, wheat of the preceding year's growth, inſtead of new wheat; agreeably to the practice of the Coſwold Hills of Gloceſterſhire. I am much inclined to think, that, by ſowing early, agreeably to that practice (ſee Gloceſterſhire, II-51), this fatal diſeaſe might frequently be avoided; early ripe crops being, from all the obſervations that I have hitherto made, the leaſt ſubject to its baleful effect. Corn which ripens under the hot ſummer ſun of July is not ſo liable to cold chilling rains, as that which remains unmatured, until the ſun begin to loſe its power, and the nights to encreaſe in length and coolneſs. A certain preventive of this diſaſter would be a diſcovery worth millions to the country. Until this be made, let the grower of wheat, not only endeavour to ſow early; but let him look narrowly to his crop, during the critical time of the filling of the grain; and whenever he may perceive it to be ſmitten with the diſeaſe, let him loſe no time in cutting it: ſuffering it to lie on the ſtubble, until the ſtraw be firm and criſp enough, to be ſet up in ſheaves, without adhering in the binding places—allowing it to remain in the field, until the grain ſhall have received the nutriment which the ſtraw may be able to impart. Where wheat has been grown on "lammas land," and the ground obliged to be cleared by the firſt of Auguſt, crops have been known to be cut, "as green as graſs," and to be carried off and ſpread upon graſs land, to dry. Yet the grain has been found to mature; and always to afford a fine-ſkinned beautiful ſample. Raygraſs that is cut, even while in bloſſom, is well known to mature its ſeeds, with the ſap that is lodged in the ſtems. Hence, there is nothing to fear, from cutting wheat or other corn, before the ſtraw be ripe. That the operation of this diſeaſe is carried on by the fungus tribe, evidently appears, from the ingenious and perſevering labors of botaniſts. But fungi, it is equally evident, are an effect, not the cauſe of the diſeaſe. They are the vermin of the more perfect vegetables; and faſten on them, whether in a dead, or in diſeaſed, ſtate; but ſeldom, I believe, while they are in full health and

and vigor. Their minute and volatile seeds may be said to be every where present,—ready to produce their kind wherever they may find a genial matrix. Such, at least, appears to be the nature of the fungus, or fungi, of wheat; for it may be liable to the attack of more than one species. In a dry warm summer, which is well known to be favorable to the health, vigor, and productiveness of the wheat crop, the seeds of fungi are harmless, so long as the fine weather continues. On the contrary, in a cold wet season, which gives languor and weakness to the wheat plants, few crops escape, entirely, their destructive effects. A standing crop not unfrequently escapes, while plots that are lodged in the same field, especially in pits and hollow places, become liable to their attack. And, by the facts above stated, we plainly see, that even strong healthy crops may, in a few days, or perhaps in a few hours, be rendered liable to be assailed;—not progressively, as by an infectious disease; but, at once, as by a blast or blight. In the state of the atmosphere we are to look for the cause of the disease, in a standing crop: and nothing is so likely to bring on the fatal predisposition of the plants as a succession of cold rains, while the grain is forming. The coolness necessarily gives a check to the rich saccharine juices which are then rising towards the ear; and the moisture may, at the same time, assist the seeds of the fungi to germinate and take root. Thus reason and facts concur in pointing out the cause, and the operation, of the disease. The natural event is too well known: and it is the business of art to endeavor to prevent it. If, by cutting down the crop, as soon as it is found to be diseased, the operation can be stopped,—as experience, in different instances, has shown that it may,—the remedy is easy. A probable mean of prevention is that of inducing early ripeness (for reasons above offered); either by sowing early; or by forcing manures; or by selecting and establishing early varieties—of wheat most especially;—as early varieties of peas, and other esculent plants, are raised by gardeners:—a work which only requires ordinary attention; and which, it is hoped, will, without delay, be set about and encouraged, by every attentive grower of wheat, and every promoter of rural improvements, in the united kingdom.

According to Mr. BRANDE's view of the theory of respiration, the blood is propelled, by the contraction of the heart, into the pulmonary artery, which, by its numerous ramifications, conveys the blood into the small branches of the air cells of the lungs, which are of so fine a texture as to admit the absorption of a portion of air. The blood, having undergone this alteration, is returned into the heart by the pulmonary veins, from whence it is circulated over the whole body. During the circulation, the air which has been absorbed undergoes a gradual decomposition; carbonic acid and water are formed, which, together with a portion of azote, are returned by the veins, and thrown out as the blood passes through the lungs. A fresh portion of air is at the same time absorbed, and the above changes repeated.

The following is said to be a good method of preserving hops for the purpose of brewing: Distil a quantity of hops with water; separate the essential oil from the distilled water, press the hops, boil them again, and evaporate to the consistence of extract, adding to them the distilled water. When they are to be used pound the essential oil with a small quantity of sugar, and dissolve it together with the extract in the wort.

Mr. CRAMER, in Bremen, is engaged in a new Critical Grammatical Dictionary of the German and English languages, the object of which is to define and elucidate, by example, the various acceptations of all words in the two languages, as a more accurate guide for the choice of proper expressions in translating.

The progress that has already been made in the establishment of seminaries for education throughout Russia, in the few years of the present emperor's reign, may be judged of by the last report to the minister of public instruction. From this it appears that the schools amount to four hundred and ninety four, the teachers in these to one thousand four hundred and twenty-five, and the pupils to thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-four. The maintenance of these seminaries costs annually about 1,727,732 rubles or 215,966l. sterling. These seminaries are exclusive of various civil and military academies, as well as of all seminaries for the education of females. A variety of institutions of a similar sort are at present establishing in the various provinces.

The sums disbursed in the year 1804, from the royal treasury of Russia, for the support of places of public instruction amounted to 268,650l. besides 8,363l. sterling, given by government to establish an university at Charkow. Private individuals emulate the government in their benefactions for the promotion of public instruction. Counsellor SUDIENKOW has given 40,000 rubles for the erection of schools in Little Russia. The nobility of Podolia have contributed 65,000 rubles to found a military school in that province. A number of similar donations, for the same purpose have been made in various parts of the empire.

The government of Bavaria is making great exertions to accelerate the improvement of that Electorate, and is expending large sums in various ways for this purpose.

Foreign

Foreigners, eminent for their ſkill, either in the uſeful or ornamental arts, are invited by rewards to reſide in that country. A new academy of ſciences has been founded at Munich under the direction of Count RUMFORD, who has been named its preſident. To this SOMMERING and other men of learning have been already appointed with handſome ſalaries. A large obſervatory has been built, and furniſhed with whatever may be accounted neceſſary to render it complete.

The architect SCHAFFER, of Dreſden, who lately diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the erection of a handſome monument to Luther, has been appointed profeſſor of architecture at Duſſeldorf.

M. BAUER, a mechanic, who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the invention of an excellent malt and flour mill has received from the Elector of Bavaria a handſome donation, accompanied by an order to make another mill of the ſame conſtruction at the Elector's expence, to be erected at Weihenſtephen in his dominions.

The Teylerian Society has decreed the gold medal to JACOB HAAFNER of Amſterdam, for his prize-eſſay on the following ſubject:—"What has been the influence of miſſions in diffuſing Chriſtianity, during the two laſt centuries, and what may be expected from the Miſſionary Societies now exiſting."

Mr. JEFFERSON, the preſident of the United States of America, has ſet on foot a journey, the object of which is to explore the river Miſſouri, as far as its ſource; then to viſit the neareſt river ſituated to the Weſt, and to deſcend thence to the Pacific Ocean; to examine the natural hiſtory of the regions through which the travellers paſs, and to aſcertain an exact geography of that intereſting channel of communication acroſs the continent. The preſent expedition is undertaken by twelve perſons, who will probably return towards the end of the preſent year. This truly patriotic Preſident hopes to be able in the courſe of the next ſummer to ſend other travellers towards the principal branches of the Miſſiſſippi and the Miſſouri, the Red River to Arcanſa, Padoruas, and the river Miſſiſſippi itſelf. The objects of theſe expeditions will be the ſame as thoſe of the preſent, and will require about two years to accompliſh them in. Several of theſe rivers extend to one thouſand, or one thouſand two hundred, miles inland, reckoning from their ſources, and into regions never viſited by white men.

M. PROUST, profeſſor of chemiſtry at Madrid, on tranſmitting to M. LASTERIE a memoir relative to the experiments which he has been making on the fruit of the carob tree, informs him that he has found in Spain the earth of which floating bricks are made. He intends to publiſh the reſult of his experiments.

M. MARECHAUX has invented a new and very ſenſible electrometer, which he calls a micro-electrometer. It conſiſts of a glaſs cylinder, about an inch and a half in diameter, and five or ſix inches high; in this a piece of leaf-ſilver is ſuſpended from a ſmall pair of nippers, capable of being lowered or elevated. The piece that carries the nippers may likewiſe be moved horizontally, ſo that the leaf may be moved nearer to or further from a ſphere of copper, which is one of the poles of the inſtrument. If a ſlender glaſs tube be rubbed but twice, and brought within ſeveral inches of its ſummit, it paſſes through the whole extent of its ſcale. On account of its great ſenſibility, and becauſe only very weak degrees of electricity can be meaſured by it, the inventor calls it a *micro*-electrometer.

The following is a new and economical method invented by M. GOETTLING for ſeparating copper from ſilver. Having aſcertained the proportion of ſilver in the alloy: take one part of ſulphuric acid for every part of ſilver, and for every part of copper, three parts and three-fifths of a part of the ſame acid. Dilute the acid with half its weight of water, and pour into a matraſs on the alloy reduced to very ſmall pieces. The matraſs is then to be placed in a ſand heat, and the acid brought to a ſtate of ebullition. In two or three hours, the alloy is converted into a ſulphate; while it is ſtill hot, add ſix or eight times its weight of boiling water. The ſulphate of copper will be diſſolved, and great part of the ſulphate of ſilver will be precipitated.

Dr. RICHTER, of Berlin, has diſcovered a new metal which is ſubject to magnetic attraction. As it generally accompanies Nickel, and is ſimilar to it in appearance, he has given it the name of Nicolan.

M. BROTERO, profeſſor of botany, at the univerſity of Coimbra, has publiſhed a "Flora Luſitanica," in 2 vols. 8vo. This work is the fruit of ſeventeen years labour and travelling in every part of Portugal. The ſame author is publiſhing a work in numbers, under the title of "Phytographia Luſitanica Selectior." The firſt number contains deſcriptions of more than thirty vegetables, many of them imperfectly known, or non-deſcripts.

The excavations begun in Sicily, under

the direction of LANDOLINI, have already procured a ſtatue of Venus, and other antiquities.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been diſcovered in Theſſaly, under ſome ruins. Among them are the buſts of Ariſtotle and Anacreon, a large ſtatue of Ceres, with a coin of Lyſimachus and ſome remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the ancients, and the ancient Greek church was diſcovered at the ſame time.

The Aſſeſſor SCHOLZ, of Haynau, in Sileſia, has in his poſſeſſion a water animal, half toad, and half fiſh, which was taken out of a well at Muchelsdorf. It has a griſly head, a flat, broad, ſmooth belly, projecting ſides, and hind legs like a toad; the back, in colour and ſhape, reſembles a gudgeon, and its tail and ſize exactly correſpond with that fiſh. The lower part is much ſhortened, and has no fins: the mouth reſembles that of a fiſh more than of a toad. It is preſerved in ſpirits at Haynau.

The learned Mr. GIESECKE, member of the Pruſſian board of mines, intends, by deſire of the Daniſh government to undertake a voyage to Greenland, where he will remain a year for the purpoſe of examining the country in a geognoſtical and mineralogical point of view.

Another building has been dug out from the lava which buried the city of Pompeii in the year of Chriſt 79. In it ſome articles in a good ſtate of preſervation, ſuch as vaſes, coins, muſical inſtruments, a beautiful bronze ſtatue, repreſenting Hercules killing the hind, which he had overtaken on Mount Mænalus, and ſeveral paintings in freſco, have been found.

At the town of Fieſole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been diſcovered, and the greateſt part of it cleared from the rubbiſh. It is ſuppoſed that it would contain at leaſt thirty thouſand perſons.

The following extract of a letter from Peterſburg, relative to the Ruſſian embaſſy to China, has been publiſhed in a foreign journal: "Count Potocki, known by his hiſtorical labours, is at the head of the embaſſy; and is accompanied, as zoologiſt, or naturaliſt, by Adams, who had before travelled with Count Muſſin-Puſchkin to Mount Caucaſus; as botaniſt, phyſician and entomologiſt, by Redowſky, formerly botaniſt to Count Alexis Razumofsky; by Panſner as mineralogiſt and geologiſt; by Schubert, as aſtronomer, and by Klaproth Junior, as philologiſt. The literati with their aſſiſtants, painters, artiſts, artificers, and a detachment of fifty men as a guard, ſet out this day, the 14th of May; but the ambaſſador himſelf will not ſet out till ſome time after. Their route lies through Moſcow, Niſchney-Nowgorod, Kaſan, Ekatarinenburg, to the ſouth of Tobolſk, to Omſk, Kolywan, Irkutzk, as far as Kyachta, the Ruſſian Staple on the border of Chineſe Tartary. Here they are to wait for the ambaſſador and the Chineſe Ta-dſchins, who are to eſcort the Ruſſian embaſſy, now conſiſting of more than one hundred men, through the deſert of Yobi and Kellow Mongolia. It is to be be wiſhed that the reſearches of theſe naturaliſts, from whoſe zeal and knowledge much may be expected, ſhould be the leſs limited during their progreſs through the country of the Mongols and the deſert, as on the other ſide of the wall the jealouſy of the Chineſe will throw but too many obſtacles in their way. May the ſciences derive as much advantage from this expedition, as they have from other Miſſions of the Ruſſian government! I write this on the day when the worthy literati depart, and every one of your readers will join me in my hearty wiſh, that they may return ſafe, and loaded with the moſt precious literary ſpoil!"

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Introduction to the Art of Sol-fa-ing and Singing; wherein the chief Requiſites for a good Singer are clearly illuſtrated by conciſe Inſtructions and eaſy Examples, according to the modern Italian Style. Compoſed, and dedicated to Mrs. Billington, by J. Jouſſe. 10s. 6d.

THE firſt part of this *Treatiſe* (for a treatiſe it may certainly be denominated) regards *intonation*, and contains twelve exerciſes on the *ſcale*, aſcending and deſcending. The ſecond part explains the nature of muſical *time*, which is exemplified by various and uſeful examples. Of the third part *execution* is the ſubject, with its attendant *graces*, diviſions, and cadenzas: all which is prefaced, and greatly recommended, by a curſory review of the elements of muſic, as far as

they respect vocal performance. We have carefully examined this didactic publication, and feel ourselves authorized to give it a highly respectable character.—The several parts of which it consists are well digested and judiciously arranged, while the fund of practical information is as considerable as useful. We agree with Mr. Jousse as to the efficacy of *sol-fa-ing* as used in the *conservatorios* of Italy. We also think with him, that the practice of instrumental music is indispensable to the correct formation of the ear. Indeed, most of the remarks in the preface to this work are too just and too intelligent not to be recommended to the serious consideration of the vocal student, who, after a sedulous attention to the whole of this work, cannot but find himself much indebted to Mr. Jousse's ingenious labours.

Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, composed by L. Von Beethoven. 2s. 6d.

The air here adapted for the piano-forte is that of "The Manly Heart," by Mozart, to which Mr. Beethoven has added accompaniments for the violin and violoncello, highly calculated to improve the general effect of his excellent variations. We find in this production much of the man of taste, as well as of the real master; and think that those practitioners who have already subdued the principal difficulties in execution, will derive both pleasure and profit from their performance.

Six Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte or Harp; composed, and dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Glenbervie, by John Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 8s.

We find in the melody of these canzonets much taste and sweetness of fancy, while the accompaniment is adjusted with judgment, and bespeaks no inconsiderable knowledge in *effect*. In many places the expression is particularly happy, and in no instance that we recollect unfaithful to the meaning of the author. Mr. Ross, we must in candour say, has long been with us a favourite vocal composer, and this publication is calculated to secure the respectable station he holds in our opinion.

The much-admired Echo Overture to the new Allegorical Pantomime called Laugh and Lay Down, or Harlequin King of Spades; composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by J. Sanderson. 2s.

This overture, which contains many ingenious and pleasing ideas, is arranged in so easy and familiar a style as to come within the practice of most piano-forte performers, and will be found a very agreeable exercise. The last movement is particularly attractive in its subject, and closes the piece with a well-judged effect.

The Shipwreck, written by John Rannie; composed by Charles James Dare. 1s. 6d.

These verses, which are respectably set to music by Mr. Dare, are dedicated to the memory of Mr. Baggot, who, in endeavouring to save a lady, lost his life by the wreck of the Abergavenny. Mr. Rannie has treated the melancholy subject with much of the spirit of true poetry, yet with all the simplicity of real feeling.

A new Overture for the Piano Forte, in which is introduced "O Listen to the Voice of Love" Composed, and dedicated to Miss Eliza Dent, by Mr. Latour. 3s.

Mr. Latour has displayed in this overture much of that taste and meaning for which we have been in the habit of giving him credit. The introductory movement is boldly conceived, and the rondo is happily blended with the air announced in the title.

The favourite Dance in the Honey-Moon, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by J. Monro. 1s.

This little rondo is adapted to instruments with or without additional keys.—Its general style is that of ease and familiarity. The passages, though not remarkably novel or striking, are natural and agreeable; and the whole forms a composition too far above mediocrity not to please those who look in trifles for no more than trifles promise.

Lady Charlotte Campbell's Reel; composed by R. Mackintosh; arranged as a Rondo by L. Jansen. 1s.

The composition and arrangement of this little production does credit to the taste and judgment of Messrs. Mackintosh and Jansen, and may justly be classed amongst those exercises for the piano-forte to which we are justified in directing the attention of young practitioners.

"Send the Bowl round merrily," a Ballad sung by Mr. Johnstone, in the Camp; written by T. Moore, Esq. 1s. 6d.

The air selected for these excellent words does credit to the judgment of the compiler, while Mr. Moore displays a gaiety of spirit and fancy that rivals the pathos and elegance of his more serious productions.

"Off She Goes," a popular Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by S. Wesley, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Wesley has evidently intended this rondo for the use of those who have made

a moderate progress on the instrument for which it is written; and the ease and genteel flow of the passages will, we doubt not, gain it many admirers.

"*Adieu, my Clementina!*" *written on the much-lamented Duke D'Enghien, by J. Rannie; the Music composed by J. Davy.* 1s. 6d.

The affecting circumstance to which this production alludes has been so successfully treated by both the poet and the musician, that even those who never felt for the unfortunate Duke before (if any such there can be), will not fail to sympathize with his sufferings on hearing this piece.

We are glad to have to announce to the lovers of the fine old church compositions, that Mr. Page, of St. Paul's cathedral, is in possession of some anthems of the justly-admired Weldon, which have never seen the light, but with the publication of which he is about to oblige the musical world.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WM. HACKWOOD'S, (SKELTON, STAFFORDSHIRE,) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in* SASHES, WINDOW-FRAMES, *&c.*

IN the introduction to Mr. Hackwood's specification, the imperfections of wooden and metal sashes are noticed: the latter are said to be too weighty, and both them and those formed of wood are liable to decay, to interrupt too much light, to stand in need of cleaning, painting, &c. &c. To remedy these inconveniences, Mr. Hackwood proposes to substitute for wood or medal, pottery ware; and in his specification he has laid down rules for the construction of sashes and window-frame from this substance. In all cases in which the sash is a fixture, the whole of it is recommended to be of pottery ware, but if it turn upon hinges, then the side on which it turns may be of wood, into which, according to the directions given, the other substance may be made to unite.

MR. WM. BELL'S (DERBY), *for an improved* METHOD *of* MANUFACTURING BLANKS, *or* MOULDS *for* KNIFE, RAZOR, *and* SCISSAR BLADES, *and various other* EDGE-TOOLS, *and of* FORKS, FILES, *and* NAILS.

Mr. Bell makes use of frames and rollers, which are worked by any of the mechanical powers, similar to those which are commonly made use of for rolling or flatting iron, steel, silver, copper, and other malleable metals or substances; but the novelty of his application of them is, that he casts, turns, indents, or forms on the surface of the said roller or rollers, certain impressions. The rollers are made of cast iron, wrought iron, steel, or a mixture or combination of either of them. These impression-rollers are placed together, or one of them that is impressed against that which is not, in the usual method of rollers; and by observing a nicety in fixing them parallel to each other, Mr. Bell passes between them, either in a hot or cold state, bars or sheets of steel, iron, silver, or any other metals, or their compounds, which have been previously rolled, or otherwise brought to a proper thickness or gauge, and which are sufficiently ductile to receive an impression by means of this process. In a drawing, accompanying this specification, is represented the back and edge of a knife, razor, or sciffar-blade, as well as a variety of other edge-tools which may be made from metal thus formed, or the thick and thin part, which is also calculated to cut nails from any substances proper to be applied to the business. The principal intention of the patentee is to make thereby copper or iron nails, or sprigs or blanks for them preparatory to heading. By similar means Mr. Bell produces blanks or moulds for making files and forks, with this difference, that he cuts, casts, turns, or indents, on the surface of the rollers, suitable impressions for any size or form of files and forks wanted. And having thus produced the necessary forms and figures of the various articles, they are to be separated from each other by means of a press or fly, or with shears, made of any form suitable to the purpose.

MR. JOSEPH HUDDART'S (HIGHBURY TERRACE), *for a* METHOD *or* ART *of* MANUFACTURING *and* SPINNING YARN, *different from any now in use.*

This invention consists in a new mode of manufacturing and spinning yarn from hemp, flax, and other fibrous articles, the advantage of which is, that the fibres are laid in the yarn without being doubled, and as nearly as possible at their full length, and at the same time, without any superfluous consumption of the raw material in the

the composition of the yarn, in which this mode differs from any such now in use.

To accomplish this, the fibres composing the yarn are laid at various lengths, according to the ratio of their relative positions in the yarn, or their respective distances from the centre of it. This is performed by a moveable machine, which by its progression gives motion at the same time to spindles, or spinning-hooks contained in it, thereby also giving a twist to the yarns to be spun.

The spinner, instead of walking backwards in spinning with the hemp, flax, or other article round him, remains stationary, whilst the hemp or flax is laid at its whole length on a board, table, or other convenient support, in which is inserted a number of upright pins, as in a tool or hatchel, so as to receive and support about half the length of the hemp or flax, or from the thickest part of the head of hemp or flax, to the end of the fibres farthest from the machine. The end of the article to be spun is held by the spinner, and directed towards the machine, which is brought to a convenient distance, and the spinner begins the operation by drawing some fibres of the hemp, flax, or other article, and making them fast to one of the spindles or spinning-hooks. The spinner has a cloth in one hand to hold and compress the yarn, and with the other hand he feeds the yarn from the hemp, &c. At this period motion is given to the machine.

The machine described is in a wooden frame, placed upon trucks, wheels, or rollers, and it has motion communicated to it by a band of any required length, acted upon by man, horse, or by a mill or steam engine, or by any other adequate power. This band is applied to a rigger, pulley, or whirl, on the axis of a cylinder in the machine; round which cylinder are bands of list, cloth, or some other flexible substance, and which bands give motion to the spindles or spinning-hooks in any required number for twisting the yarn. The spindles are placed either above or below the cylinder, and at right angles to it, or parallel to the motion of the machine. The motion of the cylinders gives motion to the machine on its trucks, wheels, &c. by other wheels, or by a rigger connected by a band, in order to give a progressive motion to the machine, thereby drawing the hemp, flax, &c. to any required length. This progressive motion may be in any direction, and it may be varied in any ratio or proportion to the motion of the spindles by changing the wheels, or by different-sized grooves in the riggers; or the hefts of the spindles may be varied in thickness, according to the intended size of yarn to be spun, so as to produce a proper twist. When the machine has spun to the intended length, it is thrown out of the gear by a clutch, or otherwise, and thereby the cylinder is disconnected from the band which puts the machine in motion, under the action of the power employed.

By Mr. Huddart's method the longest hemp, flax, &c. may be spun without having its fibres reduced in length. It is also well adapted to spinning, from slivers or rovings previously prepared by such machinery as has been used, or may be used for hemp or flax. These slivers or rovings are to be delivered by rollers, in any required ratio or proportion to the length of yarns, and compressed by some flexible substance, such as cloth, list or leather, and which compression may be given by a weight attached to the flexible substance.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

Amaurosis	1	Chorea sancti viti	1
Paralysis	4	Colica Pictonum	2
Insania	1	Hydrops	6
Rheumatismus	23	Asthenia	15
Catarrhus	11	Morbi infantiles	19
Febricula	7	Morbi cutanei	17
Amenorrhœa	13		
Menorrhagia	5		
Leucorrhœa	3		
Hysteria	2		
Hypochondriasis	4		
Epilepsia	1		

In consequence of the suggestion of a professional friend, in whose judgment, as well as candour, he has an entire confidence, the Reporter is induced, before he makes any remarks upon the diseases of the last month,

month, to explain a proposition which was made by him in the preceding number of this Magazine, with regard to the cure and management of fever.

The writer of that article did not mean to say, that in all cases, or in the greater number, when a patient dies of fever, it must inevitably be owing to an error of the medical attendant. He wished merely to express his firm conviction, that where the excitability had not been previously exhausted by years, or by habits of intemperance or indiscretion, a person, who from the *first feeling* of a febrile attack, was properly managed and attended to, which by the way depends as much on the patient himself, his friends, or his nurse, as on his physician, would never fall a victim to the complaint.

When the assertor of this opinion shall meet in his practice with a fact that opposes it, he pledges himself to recant his faith, and to publish, without any colouring or mutilation, the actual circumstances of the case.

The fatal error consists in hesitating to apply for any advice until that period of a disease when the best advice is often of no avail—"For want of timely care millions have died of medicable wounds."

A remarkable instance of dimness of sight that for some months past has been gradually approaching towards absolute blindness, which indeed has actually taken place in one of the eyes, is at present under the Reporter's care. The patient first perceived it the day after she had been frightened with a violent paroxysm of epilepsy with which her husband was attacked in the night. Since that time, although never in the least so before, she has herself become extremely liable to fits, and is apt to fall down insensible upon occasions of the slightest degree of surprise or agitation. Her complaint seems to consist not in an injured structure of the eye, but in a debility of the nervous system in general, that *appears* more particularly in that delicate and exquisitely irritable part of it, which is destined for the purpose of vision.—It is, of course, not a case for *surgical*, but *medical*, treatment.*

She already begins to feel an alleviation of her complaint. She says that "she can bear the light of the sun better." Before, she was scarcely able to see at all, unless when in the house or in some other way sheltered from the glare of the solar rays. The capacity of seeing with the eye that is not altogether blind, is intermittent—"going and coming," to use her own metaphor, "like the sun when a cloud passes over it." The patient has likewise been liable to a deafness, that may be traced to the same circumstance as gave rise to her ophthalmic malady. Her hearing is in a great measure restored, which affords an agreeable presage with regard to the ultimate recovery of her sight;—both having a common origin, and alike symptoms of nervous debility or derangement.

One of the seven men who lately fell, as stated in the newspapers, from a scaffold in Thames-street, died upon the spot. In consequence of the horror which this accident excited in a near female relation who was before in a weak and irritable state, she was seized with a paralytic affection of all her limbs. She is now a patient of the Dispensary.

This fact occurring only a few days after the one just stated, strongly co-operates with it in demonstrating not the unlimited, but the important and incalculable power which the mental faculties and sensations possess over the feelings and energies of the body.

In addition to the two instances already mentioned tending to display the ascendency of the mind over our material organization, the Reporter has a third case to relate which likewise came under his cognizance a very short time ago, in which a derangement of the body produced a corresponding disorder in the power and perspicacity of the understanding. It occurred at one of those critical periods of life at which the female sex are particularly liable to an anomalous variety of diseases, especially to those to which there is any hereditary or constitutional propensity.

The poor woman fancied that she saw her bed incompassed with a legion of devils, impatient to hurry her to eternal torments. She derided medicine, and obstinately and haughtily

* Such distinctions, although for the most part they ought to be observed, may sometimes be carried to an absurd and ludicrous extent. At Calais, about three years ago, as the writer was walking upon the sands of the shore, a particle from them lodged itself under his upper eyelid. Happening at the moment of the accident to be near a shop that wore a pharmaceutical physiognomy, he entered and requested the person whom he saw there to remove the troublesome intruder by means of the feather of a quill that was lying upon his desk.

The performance of this operation, however, he scrupulously declined:—"je vous demande pardon, nous sommes chymists, pas chirurgiens, il n'est pas à nous d'operer."

haughtily refifled its application. In a very fhort time, however, an alteration having taken place in her phyfical condition, fhe repented of her folly, and fmiled at the mention of her former terrors.

To fo humiliating a degree do the floating particles of matter, which furround, and ftill more thofe which enter into the interior compofition of our frame, exhibit their influence in exciting, repreffing, or diforagain the phenomena of human intelligence.

" Toi qui dans ta folie prends arrogamment le titre de *Roi de la Nature*; toi qui mefures et la terre et les cieux; toi, pour qui ta vanité s'imagine que le tout a été fait, parce que tu es intelligent, il ne faut qu' un léger accident, qu'un atome déplacée, pour te faire perir, pour te dégrader, pour te ravir cette intelligence, dont tu parois si fier!"

J. Reid.

Grenville-ftreet, Brunfwick fquare, June 21, 1805.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyfis of all Acts of General Importance, paffed in the prefent Seffion of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.

As the plan of the conductors only extends to notice under this article fuch Acts as may from time to time pafs which are of general importance, they were obliged, from the few falling within this defcription which had received the Royal Aſſent previous to the publication of the laft Number, to defer the commencement of their intended Analyfis of the Acts of this Seffion until the prefent month.

THE public acts already paffed, including thofe relating to the taxes, amount only to forty-nine in number, and of thefe (except the laft, which eſtabliſhes new and imperative rules for the management and collection of the duty on property,) few are neceffary to be noticed under this head.

The firft and moft important act which ought to be mentioned is one which regards the preſervation of the health of the people; in protecting them, fo far as legiſlative precauutions can avail, from the introduction of any contagious diſorder into the country. The following is a ſummary of the contents of the act:

"An Act for making further Proviſion for the effectual Performance of Quarantine, 45 Geo. 3, cap. 10." (Paſſed March 12, 1805.)

By this act, the lords of the treaſury are to give directions for completing the lazaret at Chetney Hill in Kent, and to appoint officers, &c. and floating lazarets may be provided until the lazaret ſhall be completed. Certain duties, which it is unneceſſary to detail in this place, are alſo to be paid by the owners of veſſels, which are to be recovered as duties of cuſtoms.

All ſhips coming from or having touched at any place from whence his Majeſty, in privy council, ſhall have declared it probable that the plague, or any other infectious diſeaſe or diſtemper, highly dangerous to the health of his ſubjects, may be brought; and all ſhips, veſſels, and boats, receiving any perſon, goods, wares, and merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other articles whatever, from or out of any ſhips or veſſels ſo coming from, or having touched at, ſuch infected place as aforeſaid; and all perſons, goods, wares, and merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other articles whatever, on board of any ſuch ſhips or veſſels, ſhall be liable to quarantine, and ſubject to all the proviſions, rules, regulations, and reſtrictions, contained in this act, or in any orders in council concerning quarantine, and to all the pains, penalties, forfeitures, and puniſhments, for a breach thereof.

Goods ſpecified in any order of council, and ſhips, ſhall be made ſubject to quarantine.

The privy council may make ſuch orders as they ſhall think neceſſary upon emergencies.

If the plague, or ſuch other infectious diſeaſe or diſtemper, ſhall appear on board any veſſel within the ſtreights of Gibraltar, the commander ſhall immediately proceed to ſome one of the foreign lazarets, and there perform quarantine, until ſuch time as the land-lazaret as aforeſaid ſhall, by his Majeſty, by proclamation, in the Gazette, ſhall have declared it to be fit for the performance of quarantine; but if ſuch plague ſhall appear on board any without the ſtreights of Gibraltar, then the commander ſhall (unleſs ſuch lazaret ſhall have been declared to be fit for the performance

of

of quarantine) immediately proceed to the harbour of St. Helen's, Tean and North Withel, being two of the islands of Scilly, or to such other place as his Majesty, in council, shall direct. And the master, and every other person on board shall obey such directions as he shall receive from the privy council, &c. or otherwise, be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Every commander of any vessel liable to quarantine, shall, when such vessel shall meet with any other vessel at sea, or shall be within four leagues of the coast, hoist a signal to denote that his vessel is liable to quarantine; and shall keep such signals hoisted until such vessel shall have arrived at the place where it is to perform quarantine, and until it shall have been legally discharged from the performance thereof; on pain to forfeit two hundred pounds.

If any commander, knowing that the vessel is not liable to the performance of quarantine, shall hoist such signals, he shall forfeit two hundred pounds.

Masters of vessels, on their arrival from foreign parts, are to give to the pilots an account of the places at which they shall have loaded and touched at, on penalty of two hundred pounds, &c.

A penalty of one hundred pounds is inflicted on pilots bringing ships liable to quarantine into places not appointed for their reception.

And, that it may be the better known whether any vessel be actually infected with the plague, or other infectious disease or distemper, or whether such vessel, or the mariners or passengers coming, or the cargo imported in the same, are liable to any orders touching quarantine; it is enacted, that when any country or place shall be known to be, or suspected to be, infected with the plague, or other such infectious disease or distemper as aforesaid, or when any orders shall be made by his Majesty in council concerning quarantine, and the prevention of infection as aforesaid, then as any ship shall attempt to enter into any port in Great-Britain, or the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, whether such port shall have been appointed for the performance of quarantine or not, the superintendant of quarantine, or his assistant, if there shall be such at such place, or if not, the principal officer of customs, shall go off to such vessel, and shall, at a convenient distance, demand of the commander, in writing, and upon oath or not, as he shall by such superintendant or officer be required, to all such questions as shall be put to him; and in case such commander shall refuse to make a true discovery, or in case he shall not be required to answer such questions upon oath shall give a false answer, such commander shall forfeit two hundred pounds.

Ships subject to quarantine arriving at any port than that at which it ought to be performed may be forced to repair to the appointed place.

In case any vessel shall come from or shall have touched at any place infected by the plague, or such other infectious disease or distemper as aforesaid, or shall have any person on board actually infected, and the commander, knowing that the place from whence he came, or at which he had touched, was infected, or knowing some person on board to be actually infected, shall refuse or omit to disclose the same upon such examination, or shall wilfully omit to hoist the signal, such commander shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death, as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy.

Commanders are also to deliver up bills of health, manifests, and log-books, to the superintendant of quarantine, on penalty of one hundred pounds.

If any commander shall himself quit, or shall knowingly permit any seaman or passenger to quit such ship, by going on shore, or by going on board any other ship, boat, or vessel, before such quarantine shall be fully performed, unless in such cases and by such proper licence as shall be granted by virtue of such orders to be made concerning quarantine, as aforesaid; or, in case any commander shall not, within a convenient time after notice, cause such vessel, and the lading, to be conveyed into the places appointed to perform quarantine, then such commander shall forfeit five hundred pounds; and if any person coming in any vessel liable to perform quarantine (or any pilot or other person going on board the same, before or after arrival) shall either before or after arrival quit such vessel, by going on shore, or by going on board any other ship, vessel, or boat, before such vessel shall be regularly discharged from the performance thereof, all persons whatsoever, by any kind of necessary force, may compel such pilot or other person so quitting such vessel, to return on board the same; and such pilot or other person shall suffer imprisonment for six months, and forfeit two hundred pounds.

No goods are to be landed from vessels having performed quarantine in a foreign lazaret, without notice to the officer of the customs, nor before directions from the

privy

privy council, on penalty of two hundred pounds on the commander.

All persons liable to perform quarantine, and all persons having had any intercourse or communication with them, whether in ships or in a lazaret, or elsewhere, shall be subject, during the said quarantine, or during the time they shall be liable to quarantine, to such orders as they shall receive from the superintendant of quarantine or his assistant, or from the principal officer of the customs; and if any person liable to perform quarantine, or any person having had any intercourse or communication with them, shall wilfully refuse or neglect to repair forthwith, when required, to the lazaret, ship, vessel, or place appointed, or having been placed in the said lazaret or place, shall escape or attempt to escape out of the same before quarantine duly performed, the quarantine officers, and also the watchmen and other persons appointed to see quarantine performed, are by necessary force to compel such person to repair or return to such lazaret, or place; and every person refusing or neglecting, shall be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.

And any constable or peace officer, or any other person, may seize any person that shall, contrary to this act, have quitted quarantine, for the purpose of carrying him before any justice of the peace or magistrate, and such justice may grant his warrant for the apprehending and conveying such person to the vessel from which he shall have come on shore, or to any vessel performing quarantine, or lazaret, &c. or until directions can be obtained from the privy council, as to the disposal of such person.

If any officer of customs, or other officer to whom it doth appertain to execute any orders concerning quarantine, shall embezzle any goods, or be guilty of any other wilful breach of duty, he shall forfeit such employment, and be incapable to enjoy the same, or to take a new grant thereof; and such person shall forfeit one hundred pounds; and if any such officer shall desert from his duty when employed, or shall permit any person, ship, vessel, goods, or merchandize, to depart out of the said lazaret, ship, or other place, unless by permission under an order of council; or if any person authorised to give a certificate of a ship having performed quarantine, shall knowingly give a false certificate thereof, such person shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death, without benefit of clergy; and if any such officer shall knowingly and wilfully damage any goods performing quarantine under his direction, he shall pay treble damages, and full costs of suit, to the owner of the same.

Persons not infected entering the lazaret, shall perform quarantine; and attempting to escape, may be compelled to return; and such persons escaping shall suffer death.

After proof of performance of quarantine, and proper certificate to that effect, vessels or persons shall not be liable to further detention.

Goods liable to perform quarantine shall be opened and aired, as directed by order in council, proof of which shall be made before the officer of the customs, &c. who shall grant certificates thereof, which shall entitle them to be discharged from further detention.

If any person shall land or unship, or shall move, in order to the landing or unshipping thereof, any articles whatever, from on board any ship liable to perform quarantine, or shall knowingly receive the same after they have been so landed or unshipped, such person shall forfeit, not exceeding five hundred pounds, nor less than one hundred pounds; and if any person shall clandestinely convey, or shall secrete for the purpose of conveying, any letters, goods, wares, or merchandize, or other articles, from any vessel actually performing quarantine, or from the lazaret or other place where such articles shall be performing quarantine, such person shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In June, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

JUNE the eleventh was the day appointed by Mr. Whitbread for a motion for an impeachment against Lord Viscount Melville. Soon after the Speaker had taken the chair, a letter was handed to him by Mr. Dundas, Lord Melville's son, which contained a request that he might be heard in vindication of himself; this being granted, he was immediately introduced, with the usual forms, by the Sergeant at Arms. A chair being placed for his lordship within the bar, he sat down while he arranged his papers, when he rose, and spoke for two hours and a quarter, the object of which was to induce the house to stay all further proceedings against him.

After his lordship had retired, Mr. Whitbread stated in a long and argumentative speech the grounds and necessity of his motion, which was "that Henry Lord Viscount Melville be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." An amendment was then moved by Mr. Bond to leave out the words expressive of the resolution of the house to *impeach* Lord Melville, and to insert others which would cause a *criminal prosecution* to be commenced against him in the court of King's Bench. The debate lasted two days, when the house divided for the impeachment 195, against it 272, majority against the impeachment 77. The house then divided upon the motion of Mr. Bond, for the criminal prosecution 238, against it 229, of course there was a majority of nine for a criminal prosecution. Thus it was decided that Lord Melville, twenty years the colleague and companion of Mr. Pitt, and who during that period has held offices of great trust and emolument, should, after having been turned out of one of the highest offices in the state, and having had his name erased from the list of Privy Councillors, at length appear as an accused person before a judge and a jury of his country.

But on Tuesday the 25th inst. notice was given by Mr. Leycester, that he would on the next day move, that the mode of proceeding against Lord Melville should be changed from a criminal prosecution into an impeachment. The motion was accordingly made, and after a long debate it was agreed by a majority of 23 that Lord Melville should be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Whitbread on the 14th instant made a motion of censure, for culpable neglect, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After a considerable debate, it was agreed that a bill of indemnity should be brought in, to pardon the proceedings of ministers, which were admitted on all hands to have been highly irregular and illegal, though it was maintained by Mr. Pitt's friends that the circumstances of the times rendered them necessary.

Mr. Grey had given notice of a motion relative to the state of our foreign affairs for Thursday the 20th. inst.; and on Wednesday, the following message upon the subject, was delivered from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House, that the communications which have taken place, and are still depending, between his Majesty and some of the Powers on the Continent, have not yet been brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result of them before the House, or to enter into any further explanation with the French Government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his Majesty at the opening of the present session: but his Majesty conceives that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favourable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, or may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest, on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interests of his Majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe. His Majesty, therefore, recommends it to the House to consider of making provision for enabling his Majesty to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require."

This message was probably intended to supercede the motion promised by Mr. Grey, he, nevertheless on Thursday, after a very elaborate speech, moved "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased not to prorogue his Parliament, till he is enabled to lay before them the result of the communications now depending between his Majesty and other powers, and the views and objects of the same." This motion was negatived by a large majority: and on Friday when the King's message was taken into consideration the Minister demanded and obtained a vote of credit for three millions and a half for the purpose of negociating and procuring allies on the Continent, should any favourable juncture arise.

We have to record a singular instance of heroism in Lieutenant Yeo, belonging to his Majesty's ship the Loire, who, with fifty men, landed and took the Spanish Fort at Muros by storm. This action is thus described by Capt. Maitland:—Having landed under the small battery on the Point, it was instantly abandoned, but hardly had he time to spike the guns, when, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, he perceived a regular fort, ditched, and with a gate, which the enemy (fortunately never suspecting our landing) had neglected to secure, open a fire upon the ship; without waiting for orders he pushed forward, and was opposed at the inner gate by the Governor, with such troops as were in the town, and the crews of the French privateers. From the testimony of the prisoners, as well as our own men, it appears that Mr. Yeo was the first that entered the fort, with one blow laid the Governor dead at his feet, and broke his own sabre in two, the other officers were dispatched by such officers and men of ours as were most advanced, and the narrowness of the gate would permit

permit to push forward; the remainder instantly fled to the further end of the fort, where, from the ship, we could perceive many of them leap from the embrazures upon the rocks (a height of above 25 feet); such as laid down their arms received quarter.

In the business, Mr. Yeo commanded a launch and two cutters, and in their passage they found two small privateers moored under a battery of ten guns. The launch commanded by Mr. Clench attacked and took the smallest privateer, while Mr. Yeo with the two cutters carried the largest, a felucca, armed with three eighteen-pounders, four four-pounders, and fifty men. They were obliged to abandon the smaller vessel, but secured the felucca, which was effected without any other loss than three men being slightly wounded. Nineteen men were missing in the felucca, some of whom jumped overboard, but the greater part were killed.

Dispatches have been received at the East-India House giving an account of some new and very important successes obtained by the British under General Lake at the town and fort of Deig. In these actions the loss has been considerable, and among the slain we are sorry to find the names of Lieut. Col. Maitland, Capt. Young of the 8th, and other officers of less note. The number of the enemy killed is said by Gen. Lake, to have been immense.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Emperor Bonaparte has been crowned king of Italy at Milan, at which ceremony some of the senators from Genoa assisted: these accompanied by M. Salicetti, the French minister, returned on the 24th of May, and on the next day an extraordinary sitting of the Ligurian Senate was held, when it was decreed that Genoa and its territories should be annexed to the French empire.

The following is the answer of Bonaparte, upon receiving the decree of the Ligurian Senate, for uniting that country to the French empire:

"You, the Doge, and Deputies of the Senate, and People of Genoa,

"Circumstances and your wishes have often called upon me, for the last ten years, to interfere in your domestic concerns. I have always endeavoured to procure peace for you, and to introduce those liberal ideas which could alone confer on your Government that splendour which it formerly enjoyed. But I early had convincing proof of the utter impossibility in which you were placed to achieve any thing worthy of your forefathers. A great change has taken place—the new principles of maritime law which the English have adopted, and compelled the greatest part of Europe to recognize; the right of blockade, which it is in their power to extend to places which are not blockaded, even to whole coasts and rivers, and which in effect is nothing else than to controul at their pleasure the commerce of the world; the increasing depredations of the Barbary Powers; all those circumstances presented to you only a nominal independence. Posterity will be grateful to me for having endeavoured to establish the freedom of the seas, and to compel the Barbary Powers to refrain from molesting the weaker flags, and to live at home as agriculturists and honest men. The welfare and the dignity of the human race were my only objects. At the Treaty of Amiens, England refused to co-operate in those liberal ideas. Since that time a great Continental Power has shewn as much repugnance to the same principle. Alone to maintain those principles, I should have had recourse to arms; but I have no right to spill the blood of my people, except for their own peculiar interests.

"From the moment that Europe could not obtain from England, that the right of blockade should be restricted to places really blockaded; from the moment that the flag of the weak was unprotected, and at the mercy of the piracy of the Barbary Powers, there was no longer any maritime independence; and from that moment every sensible man must have foreseen what is now come to pass. Whenever a commercial nation has no maritime independence, it becomes incumbent on it to place itself under the protection of a more powerful flag. I will realize your expectations; I will unite you to my great people. I shall thereby acquire additional means of rendering that protection more powerful which I have always been so well disposed to extend to you. My people will with pleasure receive you. They know, that at all times you have been friendly to their armies, and that you have assisted them with all your force, and with all your means. They find, moreover, in your territory, ports, and an increase of maritime power, which is necessary for the support of their lawful rights against the tyrants of the seas.

"In the union with my people you will find a Continent; you, who have only ports, and the sea before you, will in this union find a flag, which, whatever may be the pretensions of my enemies, I shall support throughout all the seas of the universe free from insults or attacks, and against the right of blockading, which I shall never recognize but in such places as are really blockaded by land as well as by sea. In short, in it you will find yourselves protected against that shameful slavery, which, contrary to my wishes, I am obliged to suffer weaker Powers to endure, but against which I shall always protect my subjects.

"Your people will always find, in the regard I have ever had for them, and in the parental sentiments I shall feel for them henceforth, the assurance that every thing which can contribute to their welfare shall be done for them.

"Doge, and Gentlemen of the Deputation of the Senate, and People of Genoa, return to

your country; I shall be there 'ere long, and will confirm the union which you and my people are about to form. These barriers, which separate you from the Continent, shall be removed for the common interest, and things will soon be in their natural order.

"The signatures of all your citizens, subscribed to the request which you now make to me, dispel every objection I might have had to make. They constitute the only right which I consider as legitimate. In causing that law to be respected, I shall only establish the independence which I have promised you."

The meeting of the Italian legislature was also distinguished by the presentation of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, as Viceroy of Italy. His Majesty, the Emperor and King, addressed the assembly in a speech, of which the following is the most important:

"I have neglected none of the objects upon which my experience in administration could be useful to my people of Italy. Before I return across the mountains, I shall go over a part of the departments, to become better acquainted with their wants.

"I shall leave depositary of my authority this young prince, whom I have brought up from his infancy, and who will be animated by my spirit. I have besides taken measures to direct myself the most important affairs of the state.

"Orators of my Council will present to you a project of law authorizing my Chancellor Keeper of the Seals, Melzi, to act for four years, in the quality of depositary of my authority, as Vice President; a domain which, remaining in his family, may attest to his descendants the satisfaction I have felt from its services.

"I think I have given fresh proofs of my constant resolution to fulfil towards my people of Italy every thing they can expect from me. I hope that in their turn they will be desirous of occupying the place that I destine for them in my thoughts; and they never will attain it, but by persuading themselves that the force of arms is the principal support of states.

It is time that youth who live in the idleness of great cities, should cease to fear the fatigues and dangers of war, and that they should enable themselves to make their country be respected, if they wish their country to be respectable.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Body, vie in zeal with my Council of State, and by that concourse of wills towards the sole aim of the public prosperity, give to my representative the support he should receive from you.

"The British Government having received, with an evasive answer, the propositions I made to it, and the King of England having immediately rendered them public by insulting my people in his Parliament, I have seen the hopes considerably weakened, which I had conceived of the re-establishment of peace. However, the French squadrons have since obtained successes to which I attach importance only because they must farther convince my enemies of the inutility of a war which affords them nothing to gain and every thing to lose. The divisions of the flotillas and the frigates built at the expence of the finances of my kingdom of Italy, and which at present make a part of the French forces, have rendered useful services in many circumstances. I preserve the hope that the peace of the Continent will not be troubled; and, at all events, I find myself in a position to fear none of the chances of war: I shall be in the midst of you the very moment my presence would become necessary for the preservation of my kingdom of Italy."

HOLLAND.

The following articles have been announced with great pomp under the title of "The Dutch Commercial Code."

The new Code of Commerce consists of 19 Articles, viz:—

1st. The repeal and abolition of all Laws and Resolutions existing before the Decree against trading with Great Britain.

2d. A prohibition of all direct commerce from any of the Dutch ports with Great Britain.

3d. Every vessel that shall arrive in any of our ports with false or forged papers, direct from Great Britain, or from any port or haven thereunto belonging, shall, together with every article of her cargo, be confiscated.

4th. On information that any vessel, having been under the necessity of putting into any of the British ports, shall have taken any additional articles on board besides her original cargo, she shall be confiscated; and the captain be liable to pay a fine of 1000 guilders, if he be found to have concealed the fact.

5th. A regulation respecting vessels from Great Britain (whose original destination may be represented to have been for a neutral port), putting into any of the Dutch ports; which shall, if the ship's passport does not clearly prove every part of her cargo to have been destined for such neutral port, be declared to be enemy's property, and confiscated accordingly, so long as free navigation and free commerce be not declared in England.

6th. A fine of 1000 guilders to be paid by every captain or master of the vessel who shall be found to have any papers or packets of papers, to be delivered to any of the Military Officers, on or before their arrival in a Dutch port.

7th. All documents or ship's papers, of whatever description, shall, with the utmost care, be delivered, and also a written declaration by both the captain and master; declaring upon oath whence they came, whither destined, and that they have delivered all papers they had in possession, and that they have not brought over with them, or delivered before this their declaration, any letters or papers whatever. Further, all vessels shall be obliged to take a birth nearest the shore, where they are to remain under guard till they have received leave to weigh anchor.

8th. A prohibition of all importation of British manufacture, from any place and in any manner soever, under penalty of the articles being confiscated, and a fine of 1000 guilders.

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All indirect importation shall be punished corporally, and, if the case requires it, capitally.

9th. The term British manufacture, comprises also coal and train oil.

10th. Goods manufactured in other countries will be admitted, provided they are accompanied with original certificates from the Secretary of Finance.

11th. No article shall be imported that shall not have been notified at the different offices of the Secretaries of Finance during the voyage.

12th. All direct communication and commerce between this republic and Great Britain, shall henceforth be prohibited.

13th. Prohibits the exportation of ammunition without previous permission. Tar, salted meat, and cheese, are prohibited from being conveyed to any port on this side of the Weser; and even without special leave, and for a given quantity only.

14th. A fine of triple the value shall be imposed upon all such articles exported without leave, as shall require previous special permission; as likewise for rye, oats, beans, pease, split barley, grits, pork, and butter.

15th. Specifies the form in which the certificates are to be drawn.

16th. No vessel shall sail unless she be provided with a special permit of the Commissary, &c. besides the other necessary papers.

17th. The captains, passengers, and crew, are prohibited from taking with them letters, packets, or any thing whatever, intended for any port or haven in Great Britain, under the penalty of a fine of 100 guilders, and one year's confinement; and for which purpose the captain is required to make his declaration before he sets sail.

18th. Prohibits the lading or unlading on any strands or bye-places.

The 19th. Forbids the casting anchor at any magazine or warehouse, during the passage, within certain limits.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends *announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

Agar Thomas, Hull, hatter. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Anstie Sarah, Devizes, dealer. (Toulmin, Walbrook

Arman John, Darlington, money scrivener. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square

Blades John, Bath, linen draper. (Morton, Furnival's inn

Blackburne John, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court

Bestwick Joel, Stockport, grocer. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn

Bury William, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Wallis, Warnford court

Burgheim Baruch-Jacob, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Carpenter, Basinghall street

Brewer John, Essex street, tailor. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square

Bestwick Thomas, and George Redfern, Quarnford, dealers. (Clulow and Stone, Macclesfield

Bulmer Ralph, Norfolk street, painter. (Platt, Bride court

Cook William, Milbrook, wine merchant. (Williams and Sherwood, Austin friars

Crossley John Smallbridge, Rochdale, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Curritor street

Chapman George, Liverpool, draper. (Williams, Liverpool

Cartwright Samuel, Maiden lane, hosier. (Wild, Castle street, Falcon square

Deighton Thomas, Manchester, calico printer. (Willis, Warnford court

De Perrin Charles Fr. Olivier, Duke street, Manchester square, victualler. (Rogers, Frith street

Dixon Robert, Tod square, North Shields, ship owner. (Bell, Bow lane

Davis George, Boston, chinaman. (Rider, Fetter lane

Dutchman John, sen. Hull, sailmaker. (French and Williams, Castle street

Devonshire David, Old street, jeweller. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square

De Costa Benjamin Mendes, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, dealer. (Willett and Anstey, Finsbury square

Evans Evan, Salisbury street, Strand, coal merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Edge Thomas, Lower Thames street, victualler. (Wrangham, Seething lane

Eafferby George, St. Thomas's street, victualler. (Broad, Union street, Southwark

Ellis Thomas, Ollerton, mercer. (Rose and Hall, New Boswell court

Fernyhough John, Uttoxeter, innkeeper. (Ellis, Curritor street

Greenwell John, South Shields, Tallow chandler. (Pringle and Wasbrough, Greville street

Grey Absalom, Fleet street, man's mercer. (Parnell, Church street, Spitalfields

Geere Thomas, and Joseph Carlefs, Loose, Kent, millers. (Debary and Cope, Temple

Gibson Mary, Bermondsey street, shop keeper. (Broad, Union street

Giles Horn, Canterbury, Grazier. (Nethersole and Portal, Essex street

Holborn John Little Eastcheap, wine merchant. (Foster, Lincoln's inn

Hibbard Jonathan, Bath, alehouse keeper. (Morgan, Gray's inn square

Holmes William, Studley, baker, (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Chancery lane

Hall Samuel, Sheffield, hat maker. (Wilson, Castle street

Heiner William, Poulton, money scrivener. (Hull, Lincoln

Harrison Richard, Dean, inn keeper. (Ellis, Curritor street

Hayward Henry, Ramsgate butcher. (Swinford, Temple

Hester Thomas, Deptford carpenter. (Dawne, Henrietta street

Hill Robert, Pleasant row, Pentonville, warehouseman. (Publen, Fore street

Holmes James, Carlisle, carrier, (Clennell, Staple inn

Jackson Ann, Bishopswearmouth, ship owner. (Blakiston, Symond's inn

Inman Joseph, Houndsditch, cheesemonger. (Ruffell, Plant street, Borough

Jenner Henry, Norwich, linen draper. (Harmer, Norwich

Johnson Christopher, Great Strambridge, merchant. (Naylor, Great Newport street

Jenkins John, Great Warner street, draper. (Richardson, New inn

Lee Edward, Drayton in Hales, skinner. (Impey and Wrighman, Temple

Lewis John, Cardigan, mercer. (Battye, Chancery lane

Marshall Thomas, Hull, grocer. (Rossers, Kirby street

Mercer William, Mile End, horse dealer. (Michell, Union court, Broad street

Macnamara Richard, Rodney street, merchant. (Forbes, Ely place

Margrave Thomas, jun. Tower Royal, merchant. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Old Jewry

Marlton Edward, Uttoxeter, Cork cutter. (Osborn, Burton-on-Trent

Matthews Richard, and Thomas Jones, Aberystwith, merchants. (Lloyd, Carmarthen

Newton Samuel, jun. Ashton-under-Line, cotton spinner. (Edge, Inner Temple

Rowley

Rowley Thomas, and John Rowley, Salford, cotton spinners. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Rowland Edward, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Reilly Michael, Great York mews, Portman square, victualler. (Holleway, Chancery lane
Smith Archibald, Hull, baker. (Ellis, Cursitor street
Searle William, Chudleigh, shopkeeper. (Sanford, Exeter
Swann James, Hinckley, currier. (Forbes, Ely place
Shepherd George, Stanhope street, wine merchant. (Elliot, Catharine court, Trinity square
Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit street, apothecary. (Few, New North street
Thompson Francis, New North street. (Murphy, Bouverie street
Turley James, John Turley, and Arnel Turley, Coseley, ironmasters. (Hunt, Surry street
Williams John, Bedminster, miller. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Winder William, and Josiah Wheeler, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court
Wheeler Josiah, and Isaac Thomas Wheeler, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court
Wallens John, jun. Lye, Worcester, victualler. (Bigg, Hatton garden
Wood Moses, Dean street, Soho, tailor. (Wittig, Duke street, Portland place
Wainwright Edward, Thame, butcher. (Rose and Munnings, Grays inn
Way Edward, Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine merchant. (Parry, Great Marylebone street

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alton James, Manchester, calico manufacturer, June 25
Abbot John, Ipswich, shopkeeper, August 3
Baker John, Peckham, carpenter, June 29, final
Bloore Whitfield, Sun street, Bishopsgate street, timber merchant, June 11
Barlow Thomas, Liverpool, tailor, June 18
Benbow John, Eaton-Bishop, miller, June 20
Baynes Edward, Rochford, shopkeeper, July 9
Beesley Thomas, Burton, potter, June 28
Brown Thomas, jun. Rickmansworth, tanner, June 25
Barker John, Yoxford, shopkeeper, July 9
Beetham John, jun. Lancaster, spirit merchant, July 1
Burrough John, Red Lion street, Spitalfields, baker, August 17
Bowen Thomas, Charing Cross, watchmaker, July 9
Benson James, Greville street, painter, August 13, final
Burton Alice, Manchester, machine maker, July 15
Bedford Thomas, Sutton, paper maker, July 9
Bate Fortescue, Vigo lane, printseller, July 9, final
Chowles Charles, North Audley street, upholder, June 15
Cronk William-Charles, Kensington, brewer, June 29
Cooper Edward, Newark, hosier, June 17
Chapman Nathaniel, William Mellor, and Robert Mellor, Stockport, cotton manufacturers, June 27, final
Cripps John Gordon, Bury St. Edmunds, grocer, June 11
Cruickshank Theodore, Lime street, insurance broker, July 6
Cantillon Philip, London, merchant, July 5
Cox Joseph, Gravel lane, carpenter, July 10
Clarke Robert, King street, Covent garden, draper, July 20, final
Chance Thomas, Tottenham, coach maker, July 27
Dunn Thomas, Trowbridge, clothier, June 13
Deaves Henry, Liverpool, merchant, July 1
Dawes, George, Wood lane, Fenchurch street
Davis Henry, Portsea, merchant, July 20
Ducket George, Middlesex street, timber merchant, July 13
Fell William, St. Martin's lane, tailor, June 11
Frome John, Bermondsey street, currier, June 15
Farquhar Colin, Maddox street, builder, June 22
Faulkner Thomas, Oxford street, oilman, July 5
Felton William, Leather lane, coachmaker, July 9
George Benjamin, Pope's Head alley, needle maker, June 22, final
Gill George, Warrington, merchant, June 18
Grayson William, and Philip Shires, Southwark, hop merchants, July 6
German Anthony, and John Jephson, Nottingham, hosiers, July 3
Good Ralph, New Sarum, linen draper, July 10
Grant William, Greek street, paper stainer, July 26, final
Hamilton James, and William Turkington, Finch lane, merchants, July 9
Henderton Thomas, Milk street, warehouseman, June 11
Haw Thomas, Stockton, ship builder, June 29
Hughes David, Liverpool, draper, June 15, final
Hodgkins Daniel, Liverpool, brushmaker, July 1
Holmes Solomon, Doncaster, leather dresser, June 19, final
Home Patrick, and Patrick Hunter, Throgmorton street, June 29
Harper Robert Walters, Sutton, dealer, June 26
Harris William, Drury lane, draper, June 29
Hilton Robert, Holywell street, victualler, June 11
Hahn Jonas Charleson, New street, Crutched friars, insurance broker, July 13
Harris James, Exeter, coachmaker, July 9
Herries Charles, and Joseph Nailer, London, merchants, July 20
Hook Joseph, Bermondsey street, leather dresser, July 27, final
Hustler James, Weston Colville, farmer, July 20
Hawkins William, John Hawkins, and Thomas Hawkins, Birmingham, button makers, July 12, final
Hughes John, Liverpool, draper, July 12
Jefferys Nathaniel, Albemarle street, silversmith, June 24
James John, Hatton garden, dealer, July 23
Knight John-Brooke, Camomile street, cordwainer, June 29
Leonard Charles, West Bromwich, ironmaster, June 19
Lightly John, and James Thompson, Upper Thames street, stationers, joint estate and separate estate of Thompson, July 9
Levy Lewis, and Jonas Levy, Osborne place, vermacelli manufacturers, July 2
Lewis John, Chorley, cotton spinner, July 5, final
Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money scrivener, July 13
Lowton Edward, Southwark, hop merchant, July 20
Malcolm Samuel, Old Broad street, broker, July 20, final
Mirfield Samuel, and Edward Mirfield, Leeds, merchants, June 17
Moses Samuel, Brighthelmstone, linen draper, June 22
Mead Jonathan, Southminster, fadler, July 9
Marston Samuel, St. Albans, corn dealer, July 20
Macdonagh Owen, Bennet street, victualler, July 13
Mac Cabe Edward, Broad street, hatmaker, July 13
Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet street, vintner, June 29
Main Thomas, Brook street, stonemason, July 10
Middleton William, John Holland Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants, separate estate of Middleton, July 10
Newton William-Hood, Golden lane, liquor merchant, June 18, final
Nimmo Henry, Bristol, merchant, June 29
Oddy Joshua Jepson, and John Oddy, St. Mary Axe, merchants, June 29, separate estate of Joshua-Jepson Oddy
Porter William, Great Driffield, grocer, June 14
Parr John Owen, London, insurance broker, June 29
Pearce Matthias, Little Elbow lane, cheesemonger, June 11
Pasmore George, Kensington, stationer, June 29
Penny James, Liverpool, hat dealer, June 24
Pollington Charles, Havant, shopkeeper, June 18, final
Powell William, Broad street, linen draper, July 13
Pullen Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants, July 2, final
Perfect Martin Walther, and Augustus William Bodecker, Little St Helens, July 6, separate estate of each
Pearce William, and John Basinghall street, clothiers, July 5
Pickering Robert, Cheapside, paper stainer, July 20
Roberts Francis, St. Martin's court, mercer, June 8
Rookley Thomas, Bridgewater, baker, July 17
Roberts James, Ashford, silversmith, July 5
Ryle John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, draper, July 9
Stratton George, and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars road, ironmongers, June 11
Swindells John, and John Dale, jun. Hedge Mill, Mottram, cotton manufacturers, June 19, final
Staniforth George, Beverley, draper, July 25
Sayers Joseph, Charles street, Cavendish square, shoe maker, June 29
Sharples John, and James Sharples, Anderton, manufacturers, July 3, final
Smith Laurence, Portsmouth, draper, July 9
Stone William, Queen street, merchant, July 10, final
Slater Gill, Liverpool, merchant, July 1
Tagg Mary, Bath, grocer, June 27, final
Thompson William, and Percival Barker, Southwark, merchants, July 13
Townsend John, Southwark, wine merchant, August 6
Towne William, Deptford, clerk, schoolmaster, July 10
Walker William, Lancaster, merchant, June 17
Welsford John-Parr, Union court, brokers, July 2
Webster William, Fore street, draper, June 11
White Martin, Portsmouth, vintner, June 20
Williamson Robert, Rufkhill, butcher, June 21
Wakeford William, Horsham, shopkeeper, June 22
Wall David, Bristol, cordwainer, July 2, final
Webber John-Thomas, High street, Borough, July 6
Widdows James, Manchester, calender, July 23
Wright John, and Peter Beavis, Bristol, linen drapers, July 9, final
White John, Great Russel street, tin plate worker, dealer, July 13
Williams Charles, Lower Tooting, mealman, July 9
Watford John, Pallmall, haberdasher, July 27
Woodcroft Thomas, and John Woodcroft, Sheffield, comb makers, July 10
Willmott Devonshire-Bohnan, Bristol, druggist, July 9, final

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

ON Saturday, May 25, a grand entertainment was given at the London Docks, by the directors and proprietors, to a ſelect party of his Majeſty's Miniſters, the Lord Mayor and corporation of London, ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, and a great number of merchants. The dockmen were all on duty, as were the Tower Hamlet militia, their band playing under the front of the warehouſe next the wharf. Mr. Pitt, Lords Hawkeſbury and Harrowby, with the Lord Mayor, city officers, and the Directors, having firſt met at the London Tavern, went in proceſſion in their carriages: and, about three o'clock, all being ready, the ſignal was made, and the Dock-gate opened, when the Thames, Frinley of Embden, a fine veſſel of 450 tons burthen, dreſſed in the colours of all nations, ſurmounted by thoſe of England, having the noble party, and the band of the Royal Eaſt India Volunteers on board, came in very gently, playing 'God ſave the King,' 'Rule Britannia,' &c. and was laid along-ſide the wharf; the viſitors then debarked, and went round the wharf and warehouſes, at which they appeared very much pleaſed. The warehouſes of this great national undertaking, are now completely full of goods; and the buſineſs is conducted on a ſcale of accommodation which ſeems to give general ſatisfaction to the ſhip-owners and merchants, who avail themſelves of the uſe of this public concern.

At the Weſt India dock the buſtle is about to recommence, from the arrival of different fleets during the ſummer and autumn. Great activity is uſing to form the outward-bound dock, and it is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

The Eaſt India docks, at Blackwall, are in great forwardneſs, and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe they will be fit to receive the ſhipping next ſpring. The line of the Commercial Road, which is to extend to the north-weſt corner of the great dock, is immediately to be proceeded upon. Thus, in leſs than a twelvemonth hence, will theſe magnificent buildings, unparalleled in the annals of commerce, be complete, with the exception of the Loading London dock, but which in all probability will be now ſoon begun upon.

Not far from Batterſea, a new mode of employing ground has been introduced. A perſon has planted fifteen hundred thouſand roſe-trees, and begun a manufacture of Otto of roſes. Four thouſand buſhels of Roſe-leaves have been expended to make a large ſmelling-bottle of the Otto; the firſt bottle of which was lately preſented to the Prince of Wales as a ſpecimen.

The Committee appointed by the corporation of London, to conduct the improvement of its port have directed the town-clerk to communicate to the Prince of Wales their reſolution to open the canal from Lime-houſe to Blackwall, on the 12th of Auguſt, in honour of his Royal Highneſs's birth-day.

MARRIED,

By the Biſhop of Norwich, at his houſe, Manchester-ſquare, B. Bathurſt, eſq. ſecretary of legation to the court of Stockholm, to Miſs Call, daughter of the late Sir John Call.

G. Moore, eſq. of Durrington, Wilts, to Miſs Rhodes, of Henley upon Thames, Oxfordſhire.

At Deptford, Mr. James Dowley, of Bennett-ſtreet, Chriſt Church, Surrey, to Miſs Nicholſon, third daughter of the late Robert Nicholſon, eſq. of Loam-pit Hill, Kent.

Re-married, by ſpecial licence, the Moſt Noble John Henry Marquis of Lanſdowne, to Lady Giffard.

Major-general, the Honourable Edward Paget, third ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, to the Honourable Miſs Bagot, daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent Lord Bagot.

The Honourable W. Lambe, ſon of Viſcount Melburne, to Lady C. Ponſonby, only daughter of the Earl of Beſborough,

At Lambeth, W. Hewſon, eſq. of Friern-lodge, Middleſex, to Miſs Radcliffe, eldeſt daughter of the late John Radcliffe, eſq. of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet.

At Edmonton, C. Vigne, eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Blackburn, daughter of the late John Blackburn, eſq. of Buſh-hill.

At Norwood-green, C. F. Barnwell, eſq. to Miſs Lowry, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lowry.

Viſcount Hampden, to Miſs Browne, ſiſter of Lady Wedderburne.

At St. Pancras Church, Captain Woodgate, to Lady Honora Lambert, daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

John Cumming, eſq. of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, to Miſs Hunter, of Beach-hill, Berks.

William Patterſon, eſq. of the Steel-yard, to Miſs Lyall, daughter of John Lyall, eſq. of Findon, Suſſex.

Major Neſbitt, to Miſs Blake, of Audley-ſquare.

T. Parkinſon, eſq. of Taviſtock-ſquare, to Miſs Salter, of Poplar.

Mr. C. B. Krauſe, of Brunſwick, to Miſs Harriot Barlow, daughter of Joſeph Barlow, eſq. of Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

DIED,

T. Cox, eſq. banker of Little Britain, brother to Robert Albion Cox, eſq.

At the Bell Savage Coffee-houſe, *Mrs. Jackſon*, of Bath. She fell down lifeleſs, while dreſſing herſelf, the morning after her arrival.

In

In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, 81, *T. Lockwood, eſq.*

At the Right Honourable William Pitt's, Downing-ſtreet, *Mr. R. Betty*, ſteward and groom of the chamber to Mr. Pitt, and an exchequer meſſenger.

In Tilney-ſtreet, *Lady Engl-field*, 80.

At Iſleworth, *Mrs. Mary Robinſon*, 71, relict of the late John Robinſon, eſq. of Lyon-hill.

In the Fleet-priſon, *Miſs Elizabeth Frances Robertſon*, of ſwindling memory, aged 32.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, *John Roſe, eſq.* 84, formerly of South Carolina.

In Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-ſtreet, *Mr. Poole.*

In St. Paul's Church-yard, *Mrs. Greaves*, relict of Charles Greaves, eſq.

At his lodgings, in Conduit-ſtreet, *Eraſmus Corbett, eſq.* late a captain in the Oxford Blues. He put a period to his life by ſhooting himſelf. From the ſtatement of the witneſſes who were examined on the inqueſt, it appeared that Mr. Corbett had for ſeveral months been in a dejected ſtate, that he went out on the morning the fatal deed was committed, and returned home to breakfaſt. On his return, he wrote a letter to Lord Lucie, which he ordered his ſervant to put into the poſt-office; but the latter had ſcarcely left the room, when he heard the report of a piſtol. He inſtantly turned back, and found his maſter on the ground, his ſkull ſhattered to pieces, and the floor covered with blood. A horſe-piſtol was lying by his ſide, which he muſt have purchaſed that morning, as great care was taken that no deſtructive weapons ſhould be left in the way, onaccount of the viſible depreſſion under which he laboured. By the injury done to the room there muſt have been ſeveral balls in the piſtol; two pieces of the ſkull were blown through a pane of the window, the curtain of which he had previouſly drawn, to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet. The jury brought in a verdict of lunacy. Mr. Corbett was about 60 years of age, unmarried, and is ſaid to have poſſeſſed an income of £,0c0l. per annum.

In Madox-ſtreet, *John D. O'Leary, eſq.*

Miſs Weſton, daughter of Mr. Weſton, of Pall-mall.

At his houſe, in Wimpole-ſtreet, *Admiral Milbank.* As he was leaning over the banniſter of the ſtair-caſe, he unfortunately fell into the veſtibule. A ſurgeon was inſtantly ſent for; but before he arrived, the admiral had expired. He was in his 82d year, and more than 70 years of this long life had been devoted to the naval ſervice, into which he firſt entered in the year 1734.

At his houſe, at Pentonville, aged 79, *Mr. Thomas Vernon.* For many years he was ſubject (with very ſhort intervals of eaſe) to a moſt excruciating ſpaſmodic affection of the muſcles of the face, which baffled the ſkill of the phyſicians of eminence. Perhaps few men ever ſuffered more from diſeaſe, or endured it, with equal fortitude.

Mr. Foote, a partner in the firm of Martin and Co. of Lombard-ſtreet, bankers. He fell a ſacrifice to his paſſion for ſailing, of which ſcience he was conſidered as one of the firſt-rate amateurs. He had juſt got a new pleaſure-boat built, one of the moſt elegant of the day, and, accompanied by his ſiſter and two ſervants, went to Graveſend, to indulge in his favourite amuſement. They embarked, as uſual, and ſailed up and down, under the moſt flattering auſpices of wind and weather; when, on a ſudden, a breeze from the land upſet the boat, which inſtantly ſank, and Mr. Foote is ſuppoſed to have remained under it. Miſs Foote was buoyed up by her cloaths, and floated upon the water until ſhe was taken up, in a ſtate of inſenſibility. The ſervants were alſo ſaved. Mr. Foote was a very handſome and very amiable young man, about twenty-eight years of age, and brother to Captain Foote, of the royal navy. He was very athletic, and conſidered the beſt amateur rower on the river. His body was not found till ſome days afterwards, when it was picked up by two watermen of Graveſend.

At his houſe in the country, *Mr. Clementſon*, late deputy-ſerjeant at arms. He had been in perfect health the day before, and ſpent the evening chearfully with his friends, and retired to bed about eleven o'clock. Soon afterwards he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours.

At Hackney, aged 26, *Captain William Carter*, of the 2d regiment of Tower Hamlet militia.

In Glocester-place, *Sir David Carnegie, bart.* of Southeſk, M P. for the county of Forfar.

At Hammerſmith, *Eliſah Matthew Impey, eſq.*

In Queen-ſquare, at the houſe of her uncle, Sir Alan Chambre, *Miſs Charlotte Chambre*, daughter of Walter Chambre, eſq. of Whitehaven, aged 24.

At his houſe in Piccadilly, aged 85, *Sir William Pulteney, bart.* repreſentative for Shrewſbury, in ſeven ſucceſſive parliaments. His name was originally Johnſtone, and he practiſed at the Scotch Bar. By his marriage with the heireſs of the houſe of Pulteney, he became poſſeſſed of a very large fortune, which was not likely to be diminiſhed in his hands, and he was then induced to take the name of Pulteney. He was a uſeful and intelligent ſpeaker in parliament, though by no means a graceful and eloquent orator. What he ſaid, however, always contained ſubſtantial matter, and was marked by plain ſenſe. His vaſt fortune placed him above the uſual temptations by which public men are too often led to convince the world that their pretenſions to patriotiſm are founded merely in ſelf-intereſt. He was, therefore, occaſionally, a ſupporter and an oppoſer of the meaſures of adminiſtration, and might be ſaid to hold an independent character. He was, however, on the whole, to be conſidered as a friend to government. He married for the ſecond time, in 1804, the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart, who

who took so memorable a part in the famous Douglas cause, in favour of the Hamilton side, and whose letters to Lord Mansfield on that subject are models of accurate investigation, as well as of acute and solid reasoning. Sir William Pulteney has left a daughter by his first marriage, the present Countess of Bath, who was his only issue. She married Sir James Murray, who took the name of Pulteney, and who is now one of the richest men in this kingdom. Sir William's disorder was the gravel. He was so sensible of his approaching dissolution, that he predicted almost the hour of his decease. In the latter part of his life, he was remarkably abstemious, his food was composed of the most simple nourishment, principally bread and milk. In the apartment where he chiefly resided but little fire was used, because he found his health bettered by it. He was interred in Westminster-abbey, where the remains of many of his ancestors are deposited. Notwithstanding every search has been made in Pulteney house, no will has yet been found. Sir William was supposed to be the richest commoner in the kingdom; it is said his funded property amounted to near two millions sterling; and he was the greatest American stockholder ever known. In the event of no will being found, Lady Pulteney will enjoy one third of his personal property, the principal part of his Shropshire estates, to the amount of above 30,000l. per annum, will fall to the Earl of Darlington; the rest of the Bath, and his own unentailed property, of course devolve on his daughter, the Countess of Bath. He is succeeded in his title, and in all his entailed property, consisting of his Scotch and West India estates of about 10,000l. a year, by his nephew Captain Johnstone, of the Coldstream guards, son of the late governor Johnstone.

At his house, on Sloane Terrace, Chelsea, aged 46, *Robert Bisset, LL.D.* Chagrin, occasioned by his embarrassed circumstances, is thought to have hastened his dissolution. He possessed a considerable share of learning, and was a respectable writer. His talents were chiefly calculated for historical researches and discussions. He employed his pen in the composition of some novels, but not with success proportionate to his historical works. Soon after the death of Mr. Burke, Dr. Bisset presented to the world a life of that celebrated man. Though the work was rapidly composed, in order to gratify public curiosity, on the recent loss of a great character, it exhibits a solid judgment, with much acumen, and will hold a respectable rank in the biographical department of British literature. The best work, however, which Dr. Bisset has produced, is his History of the Reign of our present excellent Monarch. All the great and interesting events which have happened during the period to which his views were directed, are related with perspicuity, precision and impartiality. The whole, indeed, shews a penetrating and comprehensive mind. He has traced effects to their true causes, and deduced such inferences as afford political lessons of great utility. His characters are well drawn, and judiciously contrasted. Dr Bisset was an occasional contributor to some of our periodical Reviews, and all his animadversions were marked by judgment, and a spirit of candour which is not usual with those who employ their critical powers upon the labours of their competitors. He was peculiarly mild and gentle in his manners, and very industrious in the exercise of his pen; but he was destined to endure all the toil, anxiety, and misery, which too often characterize a life devoted to literature.

Mrs. Mattyear, the wife of Mr. M. an eminent market gardener, residing at Fulham, county Middlesex. Mr. M. went to London early in the morning on business, and parted from his wife on affectionate terms, and she afterwards breakfasted with her children without shewing any symptoms of a distressed or deranged mind. Immediately after breakfast she retired to one of the outhouses, and cut her throat in such a shocking manner as to occasion almost instant death. About a minute or two after leaving the house she was discovered in this dreadful situation by a servant, who immediately gave an alarm, and caused medical aid to be procured, but in vain. No cause whatever can be assigned for this horrid act. She was an amiable woman, much respected by her neighbours and friends, and beloved by her husband and children.

At his house in Montpelier-row, Twickenham, in a fit of apoplexy, in his 65th year, *John Smith Bugden, esq.* He had been for some years afflicted with a variety of disorders, gout, dropsy, asthma; in the intervals of which he was chearful and entertaining to his friends. Till very lately he took an active part at all public meetings in the county, where his good sense ensured him a ready attention. He has left one son, a captain in the Surrey militia, and three daughters, who are unmarried. His father possessed a good estate in Surrey; and was invited to represent that county in 1751, on the death of Lord Baltimore, and again at the general election in 1754.

At Parson's Green, the young and beautiful, and truly amiable *Mrs Milner*, wife of William Milner, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Milner, bart. M. P. for York. His lady was daughter of the late Right Hon. Theophilus Clements, and grand daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford. She had been only two years married, and has left two daughters.

At Hampstead, in her 65th year, *Mrs. Mary-Magdalen Blaquiere*, widow of John-Peter B. esq —Also, on the evening of the same day, and in the same house, in her 60th year, *Mrs. Anne-Rebecca Grant*, widow of Capt. Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, in Scotland, and sister to the above lady.

Aged 81, the *Rev. John Skynner*, sub-

dean of the cathedral of York, and rector of Blatherwick, and of Easton, near Stamford.

At the St. James's coffee-houſe, in St. James's-ſtreet, *Mr. Puget*, the banker, of the firm of Puget and Bainbridge, and a director of the bank. He was on Sunday in the park on horſeback, and, as he returned home, ſtopped at the above coffee-houſe, where he took ſome refreſhment; on his taking the bridle in his hand to mount his horſe, he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and fell backwards: medical aſſiſtance was inſtantly procured; but he expired the next morning. He was a gentleman of the moſt reſpectable character, in both public and private life.

At his houſe, Brompton-row, Knightſbridge, in his 78th year, *Arthur Murphy, Eſq.* the well known dramatic writer, and the tranſlator of Tacitus.—This venerable ornament of Britiſh literature was born in Ireland, and deſcended from a very reſpectable family in that country. He was ſent very early in life to the College of St. Omer's, where he remained till his eighteenth year, and was at the head of the Latin claſs when he quitted the ſchool. He was indeed an excellent Latin ſcholar, and very well acquainted with the Greek language, when he returned to his native country. Soon after his return to Ireland he was ſent into this country, and placed under the protection of a near relation, a perſon high in the mercantile world. It was intended by this relation that Mr. Murphy ſhould engage in commercial purſuits, but literature and the ſtage ſoon drew his attention, and wholly abſorbed his mind. He had a brother who went to the Weſt Indies very ſoon after Mr. Murphy came to England, and the latter became ſecurity to the amount of five hundred pounds for the former, who unfortunately fell a victim to the climate, juſt as he had the proſpect of acquiring a conſiderable fortune. The ſucceſs of Mr. Murphy's firſt tragedy, The Orphan of China, enabled him to get rid of the pecuniary obligation above-mentioned, and he paid the money immediately from the profits of the play, with no other regret on the occaſion than what aroſe from the loſs of an excellent brother. Mr. Murphy was tempted to venture upon the theatrical boards, and made ſeveral attempts to acquire reputation as an actor; but though he always diſplayed judgment, he wanted thoſe ſplendid powers which are eſſential to the acquiſition of fame and fortune in that arduous walk of life. He was, however, wholly undeſerving of the brutal attack on his talents as an actor, which Churchill directed againſt him, chiefly from motives of party prejudice. Mr. Murphy anſwered the ſcurrilities of that energetic, but coarſe and furious bard, in a very humourous Ode addreſſed to the Naiads of Fleet Ditch, and in a very ſpirited poem, entitled Expoſtulation, in which he modeſtly, but firmly, vindicated his literary character againſt all the aſſaults of his various opponents. Mr. Murphy, however, withdrew from the ſtage, and employed himſelf in the ſtudy of the law; he made two attempts to become a Member of the Temple, and of Gray's-inn but was rejected on the illiberal plea that he had been upon the ſtage. He found more elevated ſentiments in the members of Lincoln's inn, and from thence obtained admiſſion to the bar. The dramatic muſe, however, ſo much engaged his attention, that the law was always a ſecondary conſideration. In the courſe of his life he ſent twenty pieces to the ſtage, moſt of which were ſucceſsful, and ſeveral of which will certainly retain an eſtabliſhed rank among what are called Stock-pieces of the theatre. It ſhould have been obſerved that he firſt ſtarted into the literary world with a ſeries of eſſays in the manner of the Spectator, entitled The Gray's-inn Journal, which diſplayed great obſervation and knowledge of life for ſo young an author, as, according to his own account, he was but twenty-one when, as he uſed to ſay "he had the impudence to write a periodical paper during the time that Johnſon was publiſhing his Rambler." At one period of his life Mr. Murphy came forward as a political writer, though without putting his name to his productions. The works of this kind which were well known to have been the iſſue of his pen, were The Teſt and The Auditor, by which he powerfully ſupported the operations of Government at that time; and conſequently expoſed himſelf to all the virulence of party defamation. He has ſhewn his taſte and elegance as a ſcholar, by a Latin verſion of The Temple of Fame, and of Gray's celebrated elegy, as well as other admired Engliſh poems, and a maſterly tranſlation of the works of Tacitus. Mr. Murphy had many diſputes with contemporary wits; but though he never quietly received a blow, he was never the firſt to give one. Mr. Jeſſe Foote, who prolonged his life by relieving him, ſome years ago, from an illneſs of the moſt alarming kind, whom he has appointed his executor, and to whom he has entruſted all his manuſcripts, ſums up his character in the following words: He lived in the cloſeſt friendſhip with the moſt poliſhed authors and greateſt lawyers of his time; his knowledge of the claſſics was profound; his tranſlations of the Roman hiſtorians enlarged his fame; his dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flouriſhed. The pen of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taſte of the critic. He was the author of The Grecian Daughter, All in the Wrong, The Way to Keep Him, The Orphan of China, The Citizen, and many other eſteemed dramatic productions. The moderation of his ambition, and the modeſty of his nature, inclined his genius to court the refinement of his ſtudy in preference to the purſuits of an active life. As a man of high talents and a warm heart, he lived honoured; and, as a very devout Chriſtian, he was long reſigned to the will of his Creator. In the words he was often heard to repeat from Pope:

"Half taught by reaſon, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly paſs away."

At his lodgings in Surry-ſtreet, Strand, in the prime of life, the Rev. *Robert Waugh*, A. M. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and vicar of Bishop Middleham, in the county of Durham. This reſpectable clergyman, adopting at an early age the conſtitutiona

stitutional principles of a British whig, distinguished himself almost singly among his reverend brethren in refusing to sanction by his signature an address to his Majesty in approbation of the celebrated proclamation against seditious writings, issued by the Administration in May 1792, which address was brought forward by the Bishop of Durham for the subscription of the clergy of his diocese at the visitations held by his Lordship in the subsequent month of July. Nor amidst the various changes of political opinion which have since occurred, did he ever swerve from a firm adherence to those principles on which the Revolution of 1688 and the Act of Settlement were founded, and by which alone the Constitution of this country can be properly maintained. As a parochial minister, his conduct was equally deserving of applause. He was liberal in all his transactions with his parishioners on the important subject of tythes, and respectable in every other particular as a clergyman and a man. His family and connexions alone can justly estimate his loss. He was of an open and ingenuous character, urbane in his ordinary behaviour towards all his acquaintance, and particularly warm and decided in supporting what he conceived to be the interest of his more immediate associates and friends. Originally of a very delicate constitution, his health for the last two years had been visibly upon the decline. After residing several months at Exmouth and other places in the west of England, he lately arrived at London on his return to the north, where the progress of his disease terminated his life after a sudden and violent illness of a few days.

Mrs. *Sarah Harrison*, the subject of this memoir, was born October 9th, 1716. She was the 5th daughter of Edmund Winn, younger brother of the first Sir Rowland Winn, Bart. of Nostel, in Yorkshire. Her mother was the niece of Sir Patience Warde, the particular friend of the eminently virtuous Lord William Russel, and one of those who had the honour of conducting the illustrious King William to this country. Well does the writer of this article recollect, when a child, hearing her grandmother relate the various particulars of the King's first arrival in London; of the hopes and fears that alternately agitated the public mind; and she always concluded with saying, that herself and her sister, then girls, had money given them by their uncle to throw among the populace. The subject of this memoir was early distinguished for her amiable, chearful temper, and uncommonly active benevolence. Her mother being left a widow with a numerous family, her power of being generous and charitable was not equal to her wish. Money she had little to bestow, but she used, when yet a girl, to rise very early in a morning (at four o'clock in summer) to make clothes for poor people, and to do them any other little services that were within her power. In 1742 she married the Rev. Jeremiah Harrison, M.A. then vicar of Long Preston in Craven, and who was afterwards the predecessor of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey in the living of Catterick, in Yorkshire. As the wife of a country clergyman, her conduct was exemplary. One instance, in particular, deserves to be recorded: In the spring of the year 1754, a typhus fever was brought into the village of Catterick by a travelling pauper, who died of it there. The woman at whose house he lodged, caught the infection, and died also; and in a few weeks the contagion extended itself in every direction; scarcely a family escaped; many of those who survived were left in a state of extreme weakness, from which some never entirely recovered; and more than forty persons, many of them fathers of families, fell victims to its fury. What, in this distressful exigence, was the conduct of the faithful pastor of the stricken flock? Did he and his beloved companion seek their own safety in a pusillanimous flight? No, they resolved to do their duty, and for the rest to put their trust humbly in God. They watched the couches of the sick and dying; not one of them was there that the subject of this memoir did not repeatedly visit, supplying, and administering in person, the cordials and restoratives which from time to time were prescribed for them by a neighbouring physician. By means such as these, the panic, which at first was extreme, gradually subsided; the most fearful were reassured; no one was neglected or deserted; and many lives were saved which must otherwise inevitably have been lost. It is a singular fact, that the family at the vicarage was almost the only family in the village that entirely escaped infection: not one even of the servants, who, as well as their master and mistress, attended upon their sick and dying neighbours, suffered in any respect:

"Why drew Marseilles' good Bishop purer breath,
When Nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?"

About a year after this the subject of this memoir had the affliction of seeing her beloved husband in a declining state of health. His recovery continued for eight years to be the constant object of her alternate hope and despair; till at length on the 22d of July, 1763, she had the unspeakable affliction of being left a widow. Her circumstances were not affluent; and the education of her only son, who was intended for the church, and then at Cambridge, not being completed, she found it expedient to adopt a plan of the strictest economy. After spending the ensuing winter among her own relations, she took a very small house in a neighbouring town, which united the convenience of a market with the privacy of a village. Here she evinced, in the whole of her conduct, that in the virtue of self-denial she was unequalled. She kept but one servant, and almost denied herself necessaries, in order to assist her son, and that she might still have something to give to others. In this darling son she was disappointed. At Cambridge he had not learned the virtues which so eminently distinguished his mother. Having been led, by family connections and other promising circumstances, to expect considerable church preferment, and in which he was disappointed by the death of one patron and the dereliction of some others, he could

not patiently acquiesce in the humble situation of a curate. He engaged in various plans of farming knew little of the subject; was constantly imposed upon; and in all unsuccessful. This as may well be imagined was a continual source of anxiety to an affectionate parent, who seemed to live only for him. She always preserved, however, a cheerful equanimity of temper, the result of pious resignation, and of the habit of occupying herself constantly in little acts of kindness to all within her reach. In the year 1782 she came to reside in the city of York, and, five years afterwards, received an account of the death of him who had long been the constant object of her anxiety. He had relinquished farming, and had once more accepted of a curacy in the west riding of Yorkshire. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. "Well (she said), the will of God be done. He has not, I hope, been immoral, although he has been unfortunate; perhaps his temper would not have borne prosperity; let him be brought hither to be buried, and, when I die, let me be laid by him." From this period may fairly be reckoned the commencement of her most tranquil days: she had no anxiety but that she might be enabled to fulfil the whole will of God, and, safe under his protection, had no wish either to live or die. The early part of the morning was usually spent by her in reading in the bible and in prayer. Whilst she was able, it was her delight to call upon her neighbours and friends, to do them good, and to attend, to the very utmost of her ability, to the wants of the poor: and afterwards when she was no longer able to do this, those who knew her well will bear testimony to the unruffled serenity of her temper, the unbounded benevolence of her heart, the sincerity with which she sympathised in all their joys and griefs, and the cheerful complaisant smile with which she always received them. Thus did her days and nights glide smoothly along, happy in the kind attention of a friend who resided with her, and of two faithful attendants, who constantly anticipated her wishes. On Tuesday the 14th of June she was seized with a shivering fit, followed by a great accession of fever, and never spoke after. She closed a great deal, sometimes looked up and smiled; and, on the Saturday morning following breathed her last, without a struggle or a sigh. If she had lived till October next she would have entered her 90th year. Her voice was musical, and in her youth she was uncommonly beautiful, of which considerable traces remained to the very last. Her face was not wrinkled; her fine complexion had not wholly lost its bloom; her dark hazel eye still retained some portion of its vivacity and lustre, and the sweetness of her countenance was not at all impaired. If the youthful beauty should cast her eye upon this simple narrative, let her hence learn, that there have been those, in their day as attractive as herself, who have been generally admired without feeling one particle of vanity, who have preferred the humble walk of domestic duty to the idle admiration of the crowded assembly; whose latter days have been free from mortification and disappointment; who have been rewarded in this world by "that peace of mind which passeth all understanding;" and whose future prospects respecting that which is to come were "full of hope, rejoicing in the expectation of immortal glory."

At Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, on Saturday the 25th of May, after a violent illness of three weeks, the Rev. Dr. *Paley*, sub-dean of Lincoln and rector of Bishop Wearmouth. This distinguished literary character was born at Peterborough in 1743. His father who held a small living near that place soon afterwards removed to Giggleswick in Yorkshire, where he was appointed to be master of a grammar school, and continued to act in that capacity until his death, which happened in the year 1799. Dr Paley was educated under his father's care, until he became a student of Christ College, Cambridge, in 1759. The first opportunities he enjoyed in the university of displaying his talents, brought him into considerable notice. About the middle of their third years, the senior sophs (as they are called) dispute in the public schools on questions of natural and moral philosophy. In these exercises Dr. Paley was distinguished for his extraordinary quickness and sagacity, and whenever he was expected to dispute, the schools were crowded with his admirers. In the earnestness and intensity of thought he was sometimes led to dispose himself into unusual attitudes; and a drawing by Bunbury, who was a contemporary, is still remembered at Cambridge, in which one of these is happily described, and in which Dr. Watson, the present bishop of Llandaff, who then presided in the schools, forms another very prominent figure. In 1763 he took the degree of batchelor of arts, and in the previous examination had the honor of appearing the first man of his year. His studies now being completed, and no other engagement offering, he went to be assistant in the school at Greenwich. In that situation he remained nearly three years, and then, upon being elected fellow of Christ College, returned to a residence in the university. His election into a fellowship of the college, was very soon followed by an appointment to be one of the tutors of it. Though the duties and usefulness of the tutor of a college are in the present state of the university almost imaginary, and the progress of the young student depends upon his own industry or on private assistance; this appointment was of very considerable importance even in its literary consequences. Dr. Paley did not content himself with repeating over every year the traditional learning of the college, but, endeavoured to convert the opportunities that were afforded to him into means of extending his reputation. His lectures on moral and political philosophy and on the Greek Testament contained the outlines of the works by which he has so much benefited the world, and his old pupils preserve in their note-

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books some of the arguments and illustrations which have rendered them so celebrated and so useful. The works may therefore be said to have been occasioned by the situation which imposed upon him the duty of delivering the lectures; and though it would be absurd to conclude that they might not have been produced under very different circumstances, yet there can be no impropriety in attributing superior efficacy to a cause of which the operation may be so distinctly traced. He had the happiness of acting with a brother tutor who was one of the ablest and most intimate of his friends, Dr. John Law, the present bishop of Elphin, son of Dr. Edmund Law, the late bishop of Carlisle. The talents and exertions of two such men of course rendered the college extremely popular; but the flourishing state to which the society attained while they were tutors, unequalled, perhaps, in the history of the university, was not entirely owing to the reputation they conferred upon it. Dr. Shepherd, the late Plumian professor, shared with them the profits of the tuition, which he very essentially contributed to enlarge; for, though without literature and without literary talents, by extensive connections among the great, by his plausibility and activity, he made known the merits of his colleagues, and brought about them a crowd of pupils which they themselves could perhaps never have assembled. It is by intrigues without a college, and not by talents within, that it is filled. Who is the public tutor is not in fact a very important consideration, and it has in general less weight even than it deserves. During his residence at Cambridge, Dr. Paley was intimately acquainted with almost every man who was at that time celebrated in the university. The friendship that subsisted between him and Dr. John Law has already been mentioned. Through him he became known to Dr. Edmund Law, who was master of Peterhouse, and continued to reside almost wholly at Cambridge, after he was created bishop of Carlisle in 1769. This connection had a most important influence on Dr. Paley's life, for he owed to it an establishment in the church which induced him to abandon all the advantages of his academical situation, and directly led to those great preferments he enjoyed in the latter years of his life. Dr. Waring, the celebrated mathematician, and Dr. John Jebb, well known both by his talents and his violence in religious and political controversy, were amongst his most particular friends. The Bishop of Carlisle was always considered as very deficient in orthodoxy, and Dr. Jebb was the most notorious innovator, both in creeds and government, that disturbed the age in which he acted. The strict union and confidence in which Dr. Paley lived with them, rendered his opinions suspected, and prepared many to discover dangerous tendencies in his moral and political speculations when he had acquired reputation as a writer. Because he was a liberal thinker, they pronounced him a latitudinarian; forgetting or not being able to see, that a philosopher, who undertakes to instruct mankind, would be indelibly disgraced by sanctioning prejudices with his approbation, however useful they may be deemed, and however professional it may have been to support them. After his return to the university he continued to live in it about ten years. During this time he was rather a hard worker than a hard student. To his engagements as a public tutor, he added others still more numerous, as a private one, and by these united labours was in the receipt of a very considerable income. This is perhaps the only useful way of spending the university life. What is called its leisure, is the absence of all exertion. He who does not work for money, works for nothing else; for the mere love of reputation is quickly obliged to yield to the drowsy examples by which he is surrounded. Nothing more than the general outlines of his great performances was produced while he resided at Cambridge, nor had he then conceived the design of publishing at all; but what splendid or useful undertakings have been accomplished by men oppressed under the disadvantages of such a situation? He did not, as most frequently has been the case, lose the power of accomplishing them. At no time of his life was Dr. Paley a hard student according to the common acceptation of the word, which is used rather to describe one who reads, than one who thinks much. His works do not display any very profound or extensive acquaintance with books: they are valued not for discussing and deciding upon the opinions of learned men, but for original and enlightened reflections on the transactions of human life, such as may be supposed to have passed before him, or to have come to his knowledge without any laborious inquiry. A master of Greek canons, and an admirer of accents would probably have looked with contempt on the literary acquisitions of a man, whose genius enabled him to comprehend the most important truths, and to teach them with a force and perspicuity which will be sought for in vain in the writings of ancient or modern philosophers. In 1770 Dr. Paley left college and married. He had at first a small benefice in Cumberland then the living of Appleby in Westmoreland, worth about 300l. a-year; and in a short time he was promoted to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, together with the living of Dalston, a pleasant village situated in the neighbourhood of that city, and between it and Rose-Castle, the seat of the Bishop. In 1782 on the resignation of Dr. John Law who was created an Irish Bishop, he was made archdeacon of the diocese, and not long afterwards succeeded Dr. Burn, the author of the "Justice of the Peace," &c. in the chancellorship. All these preferments were bestowed on him either by the Bishop of Carlisle or by the

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Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church, in which Dr. John Law, who was a prebend, had the leading influence. Men of genius have not often experienced ſuch bountiful patronage from the friends whom their talents have procured them. It was while his reſidence was divided between Carliſle and Dalſton, that Dr. Paley undertook to write his firſt and moſt celebrated work "The Elements of Moral and Political Philoſophy." It would however perhaps never have been produced by a juſt confidence in his own talents, if that had not been aided by the inſtigations of Dr. John Law; who having, while they were connected together at college, enjoyed frequent opportunities of looking into his lectures, had read them with the admiration they deſerved, and had early conceived an idea that they might be expanded into a moſt uſeful treatiſe by the great abilities of the author. This he had often ſuggeſted and often urged him to carry it into execution; but Dr. Paley always objected the little attention that was paid by the public to the moſt eminent writers on theſe ſubjects, and after his marriage thought it his duty not to print a book that would not be bought. A living therefore becoming vacant, Dr. Law gave it to him on receiving a promiſe that he would conſider it as a compenſation for the hazard of printing, and immediately ſet about preparing his work for the preſs. The living was doubtleſs intended to be freely given to him, but his friend might juſtly think it no injurious departure from that intention, to attach a condition to the gift which was ſo likely to increaſe its value. In 1785 "The Elements of Moral and Political Philoſophy" appeared. The public did not heſitate long about the reception of it. It was read with univerſal admiration, and editions were multiplied with a rapidity entirely unexpected by Dr. Paley. It is dedicated to the Biſhop of Carliſle, in an addreſs which may be ſafely preferred to any complimentary compoſition in the Engliſh language. The venerable age of that diſtinguiſhed prelate, his great ſervices to mankind performed in a life devoted to the inveſtigation of moral and religious truth, and the ſignal and numerous obligations conferred by him upon the author, gave a peculiar propriety to the dedication, and furniſhed ſuch a variety as cannot often be found of noble and intereſting topics. It is unneceſſary to add how they are treated: the addreſs exhibits one of the greateſt literary opportunities the moſt happily employed. It is upon this work that the reputation of Dr. Paley is principally founded, though he has exerted the whole force of his mind in many others; and its merit is ſufficient to eſtabliſh the moſt illuſtrious name. It diſplays a ſagacity, a comprehenſion and powers of communication and inſtruction which were never before ſo happily united. That indeed which diſtinguiſhes Dr. Paley from all other writers, in the art he poſſeſſed of familiarizing knowledge. He has the ſolidity of a philoſopher, without his ſolemnity and reſerve; he has diſencumbered truth of its ſcholaſtic trappings and accommodated it to the commoneſt underſtandings. So great is his excellence in this reſpect, that it has perhaps operated againſt his reputation. Becauſe he is intelligible, he is thought to be not profound: for the ſcholar is often leaſt apt to reverence the knowledge of his maſter, when he moſt readily apprehends his inſtructions. The political ſpeculations, if not the moſt valuable part of his work, are certainly that part in which his talents are moſt eminently diſplayed. His Obſervations on the Laws and Conſtitution of this Kingdom ſhew that he had imbibed very largely the ſpirit of our juriſprudence, and are founded upon enlarged views, ſuch as are rarely taken by thoſe who, in the courſe of their profeſſional ſtudies, make greater legal acquiſitions. The chapters in which he diſcuſſes the duties and intereſts of thoſe who govern kingdoms are no leſs worthy of attention; and in the latter part of the volume he inveſtigates the cauſes of national proſperity, and the means by which they may be rendered moſt efficacious, with a degree of ſkill and originality which may juſtly intitle him to be ranked among the greateſt maſters of the ſcience of political economy. The political writings of Dr Paley have been ſtudied and admired by the moſt illuſtrious ſtateſmen of the preſent times. It would be uſeleſs to enumerate the praiſes with which they have been honoured; but the laſt and perhaps the moſt enviable that were beſtowed on them, were connected with circumſtances ſo peculiar as to be deſerving of mention. In the debate on the Catholic Queſtion twelve days before his death, Mr. Fox in the Houſe of Commons read two paſſages from his work which contained the leading ideas of the celebrated ſpeech delivered on that occaſion. Both of theſe Mr. Fox prefaced with very high compliments, and when ſpeaking of the firſt ſaid, that the author, *though living*, ought not to be defrauded of his due praiſe, and that he therefore would not conceal his name. This expreſſion was imperfectly underſtood by moſt of the reporters, who in their accounts of the debate repreſented Mr. Fox as deſcribing him to be *not living*, and ſpread about the kingdom falſe intelligence that he was dead juſt when he was labouring under the illneſs which was the cauſe of his death. His friends had ſcarcely enjoyed the pleaſure of contradicting it, when they heard another report which could not be doubted of. The illneſs was violent, and continued three weeks; Dr. Paley therefore probably never felt the ſatisfaction which the honours paid to him on that night muſt have communicated, had they been made known to him. For what writer, however diſtinguiſhed his talents, and however exalted his reputation, could be inſenſi-

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ble to its having been pronounced by such an eulogiſt as Mr. Fox, on ſuch an occaſion, and in ſuch an aſſembly, "that no man who valued genius, no man who valued learning, no man who valued moderation, could hear his opinions without deference and reſpect!" It would argue a want of merit in a work ſuch as Dr. Paley's, deciding on the queſtions which have moſt divided and agitated mankind, if it had not excited a great body of oppoſition. This proof of its merit has not been wanting; but it has now flouriſhed twenty years in the approbation of the world, a length of time in which it has out-lived moſt of the treatiſes in which it was attacked, and their titles can ſcarcely be recollected. Mr. Gilborne is the moſt known opponent of Dr. Paley, but his reputation is not owing to what he has written againſt him. He has endeavoured to ſhew that Dr. Paley intended to eſtabliſh the principle of his philoſophy in entire independence of the chriſtian rules, and deduces a frightful train of conſequences from the ſuppoſition; though its application is expreſsly confined to thoſe caſes in which chriſtianity has left us without any rules to guide us, and it ſurely can never be at war with that to which it was formed to yield. That this important reſtriction, which is not only laid down in the plaineſt and moſt deciſive terms, but is interwoven throughout the introductory chapters of the work, ſhould have been overlooked by Mr. Gilborne ſhews a degree of inattention not quite excuſeable in a writer who undertook to confute Dr. Paley; but that the error growing out of the over-ſight ſhould be inſiſted on in an edition publiſhed ten years after the firſt, is an inexplicable difficulty in the production of a man whoſe moral character is highly reſpectable and whoſe literary reputation is not contemptible. Mr. Gilborne has alſo endeavoured to terrify his readers by an enumeration of the evils which will reſult from the general adoption of the principle; but the principle is, that in order to determine which of two actions is the moſt virtuous, we ſhould conſider which will moſt contribute to the happineſs of mankind both in its immediate and general conſequences. Whenever therefore Mr. G. has ſhewn the evils which will reſult from the preference of any mode of conduct, he has given reaſons why it ſhould not be preferred. Dr. Paley's next publication was of the "Horæ Paulinæ." This is not the moſt popular of his works, though it perhaps is that which is moſt admired by his judicious readers for the originality of the deſign and the vigor of the execution. It is an expoſition and conſideration of the evidences of the truth of the chriſtian religion, which may be derived from the converſion and miniſtry of St. Paul. Not long after this work had made its appearance (in 1789) Dr. James Yorke, the preſent Biſhop of Ely, offered him the maſterſhip of Jeſus College, Cambridge, of which he has the diſpoſal in right of his ſee. This was a ſingular inſtance of honourable and diſintereſted patronage. His lordſhip had never ſeen Dr. Paley, he had no knowledge of his friends, he was influenced ſolely and entirely by the reputation of his talents, and by a wiſh to render them ſerviceable in a high academical ſituation. His preferments in the north of England and the engagements they impoſed upon him, induced him to decline the offer after a very long heſitation, which, he has been heard to ſay, would probably have terminated otherwiſe, if he had not accidentally overlooked a ſmall field belonging to the maſter of Jeſus, and he expreſſed his gratitude to the Biſhop in a dedication of the "Evidences of Chriſtianity." The "Evidences of Chriſtianity" was publiſhed in 1794. This is one of Dr. Paley's moſt elaborate and ſucceſsful performances. Containing a general view of the evidences of our religion, it is better adapted to the wants of the common reader than an argument, however maſterly, which is confined to a ſingle ſubject. It is diſtinguiſhed in an eminent degree, by that happy combination of ſagacity, force and perſpicuity which appears in all his writings. The publication of the "Evidences of Chriſtianity" ſeems to have rouzed thoſe who had the diſpoſal of the great preferments of the church, into ſome notice of Dr. Paley; for excepting Dr. Edward Law, the late Biſhop of Carliſle, Dr. Vernon, the preſent Biſhop, who had given him a living before it took place, and the Biſhop of Ely, whoſe intentions in his favor have been mentioned with their due praiſe, no one of the epiſcopal bench had hitherto ſhewn any ſenſibility of his merit. The Biſhop of Lincoln ſet an example and offered him the ſubdeanry of Lincoln, but with a condition that he ſhould vacate his ſtall in the cathedral of Carliſle, and procure the Biſhop the liberty of naming his ſucceſſor, with which Dr. Vernon enabled him to comply. Soon afterwards the Biſhop of Durham promiſed the preſentation to the valuable living of Biſhop-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, if he ſhould be allowed to preſent to two other livings then held by Dr. Paley, and on that occaſion Dr. Vernon and the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle, who were the patrons, very readily transferred their rights to his lordſhip. What he owed to the Biſhops of Lincoln and Durham was the difference between what he received, and what they required the power of diſpoſing of: and although that difference was conſiderable the fact is deſerving of mention; becauſe it would be injuſtice to Dr. E. Law, Dr. Yorke, Dr Vernon, and the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle, who were the * only diſintereſted patrons of Dr. Paley, to allow others to

* The Biſhop of London gave him a prebend of St. Paul's, which was of very ſmall value,

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partake of that honor, who did not make the neceſſary ſacrifices to deſerve it. After Dr. Paley had become ſub-dean of Lincoln and rector of Biſhop-Wearmouth, his reſidence was divided between thoſe two places, his ſummers being ſpent at the latter, and his winters at the former. He now undertook and proceeded ſlowly with his laſt work the "Natural Theology," which was not publiſhed until the end of the year 1802. He profeſſes to have choſen this ſubject, becauſe, with thoſe he had already treated of, it formed a ſyſtem which was complete, though its parts had been produced in an inverted order. In his Natural Theology, Horæ Paulinæ, and Evidences of Chriſtianity, he proved the truth of religion, natural and revealed; and in his Moral and Political Philoſophy taught the duties which reſult from and are ſanctioned by the proof. He had undoubtedly another reaſon for the choice of this ſubject, that it was eminently adapted to his talents. To reaſon perſpicuouſly and illuſtrate happily, were the powers by which he was moſt diſtinguiſhed, and what other ſubject offered ſuch admirable materials to exerciſe them? He has traced and ſhewn the marks of wiſdom and deſign in various parts of the creation, but has dwelt principally on thoſe which may be diſcovered in the conſtitution of the human body. The book contains almoſt a complete treatiſe of anatomy, which, by the obſervations he has interſperſed, and by the excellence of his deſcriptions, he has contrived to render intereſting even to thoſe who read without any previous knowledge of the ſcience. To be ſecure of immortality an author muſt be recommended either by ſtriking excellencies of language or of ſentiment, or by an happy arrangement of the parts of his ſubject, which renders them neceſſary to each other and incapable of ſeparation. Valuable matter cannot alone preſerve the name of the author, for of that he may be plundered by the writers of a ſucceeding age, who being able to conſult its taſte, will neceſſarily be more popular than an ancient whoſe productions have not ſome intrinſic ſuperiority. Dr. Paley is not remarkable for elegant periods or ſplendid ſentiments. He ſeems to have been leſs ambitious of pleaſing the ear than of informing the underſtanding; for if we except the dedication of the "Moral and Political Philoſophy," ſome chapters in the ſame work, (particularly that "On reverencing the Deity,") and the concluſion of the "Natural Theology," which contain ſome of the moſt elegant and dignified paſſages to be found in the language; the general characteriſtic of his writings is plainneſs and ſimplicity. But this is the genuine didactic ſtyle, and he has imparted to it all thoſe numerous graces of which it is capable. It will be univerſally allowed that no author ever wrote ſo pleaſingly on the ſubjects he has treated of. The force and terſeneſs of his expreſſions is not leſs admirable than the ſtrength of his conceptions, and there is both in his language and his ideas a peculiarity of manner ſtamped by the vigor and independence of his mind, which cannot be borrowed, and which will therefore perpetuate his reputation. He has merit to deſerve readers, and allurements to attract them, and will preſerve a high rank among the writers of his country, who can command the attention of poſterity. Dr. Paley was twice married, and has left eight children by his firſt wife, four ſons and four daughters. In private life he had nothing of the philoſopher. He entered into little amuſements with a degree of ardour, which, when contraſted with the ſuperiority of his mind, had a pleaſing effect and conſtituted a very amiable trait of his character. He was fond of company, which he had extraordinary powers of entertaining; nor was he at any time more happy, than when communicating the pleaſure he could give by exerting his unrivalled talents of wit and humour. No man was ever more beloved by his particular friends, or returned their affection with greater ſincerity and ardour. That ſuch a man and ſuch a writer ſhould not have been promoted to the Bench of Biſhops cannot be eſteemed creditable to the times in which we live. It is generally underſtood that Mr Pitt recommended him to his Majeſty ſome years ago for a vacant biſhopric, and that an oppoſition was made from a very high quarter of the church, which rendered the recommendation ineffectual. All thoſe great ſervices which demanded a large debt of gratitude both from his profeſſion and from mankind, were not it ſeems, thought ſufficient to atone for having advanced ſome opinions, of which the tendency was at the worſt only doubtful, and which, thoſe who condemned the author, could not perhaps have proved to be worthy of reprobation.

Dr. Woodville.—Mr. Highmore, Secretary to the Small Pox and Inoculation Hoſpitals, delivered the following Addreſs on Wedneſday the 3d of April, 1805, previous to the funeral—"There is not, perhaps, any reflection which affords more ſoothing conſolation to concern at the loſs of relatives or friends, than that which dwells on the remembrance of their merits, and recapitulates the hiſtory of their virtues. Whatſoever may have been the ſtation of any individual, his peculiar profeſſion, or the general courſe of his occupations, theſe either furniſh unequivocal teſtimonies to his fame, and tranſmit his character with ſympathy and eſteem to his neareſt relatives, or hand it with eulogy and renown to the liſtening admiration of a remote poſterity. We fix upon the generous qualities of his heart, or upon the enlightened liberality of his mind, as a center from whence his public action or his private worth emanate as radii, which expand to their diſtant circumference as the congenial ſpirit of veneration and reſpect bear teſtimony to their juſtice, and magnify, but not exaggerate, their truth. Which of

us,

us, my reſpected friends, have not thus ſympathized with the tears of ſorrow, and thereby mitigated the mournful agonies of diſtreſs? Who is there amongſt all the ſons of Adam, who has not born the ſighs of grief, and wept with thoſe that weep? We have here no common cauſe for our concern: the tribute of our tears is the laſt that we can offer to the merits of the man!—the tribute of our reſpect is due to his public character—the tribute of veneration and applauſe is the debt we owe to his fame! It is with affecting delight we contemplate the merit of our departed friend, and review his eminent ſervices to this humane Inſtitution; and they ſeem to have reflected back the honour which they caſt upon each other. As Patrons of this houſe of mercy you have revered his ſkill, and duly appreciated his exertions in its cauſe: you have ſeen the energies of his mind devoted to its extenſion, and the fruits of his beneficial improvements have tranſmitted its name to remoteſt climes. His qualifications as a phyſician, and his merits as a man, were conſidered fourteen years ago by the ample patronage he received at his firſt introduction to the office which his deceaſe has now vacated. His ſtudies and reſearches in the ſcience of medicine were then called forth into new action, for they were made ſubſervient to the cauſe in which he had thus engaged, and formed a conſiderable part of his general practice. His mind willingly devoted itſelf to the fulfilment of his engagement, by not only conducting its medical department, but by alſo taking the ſuperviſion and direction of its domeſtic houſehold;—the regulations which his care and vigilance have introduced, remain as monuments of his ſkill, and as teſtimonies of his paternal regard. Five years after his introduction to this office, he began the compilation, of which only the firſt part has appeared, of a Hiſtory of Inoculation; which ought to conſtitute a leading feature of his literary labours, as it proves how deeply the deſign was impreſſed upon his mind, of fulfilling the extent of his duty by the moſt attentive inveſtigation, wherein nothing might be left unexplored which could contribute to elucidate or promote the objects of his ſituation. Amongſt his literary labours, which afforded no ſmall aſſiſtance to his profeſſion, and reputation to himſelf, and which offers a further teſtimony how deeply every part of the medical ſcience was within the ſcope of his attention, was his work on Medical Botany—an accurate deſignation of the ſcience of plants, and a uſeful and pleaſing inquiry into the vegetable kingdom: here he explored the forms and natures of the

"Living herbs, beyond the powers
Of botaniſts to number up their tribes."
THOMSON.

"Whilſt the mind of Dr. Woodville was thus ardently engaged in ſtudies which enlarged his own ſphere of knowledge, and ſecured to him the well-earned honours of profeſſional reputation, it will excite no ſurpriſe to find him zealouſly engaged in the diſcovery and adoption of Vaccine Inoculation. A diſcovery ſo fortunate for mankind, and which ſo immediately affected the advancement of this Inſtitution, could not fail to attract his vigilance, and to preſs for his mature inveſtigation. As its courſe proceeded, he was enabled from his peculiar office, and was urged from his peculiar benevolence, to communicate many eſſential obſervations and improvements, which tended to methodiſe the diſcovery, and to puſh its new-born light upon the world, to remove the ſuſpicions of fear, and to promote and mature the bleſſings of ſecurity. After the minuteſt experiment, and the moſt unequivocal teſtimonies of its ſucceſs, it was to our departed friend that this Inſtitution claims the honour of its introduction into general practice in the metropolis; and, as one of the branches of the eſtabliſhment, to have been inſtrumental, ſuperadded to the ſubjects of its former fame, in conveying comfort and ſecurity to more than ſeventeen thouſand perſons during the laſt ſix years; a number which, in addition to thoſe which have received the ſame benefit from other ſocieties, and from the liberal exertions of other medical men, will live to teach their children, and their children's children, to bleſs the name of Woodville, when they bleſs the name of Jenner. What beſt characterized his medical genius, was the ſolidity of his conceptions, the caution of his meaſures, and the prudence which prevented their adoption until he had aſcertained their final effects:—it may without exaggeration be affirmed, that there are few men who preſent us with ſuch ineſtimable leſſons in the ſtudy of public utility. But his exertions and his fame were neither limited by the narrow circuit of theſe walls, which now hold his ſilent remains, nor even by the expanded boundaries of the metropolis, nor yet by the ſhores which gird our United Kingdom; his reputation ſtretched to many or moſt of the States of Europe, to the Provinces of America, and to the Colonial Eſtabliſhments in the Eaſtern and Weſtern World:—from all theſe parts his various correſpondences, and particularly the earneſt deſire with which his preſence was ſolicited at Paris, during the late Conſulſhip, and granted by the Britiſh Government, prove the ardour with which his opinions were ſought and eſteemed; to theſe he freely imparted the reſult of his judgment, and the correct information of his practice: and if ſuch an intercourſe diffuſed the character of his own talents, it alſo carried along with it the fame of this national Inſtitution to the remote corners of the globe.—Glorious

muſt have been the inward ſatisfaction of his own benevolence, that he was thus guiding, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, the great purpoſes of the Inſtitution whoſe principle he ſuperintended, by not only extending relief to affliction itſelf, but by combining the moſt effectual meaſures for protection againſt it, with the moſt active co-operation with other ſocieties, for its final extermination. It is thus, through theſe men, that the formidable hydra, whoſe venom was the terror of our anceſtors, has in our times been devoted to its ruin;—it is thus that the monſter of Peloponneſus no longer ſcatters devaſtation from every wound; theſe men have the modern glory of neutralizing her virus, and, mingling their labours with thoſe of Hercules himſelf, they will commit her ſtory to the records of former times; while the dark ſhade which once obſcured the happineſs of human life ſhall be diſpelled by a noontide radiance, preſenting to the admiring gaze of poſterity the characters of Jenner and of Woodville, written with a ſun-beam! Yet, notwithſtanding theſe extenſive powers, this public uſefulneſs, this thirſt for medical knowledge, this almoſt univerſal reputation, the modeſt diffidence of our departed friend ſhrunk from the blazonry of fame, and almoſt forbade its voice: the ſilent conſciouſneſs of extenſive merit rather led him to rejoice in the effect, than to condeſcend in ſelf-flattery to the cauſe: he rejoiced to ſee the proſperity of his plans, but the delicate humility of his heart aſcribed to a ſublimer ſource the dictation and the glory! If the eſteem and approbation of a few cordial friends were the limits of his ambition—if he preferred not to barter a jewel of ſo ineſtimable a price, for the tranſitory breath of popular fame, it is for thoſe friends to dwell upon his virtues; and now, that his humility does not repreſs their zeal, to furniſh the triumph of applauſe: they may exemplify his merits, which the loud herald of renown has not rendered common—they may dwell upon his character and his exertions, which the trump of eulogy can never tarniſh by exaggeration! As a public officer of this Houſe his liberal and active attention to all its departments was not limited by the rigid letter of his duty, but rather extended by the benevolence of his heart. His unwearied regard to the comfort and ſafety of thoſe committed to his care—his gentle treatment of the afflicted, and his encouragement of the convaleſcent, procured him their reſpect and gratitude—and his punctual regularity, and affectionate intereſt, in the welfare of the houſehold over which he was the deputed guardian and general viſitor, has left an example for his ſucceſſor until the Houſe itſelf ſhall be removed!—Happy, thrice happy, if that ſucceſſor ſhall tread his path, and transfer to himſelf the remnant of his fame! Endowed with urbanity of manners, warmed with the zeal of friendſhip, and ennobled by the ſelf-poſſeſſion of that *mens ſibi conſcia recti* which dignifies and elevates the human heart, which upholds in ſorrow, and gives equanimity in the dangers of proſperity—we may reflect with ſatisfaction that our friend is departed but a little while before ſome of us; and if we contemplate his virtues, and emulate his example, we may hope to follow and to meet him where tears and ſorrows ſhall be wiped away!"

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A Britiſh naval pillar has lately been erected as a leading ſea-mark near the Low Houſe, South Shields. It is intended to inſcribe the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelſon, on each ſide of the ſquare baſe.

Mr. William Taylor, of Beamiſh, was preſented at the laſt meeting of the Society of Arts with a gold medal, value thirty guineas, for his great exertions in draining, cultivating, and improving 308 acres of waſte land, being a part of Cheſter diviſion, of which the purchaſe money, in 1799, was 2665l. but which in the 24th of March 1804 was valued at 9025l. The Society expreſſed themſelves highly pleaſed at the report of ſo large a quantity of land being brought into ſuch a ſtate of agriculture, in the ſhort ſpace of three years and a half.

Married.] At Darlington, Captain Ralph Milbanke, of the royal navy, to Miſs Stamper.

At South Shields, James Dale, officer of exciſe, to Mrs. Neal.

Mr. John Dawſon, of the Hope, to Miſs Robinſon, of Ouſtley.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Douglas, drum-major of the Northumberland Militia, to Miſs Dorothy Straker, after a courtſhip of 25 years.—Mr. Gregſon, imp-owner, to Miſs Mary Thompſon, of Biſhopwearmouth.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Richard Shortney, eſq. of London, to Miſs Chartres, daughter of Mr. Robert C.

Mr. George Eaſtland, chemiſt and druggiſt,

giſt, of Sunderland, to Miſs Mary Dixon, of Biſhopwearmouth.—Mr. Walter Nichol, captain of the ſhip Mercury, of Blyth, to Mrs. Phebe Robinſon, of Seaton Sluice.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. Henry Lavarick, ſhoe-maker, 87.—Mrs. Wood, 81, mother of Mr. W. attorney.—Mr. Edward Lawſon, 106; he was blind three years, but recovered his ſight a ſhort time previous to his death, and had an extraordinary memory.—Mrs. Eden, wife of Mr. E. ſurgeon.—Mrs. Braſs, wife of Mr. B. ſhip owner.—Henry Gilchriſt, known by the name of the King of the Work-houſe, in which place he reſided upwards of 51 years. On Sundays and holidays he was clothed in ſcarlet, with a laced hat, of which and his title he was exceedingly proud.

At Darlington, Mrs. Backhouſe, 87, relict of Mr. James B. ſen. banker.—Mr. John James, porter-brewer.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Coulthard, taylor, 48.—Mrs. Wallis, 42, relict of John W. eſq. wine-merchant.—Mr. John Emerſon, iron founder, 76.—Mrs. Pringle, wife of Mr. Thomas P. 47.—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rutherford.—Mrs. Dorothy Gibſon, wife of Mr. Reginald G. 71.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Webſter, 49, relict of Mr. Joſhua W. exciſe officer.—Mr. George Winter, painter and glazier, 63.—Mrs. Eleanor Foſter, 60.

At North Shields, Mr. Wm. Fletcher, attorney at law.—Mrs. Robſon, relict of Mr. Thomas R. many years maſter of the Cumberland of Newcaſtle.—Lieut. Jeffray Moulding of the royal navy.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mrs. Forth, wife of John Doddington F. eſq. barrack maſter at Whitburn and Fulwell.

At Blyth, Mrs. Ramſay, widow, 89.

At Hexham, Miſs Elizabeth Reed, 21, daughter of Mrs. Thomſon, of the Black Bull inn.—Mr. Iſaac Baty, maſter of the Grey Bull inn, 51.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

An effort is making to remove the ſhambles which are a great nuiſance to the town of Wigton; a place which, of late years, has been gradually improving in a neatneſs, and even elegance of building, that diſtinguiſhes it more, perhaps, than any other town of the ſame extent in its neighbourhood.

A lamb was lately yeaned at Mr. Brown's, High Winder, in Weſtmorland, with eight legs, two tails, two ſeparate bodies, two necks, and only one head.

Married.] At Baſſenthwaite, Mr. Thomas Briggs, to Miſs Mounſey.

At Ponſonby, John Cumberland Hughes, eſq. to Miſs Elizabeth Stanley, ſecond daughter of George Edward S. eſq. of Ponſonby Hall, near Whitehaven.

At Workington, Captain Joſeph Brown, of the ſhip Peter, to Miſs Robinſon.—Capt. John Shipley, of the Mary, to Miſs Powe.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Richardſon, ſhipwright, to Miſs Sarah Ritſon.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholſon, 55.—Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. R. of the Grey Goat public houſe.—Mrs Ann Pattinſon, wife of Mr. John P. maſter of the poor houſe.

At Broughton Bridge, near Cockermouth, Miſs Martha Whinney, 21, and a few days afterwards her ſiſter Miſs J. W. 22.

At Appleby, Wm. Thompſon, aged 17, the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Tho. T. of that place. To an amiable diſpoſition he united extraordinary talents, and a maturity of underſtanding ſeldom poſſeſſed by any of the ſame age. For ſome time before his complaint began to aſſume an alarming appearance, he had acted as an aſſiſtant to his brother, an eminent chemiſt and druggiſt, in Liverpool. In that ſituation, his conciliating manners, uncommon activity, and prompt judgment ſecured him the attention and reſpect of a numerous circle of friends.

At Egremont, 63, Mrs. Elliſon, wife of Henry E. eſq. and eldeſt daughter of the late Peter How, eſq. of Whitehaven.—Mr. James Levinſton, maſon.—Mrs. Jane Cook, wife of Mr. John C. hatter, 82.

At Green Bank, near Whitehaven, 70, Mr. Joſeph Grinſdall.

At Allonby, 95, Mrs. Mary Litt.

At Penrith, 94, Mr. John Wilkinſon, many years an eminent blackſmith.—Mr. Richard Wiſeman, 52.

At Whitehaven, Miſs Grayſon, daughter of Mr. James G.—Mr. Wm. Robinſon, ſurgeon, 43.

At Kirkby Stephen, 33, Mr. John Whitelock, common brewer.—Mr. Henry Rigg, of Gilts, near Horton, Weſtmorland, 65. He was returning from Shap fair, in a poſt-chaiſe and expired within three miles of his own houſe, after an illneſs of little more than three hours.

At Cockermouth, Mr. George Sancton, ſhalloon manufacturer.—Mr. John Thompſon, 72. He had been bell-man and ſexton for many years.—Aged 22, Mr. Richard Beaty, late a carrier between this place and Maryport.

At Workington, 58, Mrs. Mary Hill, relict of Capt. John H.—Mrs. Elizabeth Piggs, 73.—Mrs. Martha Scrugham, 85.—Mrs. Twentyman, wife of Mr. Jonathan T. 39.—Mrs. Longcake, wife of Mr. J. L.—Miſs Barnfather, of Carliſle, 19.

At Kirby Shore, Weſtmoreland, Mr. Tho. Atkinſon, 68.

At Burton, in Kendal, 28, Mr. John Walker, of Witherſlack.—Mr. Edward Green, late of Darlton, 77.

At Kiln Hall, in Baſſenthwaite, 91, Mrs. Mary Pitt.

At Bothel, Mr. Alliſon.—Mrs. Hodgſon.

At Maryport, 46, Mrs. Tolſon, wife of Mr. Samuel T. merchant.

At Thwaites, in the pariſh of Millom,

Mr. Robert Towers, 74. He was the first infant that was baptised in Thwaites chapel; and the first person interred in the burying ground, since taking down the original fabric, in order to rebuild and enlarge it.

At Ravenglass, 88, Mrs. Stamper, wife of Mr. Robert S. who for many years kept the King's Arms there.

At Kendal, 30, Mrs. Fenton, wife of Mr. C. F of the post office.—Mr. Joseph Billingham, linsey manufacturer, 41.—By a fall from the battlement of Stramongate bridge, Mr. Benjamin Penny, 73.—Mr. James Pennington.

YORKSHIRE.

A very remarkable natural curiosity was lately discovered at Hull. Some sawyers in Mr. Gleadow's ship yard, in cutting up an elm tree of considerable size, found a bird's-nest in which were four or five eggs, in the heart of the tree, which was found in every part round where the nest was lodged. This singular circumstance has excited considerable attention; and from the appearance and firm texture of the wood, it is conjectured that the nest must have been placed there fifty or sixty years ago.

Mr. Benjamin Robinson, of Wawn, near Beverley, has had 139 ewes this season in lamb, which have produced no fewer than 264 lambs—18 of the ewes have now three lambs each; 89 two each; and only 32 one each. The whole of the lambs are uncommonly fine, and in general of a good size. This uncommon produce has drawn a number of gentlemen to visit the fields where they graze.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act to make a new turnpike-road from Huddersfield to Rochdale, in Lancashire, by way of Outlane Pole Chapel and Milnrow.

From a list of the marriages, baptisms and burials at the two churches in Leeds, and the chapelries within the parish, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1804, the total numbers were as follow: Marriages, 567; Baptisms, 2021; Burials, 1189. Hence it appears that the number of births within the year nearly doubles the number of deaths. The freedom of the parish from epidemic complaints during the above period, and particularly from that destructive disease the small-pox, by the general introduction of the cow-pox, will account for this remarkable increase in its population; and will, it is hoped, have its proper influence in removing from the minds of parents all prejudices against the vaccine inoculation.

At a late meeting of the Cleveland Agricultural Society, the following premiums were awarded: To Mr. John Parrington, of Ormesby, for the best bull, five guineas. To Mr. Thomas Best, of Kirkleavington, for the best blood horse for getting hunters or hacks, three guineas. To Mr. William Weatherill, of Marske, for the best bay or brown horse for getting coach horses, three guineas. To Mr. William Wilson, of Barwick, for the best boar, two guineas.

As a labourer was lately taking down part of an old wall within the precincts of the priory of Knaresborough, he discovered a large quantity of silver coin, amounting to near fifteen hundred pieces, mostly of the coinage of Edward the First, coined at the city of Canterbury. There were others also coined at York, Durham, Newcastle, &c.

An uncommonly large and regular tooth of some species of bulky animal yet unknown, was a few weeks ago found upon the seashore at Spurn Point, near Hull. The bottom part of it is quite flat and even, with alternate full and hollow black stripes across: its weight is twenty-five ounces; measurement, twelve inches and a half round; and four inches long, notwithstanding part of the grains, of which there have been five, were inconsiderately broken off by the person who discovered it: the upper part is of various colours; and it is somewhat in form like a small box iron.

Married.] At Sheffield, Mr. Rowland Hodgson, merchant, son of the late Rev. Rowland H. rector of Rawmarsh, to Miss Harriet Tudor, second daughter of the late Henry T. esq.—Mr. John Walker, iron-merchant, to Miss Frances.

At Hull, Mr. George Turner, cashier to the bank of Messrs. Pease, Knowsley, Wray, and Liddell, to Miss Debnam, daughter of Mr. D. quarter master of the East Suffolk Militia.—Mr. Caparn, chymist and druggist, to Miss Sarah Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. wharfinger, of Newark.—Mr. Henry Denton, jun. merchant, to Miss Walesby, of Market Stainton, Lincolnshire.

At Doncaster, the Rev. H. Prowse Jones, to Miss Sarah Hussey Shafto, youngest daughter of Sir Cuthbert S. of Barington Hill, Northumberland.

At Ripon, Lepton Dobson, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Terry, only daughter of Mr. Alderman T. of Ripon, banker.—Mr. William Taylor, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Alice Askwith, daughter of William A. esq.

At Bawtry, John Kaye, esq. of Wath Hall, to Miss Milnes, niece to the late Paul Harrison, esq.

Died.] At Leeds, Mr. Abraham Walker, dyer, and a member of the Leeds Volunteer Cavalry.—Mr. Joshua Wilson, son of Mr. John W.—Mrs. Swainfelder, painter.—Mr. Savile Green, many years partner in the house of Hartley, Green, and Co. of the Pottery.—Miss Topham, daughter of Mr. T. of Mill Hill.—In the prime of life, Mr. William Wood, a serjeant in the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.—Mr. William Wray, 78, formerly a card-maker, but had retired from business.—Mr. Joseph Wood.—Mr. James Kaye, one of the owners of the wherries employed

employed at the River Navigation Warehouses.

At York, Mr. Lawrence Smith, woollen-draper, 53.—Mrs Thwaites, relict of Mr. Edmund T.—Suddenly, Mr. Richard Stott, 74.—Miss Charlotte Bulmer, daughter of Mr. Francis B.—Thomas Oldfield, esq. one of the partners in the banking-house of Wilson, Smith, Hartley, Tweedy, and Co. and a captain in the York Volunteers.—Mrs. Jane Hudson, 77.—Mrs. Taite, 48, wife of Mr. T. wine-merchant.—Mrs. Telford, wife of Mr. T. 59.

At Hull, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. James M. 53.—Suddenly, 55, Mrs. Goodby, wife of Mr. G. merchant.—At the advanced age of 98, David Morrison, an out-pensioner of Chelsea, who served 26 years in the 21st foot, or Scotch Fuzilleers, and the whole of that period in one company. He was at the battle of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and the siege of Ostend. He was also at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, and at the taking of Carlisle from the rebels. In 1761, he was present and assisted at the conquest of Belleisle. Notwithstanding the warm and active services in which he was engaged, he never received a wound, except one in the head at the battle of Dettingen; and enjoyed a good state of health until injured by a fall in the street, a few years previous to his death.

At Barnsley, 66, Mr. Cockshaw, bookseller, in whom the Sunday schools have lost an indefatigably attentive patron.

At Beverley, Miss Amelia Alderson, youngest daughter of John Alderson, M.D. of Hull.

At Pickering, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Birdsall, surgeon and apothecary.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Eccles, the Rev. Richard Waller, rector of Birch, in Essex, to Miss H. Frodsham, second daughter of William F. esq. of Booth's Farm, Worsley.

At Liverpool, Mr. Peter Dickenson, to Miss Sarah Clark.—Mr. George Welsh, broker, to Miss Abram, daughter of Mr. Ralph A. merchant.

At Prescot, Mr. William Houghton, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson.

At Upholland, Mr. Samuel Singleton, of Wigan, to Miss Harriet Prescot, of Dalton.

George Scovell, esq. captain in the 4th dragoons, to Miss Clowes, eldest daughter of the late Samuel C. esq. of Broughton, near Manchester.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Hampson, to Miss Ann Mosley.—Mr. Bentley, to Miss Reddish.—Mr. Charles Boothby, to Mrs. Nield, widow of the late Mr. Henry N. of Heaton Norris.

James Taylor, esq. of Moston, to Miss S. A. Marsland, daughter of the late Samuel M. esq. of Grosvenor-square.

Mr. James Garside, of Ashton-under-Line, to Miss Mary Ingham, of Audenshaw.

Died.] At Mount Vernon, Mrs. Roberts, 35, wife of Mr. R. merchant, of Liverpool.

At Walton, Mrs. Williamson, wife of Mr. William W.

At Warrington, Mr. Samuel Wolfencroft, 46.—William Orrett, esq. postmaster, and one of the proprietors of the Wilderspool brewery.

At Haverthwaite, near Cartmel, Mr. John Rawlinson, 63.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Lloyd, 26, wife of Mr. Thomas L. pilot.—Mrs. Myers, wife of Mr. Robert M. merchant.—Mrs. Hinde, relict of Mr. H. butcher.—Mr. Thomas Smith, upholsterer, 30.—Mrs. Lolley, wife of Mr. William L. distiller.—Mrs. Morley, 26.—Mrs. Jane Wrigglesworth. — Mr. James Bradley, 22.—Miss A. E. Walker, daughter of Mr. James Walker, a young lady of the most amiable and engaging disposition.—Mr. Alexander Gordon, printer.—Mrs. Appleton, wife of Mr. A. sail-maker.—At the house of the Rev. A. M'Donald, the Rev. Joseph Hadelley, 64.—Mrs. Betty Hale. — Mrs. Chester, wife of Mr. Charles C.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Thomas J. tallow-chandler, 32.—Miss Sarah Tomlinson, 20.

At Bolton, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Mr. William G.

At Heysham, near Lancaster, 84, Mrs. Margaret Hodgson, wife of Mr Samuel Hodgson, aged 86. This venerable pair had been married 64 years, during which they had six children, who are now alive, and whose united ages amount to 512 years.—The deceased was grandmother and great-grandmother to 64 children, and aunt to upwards of 144.

Mr. William Fisher, of Walton-le-Dale, cotton-manufacturer.

At Formby, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Jacob H. curate of that place.

Suddenly, at Greenock, in Scotland, Captain Postlethwaite, of the ship Benson, of Lancaster.

At Withington, near Manchester, William Wright, esq late chief magistrate of Portland, in the island of Jamaica.

At Rochdale, Mr. Turner, only daughter of Mr. T. surgeon.

At Scotforth, near Blackburn, Mr. Richard Herdman, chief constable of the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, 45.

At Upholland, Mrs. Mary Smith, 85, relict of Mr. Randal S.

At Wavertree, Mr. James Mitchell, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Broomfield, Miss Wray, daughter of the late Captain W. of the navy.

At Ardwick, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Benjamin W. esq.

At Manchester, Miss Ann Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel K. — Mrs. John Sherratt.—Mr. Peter Irlam, upholsterer, 50. —Mrs. Withington, widow of Mr. Richard W. mer-

W. merchant.—Mr. T. Greatrix, 84.—Mr. John Godfrey, attorney.—Mrs. Overall, 85.—Mr. Lee Watson Seddon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Connah, surgeon, to Miss Shaw.—Mr. John Downes, merchant, of New York, to Miss Wright.—The Rev. Mr. Fawcett, to Miss Owen, milliner.

Mr. John Brassey, of Buerton, to Miss Percival.

At Wilmslow, Thomas Goodman, esq. of Eccles, Derbyshire, to Miss Catherine Eaton.

At Middlewich, Mr. John Whitehead, liquor-merchant, to Miss Reeves.—Mr. William Reeves, to Miss Holland.

At Cheadle, Mr. Joseph Deare, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Robinson.

At Lymm, Mr. John Hatton, to Miss Coppock.

Died.] At Tarvin, near Chester, Mr. Edwards, cornfactor.

At Acton, Mr. Barlow, farmer, 84.

At Bebbington, Mrs. Wrenthall, wife of Mr. William W. musician, of Liverpool.

At Neston, Mrs. Whally, widow of Mr. W. baker, of Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr Gilbert, to Mrs. Chamberlin.—Mr. Swift, to Mrs. Granger.—Mr. Sutton, of Yoxall, surgeon, to Miss Catherine Hart, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. of Ranton-hall, Staffordshire.

At Edensor, Mr. John Mugliston, manufacturer, of Chesterfield, to Miss Barker.

At West Hallam, Mr. Bernard Bretnor, of Derby, to Miss Sarah Clark.

At Eckington, Mr. George Cox, farmer, of Litfield, to Miss Hannah Gray, of Mosbro'.

Died.] At Chesterfield, aged 24 years, Colonel Henry Lapoype, one of the French prisoners of war on parole at that place. He was nephew and Aid de-Camp to the General of that name, who is now upon his parole at Chesterfield. His remains were interred in the church there, attended by a great concourse of spectators.—Mrs White, relict of George W. esq. of Whitster.—Mr. Moore, auctioneer and architect.

At Buxton, T Witington, esq. of Manchester. While taking a ride out, his horse fell down with him, by which accident he was so much crushed that he never spoke afterwards, and expired in a few hours. In his pocket was found a written paper with these words, "If I die at Buxton, bury me at Fairfield." He was 44 years of age, and had witnessed a funeral at the latter place the day before his death.

At Crich, Mrs. Lydia Hay, wife of Mr. Hay.

At Derby, Miss Grayson, a maiden lady, 60.—Mr. Thomas Melland, 74.—Mr. Charles Brentall, farrier, 51.

Thomas Pares, esq. of Hopwell Hall.

At Mercaston, Mrs. Webster, wife of Mr. John W. 40.

At Duffield, Miss Margaret Winrow, second daughter of the late Mr. W. 22.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Seal, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Dann, daughter of Mr. D. in Narrow-marsh.—Mr. Samuel Fox, dyer, to Miss Roe, of London.—Mr. Lord, smith and farrier, to Miss H. Bickley.

Mr. Howitt, farmer, of Papplewick, to Miss Johnson, of the Bull Inn, Mansfield.

At Gotham, near Nottingham, Mr. Brown, land-surveyor, of Ossington, to Miss Redfern.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Martha Pepper.—Mr. Fearnhead, farrier.—Mrs. Crotsland, relict of Mr. John C. hosier.—Mr. William Hage, formerly a baker.—Mr. George Richards, hosier and lace-manufacturer, many years the superintendant of Horton and Co.'s patent knotted manufactory.—Mr. Cullen, farmer and grazier, of Upton, near Southwell.—Mrs. Prisca Lee, sister of the late Mr. L. of Wilford, 88.—Mr. Francis Price, formerly serjeant-major in the 4th, or King's own regiment of infantry, 72.—Mrs. Mabbatt, wife of Mr. M. hosier; and three days afterwards, in the same house, where she had been attending, Mrs Booth.

At Newark, Mr. William Holmes, hatter.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. William Espin, to Miss Elizabeth Fawcett.—Mr. George Smith, musician, to Miss White.

At Lincoln, Mr. Cotterell, to Mrs. Pickworth, of the Pack Horse public house.

The Rev. Dr. Parkinson, of Ravendale, to Miss Gilliat, of Louth.

The Rev. Peter Lathbury, rector of Livermere, to Miss Mills, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mills, prebendary of Lincoln.

At Gainsbro', John Nettleship, jun. esq. to Miss A. Hunt, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph H.—Mr. Thomas Palian, grocer, to Miss Ann Wright.

Lieutenant Gosli, of the North Lincoln militia, to Mrs. Learon, of Whickham House, Durham.

At Stamford, Mr. Cooper, surgeon, to Miss Adams, daughter of the late John A. esq. solicitor, of London.

Died.] At Louth, Mr. William Bradley, joiner, 74.—Serjeant Wetheral, late of the 10th regiment of foot.—George Sapsford, esq. His property, which is very considerable, devolves to his nephew, Sapsford Harold, esq. of Utterby.—Mrs. Blyth, 75, wife of Mr. E. B. cornfactor.—Mr. Hill Petch, of London, some time since a respectable draper of Louth.

At Barton, Mr. John Bygott, 61.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Metham, wife of Mr. M. boot and shoemaker.—Mr. Samuel Robinson,

binson, 24, whitesmith, a member of the Lincoln volunteer infantry.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Mary Poole, widow, aged 82.

At Walesby, near Market Raisin, Mr. Thomas Carr, farmer, 53.

At Castle Rising, John Wakefield, esq. senior alderman of that borough, where he had served the office of mayor twenty-seven times.

At Caythorpe, near Grantham, Mrs. Smith, 48, wife of Mr. William S. auctioneer.

At Orby, of a decline, Miss Cuthbert, daughter of Mr. George C.

At Alford, Mr. James Boyes, grazier, 28.

At Hundleby, Mr. Joseph Horn, father to Mr. John H. maltster.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Foster, 71.

At Pyke Hall, near Spalding, Mr. Robert Davie, farmer, 71.

At Huttoft, Mr. John Mountain. He dropt down in a fit and instantly expired.

At Grantham, Mrs. Barnes, 78, relict of Mr. Robert B.

At Ranceby, near Sleaford, Mr. Barber, sen. 97.

At Halton Holegate, Mr. Hubbert, wife of Mr. George H.

At Alford, of an apoplectic seizure, Mrs. Young.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Thomas Kirby, to Miss Sarah Slater.—Mr. Richard Arnold, of Combfields, to Miss Arnold, daughter of the late Richard A. esq. of Lutterworth.

At Enderby, Mr. R. Marston, to Miss M. Wilmore.

At Leicester, Mr. Barnard, printer, of London, to Miss Sultzer.—Mr. Wm. Cooper, hosier, to Miss C. Lomas, daughter of Mr. L. woolstapler.

Died.] At Loughborough, Mrs. Bishop, mother of Mr. Alderman B. of the Three Crowns Inn, 80.

At Melton Mowbray, Edward Stokes, gent. 68. He was an eminent attorney, and practised with ability, success, and integrity: he was also one of the coroners for the county, which office he some time ago resigned.—Mr. Richard Draycott, assisting clerk to Mr. G. Latham, attorney, 25.—Mrs. Luck, wife of Mr. George L. and sister to Mr. Blunt, attorney.

At Ansty, Robert Martin, gent. 61.

At Leicester, Rebecca Barfoot, relict of Mr. B. tailor, 80.—Mr. James Fenton, an eminent farrier, 57. He was a man of talents, and was justly esteemed an able practitioner; but suffered his violence of temper sometimes to lead him into eccentricities. Had his application been equal to his abilities, he would not only have acquired a fortune, but have ranked among the first of his profession.—Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Mr. N. grocer.—Mr. Cox, grocer, of London.

At Fleckney, Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Robert C. grazier, 37.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. H. Eastwick, goldsmith, of London, to Miss Amelia Whitehouse, eldest daughter of Abel W. gent.

Died.] At West Cromwich, Bailey Caddock, gent. 76.

At Walsall, Mr. Thomas Nicholls.—Mr. Shaw, late of Stone.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Thomas C. of Ashted, near Birmingham, 59.

At Bilston, Mr. Proud.

At Marchington, Mrs. Dullison, relict of Mr. D. late of Coventry, 75.

At Lane End, in the Potteries, the Rev. John Wright, who had been thirty-two years minister of that place, 61.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Leigh.—Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. B. hair-dresser.—Mr. Joseph Green, wheelwright.

At Penkhull, J. W. Hassels, esq.

At Blymhill, the Rev. H. Dickenson, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and curate of Church Eaton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Isaiah Horton, boiler-manufacturer, of West Bromwich, to Miss Mary Rock, of the George Inn, Wednesbury.

At Birmingham, Mr. James Chadwick, of Walsall, to Miss Hannah Price.—Mr. George Lander, to Miss Hewitt, of Tamworth.—Mr. Peter Marchant, jun. to Miss Eliz. Wey, of Barbadoes.—Mr. John Leaven, of Sutton Coldfield, to Miss Mary Jobburn.

At Coventry, Mr. R. Clarke, baker, to Mrs. Stevens.

At Stonleigh, Mr. Edward Jones, of Packington, to Miss M. Bird, of Coventry.

Died.] At Barton Cottage, Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Derrington, sen. surgeon, of Birmingham.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Henry Woolley, 21.

At Hall End, near Tamworth, Mrs. Hill, 61.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Taylor, pearl button-maker, 73.—At her brother's house, Mrs. Ann Tomlinson, of London, 58.—Miss R. Jones.—Mr. James Heptinstall, 32.—Mr. Stephen Finney.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. of King Edward's Place.—Mrs. Swinney, wife of Mr. S. printer of the Birmingham and Stafford Chronicle.

At Ashted, Mr. William Keay, formerly of the Green Lanes, near Birmingham.—Mr. Joseph Chellingsworth, formerly of the Berrow Farm, Worcestershire.

At Deritend, Mrs. Lambley, wife of Mr. L. cabinet-maker.—The Rev. Thos. Knightley, vicar of Offchurch, near Warwick, and Exhall, near Coventry.

At Worthen, Mr. John Gittins, 81; and, during the preparations for his funeral, his widow, Mrs. Jane G. 72.

At Coventry, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Wm. P. attorney.

At Stonley, Mr. Richard Farmer, 22.—Mrs. Ann Sprigg, 90.

At Warwick, Mr. William Birch, surgeon.

At Sutton Coldfield, Lieutenant Gamble, of the 37th regiment.

At Coleshill, Miss Margaret Powell, daughter of Captain P. of the Warwickshire militia.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycombe, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Rose.

At Bascburch, Mr. Chas. Glover, jun. of Ruyton Park, to Miss Ann Pickstock, of Newtown.—Mr. Nunnerley, of Boreatton, to Miss Mary Scott, of Fennemere.

At Shrewsbury, J. Hare, esq. lieutenant in the 21st regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Caroline Hawkins, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John H. rector of Worthen.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. Bickerton, of Ofwestry, to Miss Morrall.

Died.] At Bayston, Mr. William Wood, farmer, 78.

At Claremont Hill, in the bloom of youth, Master Wilson.

At Lydley's Hayes, Mrs. Townson, relict of John T. esq. of Marsh Gate, near Richmond, Surry, 73.

At Walcot, near Chirbury, Mr. Wm. Turner, formerly an eminent tanner, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, 50.

In consequence of being hurt by the pole of a chaise, William Barnett, a private in Captain Charlton's company of Shropshire volunteers. The officers of the corps have generously subscribed a day's pay, to be presented to the aged mother of this deserving but unfortunate young man, who, while living, was her chief support.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Wood, upwards of thirty years sexton of St. Mary's.—Mrs. Haslewood, wife of Thomas H. esq. 72.—Mr. Huquier, portrait-painter, 75.—Mr. Chas. Lloyd, maltster.—Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. R.—Miss Timmings, of the ladies' boarding-school, Dog-lane.

At Long, near Wellington, Mr. William Samuel, only son of Mr. Joseph S. 17.

At Shade Oak, Mr. Pembrey, formerly of Brace Meole, near Shrewsbury, 75.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Mary Jones, aunt to Mr. Baugh, bookseller and printer.—Mr. Thomas Merrington, nephew to Mrs. Price, of the Royal Oak inn.

At Broseley, Miss K. James, second daughter of Mr. John J. 19.

At Lutwyche Hall, Thomas Langton, esq. whose loss will be severely felt by numerous poor families that derived their support from the employment he afforded them.

At Ludlow, Samuel Monger, esq. an alderman, and father of that corporation, 87.

At Hales Owen, the Rev. Wm. Sutton, vicar of that place, and a magistrate for the county.—Mr. Moore, formerly a tinman, of Dale End, near Birmingham.

At Leegomery, Mrs. Nickson, wife of Wm. N. esq.

At Kilsall, Mrs. Bishton, wife of John B. sen. esq.

At Lulworth Castle, the Rev. Thomas Stanley, great uncle to Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. of Hooton, 89. A very considerable landed property, in Cheshire, was bequeathed him early in life, by his godfather, Mr. Massey, of Paddington, which, from religious motives, he relinquished, and made over to his brother the late Sir John S. His great virtues and learning, his sincere piety and unaffected modesty, will cause him to be long regretted by all his acquaintance, and particularly by the family of Lulworth Castle, in which he passed the last thirty-two years of his life.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Scott, of the London Road, to Mrs. Bowen.—R. Mence, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Dandridge.

Mr. Wm. Harwood, stone-mason, of Bidford, Warwickshire, to Mrs. Mary Chatwood, of Worcester.

At Bushley, Mr. John Starkey, of Castlemarton, to Miss Harriot Price, youngest daughter of Mr. P. of Norton-grounds, Gloucestershire.

At Eckington, John Whitaker, esq. of Royal-hall, near Upton, to Miss A. Crump, third daughter of Wm. C. esq. of Woolter's-hill.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Wildon, of the Bell-inn, to Miss Mary Hooper, of Saltmarsh.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. John E. formerly a hosier of that city.—Mr. Wilks, relict of John W. esq. late of Coughton, Warwickshire, 73.—Mr. Somerfield of the Fish-inn.—Mrs. Fleming, widow of the late Richard Fleming, esq. of Dinmore Preceptory, Herefordshire.

At Upton on Severn, Miss Eliza Baines, daughter of the Rev. Robert B. rector of that parish.

At Cirencester, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Wm. Matthews, vicar of Chaddesley Corbett, in this county.

The Rev. Henry Green, late M.A. rector of Earl's Croome, and vicar of Feckenham, and chaplain to Lady Grantham.

At Lindridge, Richard Cooper, esq. formerly of Bewdley.

At Shelsley, Mr. J. Mountford.

At Hayley, Wm. Waldron, esq.

At Bengworth, the Rev. J. Peale, A. M. a man whose universal charity prompted him to contribute to the support of all the principal charitable institutions of the kingdom, and whose genuine philanthropy urged him to tread the path of life with his purse open in his hand, that every woe-worn sufferer whom he overtook might dip in and be relieved. His principles and practice were so consonant to those of his divine master, as to enable him to face death with confidence, and to resign his breath in the certain hope of a joyful resurrection.

HERE-

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Cooper, son of Mr. C. sailor, of Worcester, and one of the Worcestershire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Thompson, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Pitt, saddler, to Miss Ann Pitt, daughter of Mr. P. of Hampton.—Mr. Acton, of Evesham, Worcestershire, to Miss Gammon.

At Much Marcle, Mr. S. Clinton, an eminent farmer, to Miss Vaughan, only daughter of Mr. V. late currier of Hereford.

At Bardisland, Mr. John Davies, to Miss Ann Potts.

Died.] At the Court-house, near Kington, Mr. Stephens, surgeon, universally respected as a professional man.

At Ross, Eliza, wife of Cæsar Graham Fenn, only daughter of Edward Graham, gent. of Rodley-house, near Oxford.

The Rev. John Dale, LL.D. rector of Puddles town, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

Mr. Bowen, a respectable farmer, of Kilcoyd. He was found dead in the adjoining parish of Staunton upon Arrow, near that river. He had left his house some time before for the purpose of angling, and is supposed to have been on his return when he was suddenly summoned from the world.

At Hereford, John Winston, esq. 54, captain in the first regiment of Herefordshire volunteers.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

After Brighton, no watering town has exceeded Cheltenham in advancement. The improvements carrying on there are elegant and extensive. That favoured old servant of the public, Mr. Watson, is still indefatigable in adding superior accommodations for the advantage of the place. His beautiful new theatre is finished, and he is now engaged in converting the old play-house into farther accommodations for the York hotel.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Gardiner, whitesmith, of Glocester, to Miss Capener, of Brockworth.

Mr. Thomas Tryer, third son of Mr. T. of Hardwick, to Miss Chandler, eldest daughter of Mr. C. of Haresfield.

At Berkeley, Mr. Isaac Fairs to Miss Pegler.

At Frocester, D. S. Hayward, esq. to Miss Garlick.

At Badgworth, Mr. Samuel Roberts, brushmaker, of Glocester, to Miss Palwin.

At Cheltenham, James Steers, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Miss Frances Snell, daughter of Peter S. esq. of Whitley court.

At Tidenham, Mr. Thomas Evans, of Llantrissent, Monmouthshire, to Miss James, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas J. of the Dayhouse farm.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Wm. Orpin, to Miss Ockford, of Brinscomb.

At Glocester, John Egginton, esq. of Oxley, Staffordshire, to Miss Thompson.

Died.] At Stroud, Mrs. Susannah Watkins, wife of Mr. Wm. W. clothier.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Higgs, sen.—Mrs. Banbury, wife of Mr. B. currier.—In childbed, Mrs. Holmes, wife of John H. jun. esq. of Belfast, and daughter of Thomas Daniel, esq. attorney-general of Dominica.

At Glocester, Mrs. Eliz. Coles, sister of the late Wm. C. esq. of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire.—Mr. Potter, cutler and turner 54.—Mrs. Priscilla Bromwich, a maiden lady, 95.—Mrs. Rudhall, widow of the late A.R. esq.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Croome, wife of Mr. C. tanner.

At Daglingworth, Giles Hains, esq. 67, a gentleman celebrated for his excellent breed of rams.

At Cromhall, Mrs. Marklove, aged 83.

At Barton-end, in the parish of Horsley, Mrs. Sheppard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes for the present year were adjudged to Mr. Reginald Heber, B.A. fellow of All Soul's-college, for the English Essay on "The Sense of Honour;" and to Mr. Edward Venables Vernon, student of Christ Church, for the Latin Verses "*Natale Solum.*

Married.] Mr. C. Gabell, solicitor of Abergavenny, to Miss Gough, eldest daughter of R. D. Gough, esq. of Souldern.

Died.] At Little Milton, Miss Briaris, eldest daughter of Mr. Barton, B. 17.

At Oxford, Mrs. Eliza Parlour, wife of Mr. Joseph P. tailor, 23.—Mrs. Jane Jones.

At Headington, Mrs. Couldrey, wife of Mr. C. late of Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, held on the 5th of June, the following Premiums were disposed of:—Ten guineas for hollow-draining by stone the greatest number of acres, to Mr. John Parke, of Bellsize Lodge.—Five guineas for the best two-year-old ram, to Mr. William Smith, of Stoke Doyle.—Five Guineas for the best one-year-old ram, to John Wing, esq. of Thorney.—Two guineas for the best theave, to Mr. Sampson Barber, of Willow Hall.—Five Guineas for the best stallion for hunters, to Mr. John Smart, of Gretford.—Mr. George Mann, of Shark's Lodge, produced a two-year-old draught stallion for the premium of seven guineas, but there appearing no other in competion, he was allowed a compensation of two guineas for his trouble.

Married.] At Northampton, the Rev. Thomas Cloud, to Miss Touzer.

At Moulton, Mr. Thomas Marriott, jun. horse-dealer, to Miss Mary Whiting.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Cooper, surgeon, to Miss Adams.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Baker, widow of Mr. John B. Woolstapler.—Mrs. Woolley, relict of Mr. Alderman W.—Mr. Benjamin Stevenson, youngest son of the late

Mr. Place S.—Mr. Alderman Mills, 84.—Mr. William Pierce.

At the Parſonage Houſe, Caſtle Aſhby, the Rev. Edw. Seagrave, A. M. rector of that place, and of Weſtcote Barton, Oxfordſhire, 65.

At Blatherwick, the Rev Mr. Jenkins.

At Oundle, Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. F. farmer.

At Drayton Houſe, near Thrapſton, Mrs. Elizabeth Love, 73.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

From the regiſters of the ſeveral pariſhes in Cambridge for the year 1804, it appears that there were 93 marriages, 278 baptiſms, and 240 burials.

The members' four prizes, value fifteen guineas each, are this year adjudged to Mr. George Pryme, of Trinity College, and Mr. Thomas Starkie, fellow of Catherine Hall, ſenior bachelors: the ſubject—*Quænam commoda litteris humanioribus oriri poſſint ex Veterum monumentis ſuper Ægypto patefactis*—And to Mr. Henry Raikes, of St. John's college, and Mr. Samuel Berney Vince, fellow of King's College, middle bachelors: the ſubject—*Quid de origine et antiquitate poematum Homero vulgo aſcriptorum pronunciari debeat?*

The late Sir Wm. Browne's three gold medals are adjudged to Mr. George Pretyman Tomline, of Trinity College, for the Greek ode; and to Mr. Charles James Bloomfield, of the ſame college, for the Latin ode: the ſubject—*In obitum mæſtiſſimum ducis d'Enghien.*—And to Mr. Joſeph K. Miller, of Trinity College, for the epigram: the ſubject—*Quid Rojcius noſter?*

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Elizabeth Yorke, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Yorke, baker.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. E. Buckett, ſhoemaker.—Mr. Thos. Elridge, porter of Pembroke Hall.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. ſhoemaker.—Mr. James Snow, a private in the Cambridge volunteer infantry.

At Waterbeach, Mr. John Maſon, an opulent farmer, 54.

NORFOLK.

A correſpondent of the Norfolk Chronicle cenſures the practice of deſtroying rooks, as highly injurious to the intereſts of agriculture. "I am not pretending (he ſays) to make any new diſcovery, when I aſſert, that, in almoſt every ſpot where a thin plant of wheat exiſts, we ſhall find, on examining the earth, two ſpecies of enemies, the grub and the wire-worm. It is a fact equally indiſputable, that one of the ſureſt and moſt indefatigable adverſaries of theſe deſtructive inſects is that poor perſecuted bird the rook." To prove this aſſertion he adduces the following fact "A gentleman having killed a young rook or two for the purpoſe of deterring others from ſettling upon his new-ſown corn, found their craws filled with a very conſiderable number of theſe grubs and wire-worms." He then proceeds: "It is urged in defence of the practice of thinning a rookery, that the damage is immenſe which they do the farmer by their depredations upon his corn in ſpring and autumn. Suppoſing this to be true, yet what proportion will the expence of keeping his crops at the periods above-mentioned, ſay three or four guineas upon a farm of five or ſix hundred acres, bear to the poſſible and probable loſs of a ſingle incloſure of wheat?"

The Society of Arts have voted their gold medal to Mr. Plowman, of Brome, in this county, for an improved ſheepfold. It is made in the form of a large pound; the ſides run on wheels of caſt-iron, and may be moved by one man. A fold of this kind is about twenty-one feet long and four feet high; each ſide is compoſed of five bars lengthwiſe, with uprights at proper diſtances; will hold three hundred ſheep, and may be removed in five minutes.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. James Brooks, jun. to Miſs H. T. Robinſon, daughter of Mr. R. ſurgeon.

At Yarmouth, Lieutenant John Cameron, commanding the Swan hired cutter, to Miſs E. Johnſon, ſecond daughter of Mr. Charles J. of the King's Head Inn.

At Beccles, Mr. John Ranſome, iron-founder, to Miſs Hannah Hunton, both of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Walſingham, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr. Gibbs, 33.—Mrs. Ann Athill, relict of the Rev. James A. late of Foulſham, 74.

At Thetford, Mr. William Sparrow, merchant.

At Aylſham, Mr. Edward Piggen, many years a reſpectable ſurgeon and apothecary, 73. He has left fifty pounds to the Norfolk Benevolent Medical Society.

At Barningham, William Maſon, eſq. merchant.

At Norwich, Mrs. Hutchinſon, 89.—Mr. Warner, blackſmith, 28.—Mr. Penelope Brettingham, 62.—Mr. Jonas Warden, 73.—Mrs. E. Beckwith, relict of Mr B. organiſt of St. Peter's Mancroft, 75.—John Churchman, eſq. 68; who for the laſt twenty or thirty years lived the life of a hermit; never going abroad, and but ſeldom admitting the company of a few ſelect individuals. He was of a very ſtudious turn, and in his early days had cultivated a poetical talent, and other literary attainments.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgſon, mother of Meſſrs. Hodgſons, ſchoolmaſters, 73.—Mrs. Woodford, wife of Mr. W. grocer, 46.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackſon, 84. Great part of her life was ſpent in the family of Nicholas Jackſon, eſq. Though of the ſame name, ſhe was no relative, but, out of reſpect for her long and faithful ſervices, the family enabled her to finiſh her days in plenty and peace.

At Yarmouth, Miſs Sarah Marter, daughter of the late Captain John M. 53.

At

At Boughton, Mr. Henry Sharpe, late of Elvedon Hall, Suffolk, 49.

At Pentney Ashwood, Mrs. Ann Lancaster, widow of Nathaniel L. rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex.

Mr. Charles Norris, youngest son of the Rev. William N. late of Wood Norton.

Miss Catherine Young, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Y. of Neston.

At Swaffham, Mr. George Plowright, 94.

At Lynn, Mr. Richard Sly, thirty-eight years organist of St. Margaret's church, 63. —Mr. W. Tuck, 77, who served the office of town chamberlain thirty-two years.

At Bungay, Mr. Aston, horse-dealer, 30.

At Gunton, Mrs. Sarah Cawston, widow of the late Mr. William C. 71.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. Francis Fortescue Knottesford, of Hadleigh, to Miss Maria Downing, youngest daughter of the Rev. George D. rector of Ovington, and prebendary of Ely.

The Rev. Peter Lathbury, rector of Livermere, to Miss Mills, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. of Bury, prebendary of Lincoln.

At Stowmarket, Mr. King, auctioneer, to Miss Baldwin.

At Bury, Mr. Young, tailor, to Miss Shadow, daughter of Mr. S. of the Waggon Inn. —Mr. Thomas Hart, of Great Thurlow, to Miss Orbell, of Felsham.

At Ipswich, Mr. William Buckingham, cabinet-maker, to Miss Hempstone.

Died.] In London, Mrs. Nunn, widow of Mr. N. late of Bury.

At Barton Mills, Mr. John Sparke, 70.

At Thorndon, Mr Hammond, an opulent farmer.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Uvedale, a maiden lady.

At Bury, Mrs. Thwaites, laundress, 64. —Mr. Brinkley, jun. shoemaker, 24, a member of Captain Benjafield's light infantry volunteers.—Mr. Haward, butcher.—Mr. John Morgan, bookbinder, 46.

At Hadleigh, Robert French, gent. 76.

At Lavenham, the Rev. Mr Mew, of that place. As he and his wife were returning in a gig from visiting a friend, the spring broke, and the horse running away, they were both thrown out, and Mr. M. falling on a stone, was killed on the spot.

At Rickinghall Superior, Mrs. Debenham, relict of Mr. James D. 68.

At Wilburton, W. John Crow, 69.

At Old Newton, the Rev John Casborne, A.B. rector of Drinkstone.

At Botesdale, Mr. John Candler, cooper, 91.

At Castle Hedingham, Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, of the Bell Inn.

ESSEX.

A select party of distinguished agriculturists, of various districts, recently assembled at Felix Hall, in this county, to view the farming improvements of C. C. Western, esq. After inspecting his capital stock of Devonshire cows, South Down sheep, and celebrated pigs, they rode over his corn-lands, and viewed the improvements on his new farms, which were deservedly admired. They saw a three-horse convex-breasted wheel-plough at work, called the old Essex plough, with which the ploughman crossed a stiff piece of land so skilfully, that the gentlemen made a subscription for him on the field, as a reward for his merit. The next morning they went to the Essex Agricultural Meeting at Chelmsford, where the cattle, &c. were exhibited for the prizes of the year. His Grace the Duke of Bedford consented to become one of the umpires on this occasion, conjointly with Sir William Rowley and Mr. Western. The Society, &c. afterwards adjourned to the shire-hall, where more than a hundred members and their friends sat down to dinner; after which the adjudication of prizes of the society's silver medals was made as follows:— Best cart stallion, Mr. James Scratton; best two-year old bull, Mr. Hobbs; best cow giving milk, Mr. Clarke; best pen ewe lambs, long wool, Mr. Salter; best do. do. short wool, Colonel Burgoyne; best long wool hoggets, Mr. Ambrose; best short wool fat wether, Mr. P. L. Wright. Mr. Cooke shewed five fat short-horned oxen on their way to Smithfield, which were much admired.

Married.] At Danbury, Mr. J. Hammond, jun. miller, to Miss Chapman.

At Colchester, Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, inspecting field-officer of volunteers in the southern district, to Miss Mary Anne Silke, daughter of the Rev. Angel S. rector of Ashington —Mr Thomas Stone, of Leatherhead, Surry, maltster, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. S. tanner.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Jane Stokes. —Mr. John Mearns, nurseryman, 87.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Robert Taylor, whitesmith.

At Colchester, Mr. Vincent, of the mariners.—Miss Suter, 22.—Mr. George Cant, one of the common-councilmen.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. George F.

At Braintree, Mrs. Tomlins, of London.

At Springfield, Mrs. Cunnington, wife of Mr. C. supervisor of excise.

At South Shoebury, Mr. Christopher Miller.

At Woolpit Parsonage, Mr. C. Smith, eldest son of Captain S. of Feering House, 17. He was a young gentleman of extraordinary promise and unusually amiable manners.

KENT.

Married.] At Eastry, Richard Halford, esq. jun. of Canterbury, to Miss Sarah Bargrave, youngest daughter of Robert Tournay B. esq of Eastry court.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Terry, linen-draper, to Miss C. Rout.—Thomas Cazeneuve

Troy, esq. of Troy-town, to Miss Pickman, of Gillingham.

At Smarden, Mr. Thomas Isted, of Westwell, to Miss Jemima Munk, daughter of Mr. Edward M. of Smarden.

At Boxley, Mr. George Powell, linen-draper of Maidstone, to Miss Whiting.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Thomas Williams, to Miss Wickham.

At Lewisham, Peter Young, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Balfour, of Windsor.—John Mortimer, esq. to Miss S. Barber, daughter of John S. B. esq of Blackheath.

At Margate, Captain T. Dean, to Miss Eliza. Hankin.

Died.] At Maidstone, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. John S.—Mrs. Taylor, relict of Thomas T. gent.

At Fordwich, Mrs. Martha Jennings, widow, 87.

At Elmsted, Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. Mace Noble.

At Chatham, Mrs. Morson, the wife of Colonel M. of the marines.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Deane, widow of Mr. D. butcher.—Mr. Thomas Simmonds, son of the late Mr. John S. 31.—At the Fountain-tavern, Mr. Augustus Clifford, late of Wye.

At Chartham-hatch, Mrs. Margaret Wood, widow, 84.

At Dover, Mr. Wm. Boyton, son of Thomas B. esq.

At St. Peter's Thanet, Mr. Thomas Blackburn, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Jane Strivens, 96.

At Ramsgate, in his 73d year, Samuel Nicholson, esq. one of the aldermen of the city of Rochester. He was an excellent man, highly respected by all who knew him, and will be lamented as long as his virtues are remembered.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. John F. auctioneer.

At Tenterden, Mr. Stephen Weaver, 28.—Mrs. Watson, upwards of 30 years keeper of the park-gate.

Mr. Thomas Walker, many years parish-clerk of Lenham, 75.

At Hunton, Thomas Mercer, esq cornet in the Hunton troop of Independent Yeomanry, 59.

At Callis Grange Thanet, Mr. John Gibbons, formerly of Sittingbourn.

At Seven Oaks, Mrs. Nouaille, wife of Peter N. esq.

At Leybourn, Mr. John Price, master of the free grammar school.

At Trottescliffe, Mr. Robinson, jun.

At Brabourne, Mrs. Chapman, widow, 82.

At Margate, Mrs. Slater, mother of George Slater, M. D. 92.

SURRY.

Married.] At Catton, Captain Kerr, of the first foot guards, to Miss Hay, eldest daughter of Colonel Hay.

J. Earl, esq. of Kingston, to Miss Wildman, of Cuckfield, Sussex.

Died.] At Clapham Common, W. Power, esq. 73.—J. G. Gautier, esq.

At Champion-lodge, Camberwell, Miss Crespigny, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Lady Sarah C.

At Windleham, the Rev. R. B. Bell, late Fellow of New College, Oxford.

At Stockwell, Mr. Timothy Folgham, of Fleet-street, London.

At Croydon, Joseph Wilkes, esq. of Measham, Leicestershire, and one of the partners in the banking-house of Messrs. Wilkes, Dickensons, Goodall, and Fisher, in London, and in two country banks. He was also a proprietor and conductor of canals and collieries; in all which concerns, his attention was unremitting. He had a peculiar mode in the formation of roads, of which thirty years experience has fully established the reputation. The principle on which it is founded is, in all possible cases, by laying the road in a concave form, and on an inclined plane, to concentrate the water in the middle, and thus making them as near as may be, like to washways, these being made cleaner and better by rain, which in the old convex form, where there must be ruts, proves the destruction of roads. This mode is extending through a large district of country, and the roads have the advantage of not only being safer and more pleasant to travel upon, but the singular one of being kept in repair at so much less expence that, where in the old form, the tolls collected were inadequate to pay the interest of money borrowed upon them; by the saving of expences in this, not only the interest is paid, but the principal lessened.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Malling, near Lewes, Mr. J. Morris, jun. to Miss Marchant, eldest daughter of Mr. M. of the Deanry.

At Hurstmonceux, Mr. John Purfglove, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Christopher S.—Lieutenant Hall, of the county militia, to Mrs. J. Hill, of Henfield.

Died.] At Ditchling, Mr. Thomas White, yeoman, 92.

At Cadborough House, in the parish of Rye, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. James S.

At Boreham, Wm. Durrant, gent.

At Cuckfield, Mr. Bates, auctioneer.

At Seaford, Mr. Hood, auctioneer, 61.

At Chichester, Mrs. Farhill, widow of the late Mr. F. 88.—Matter Clear.

At Frant, Mrs. Eyles, wife of T. B. Eyles, esq.

At Woodmarcoate Farm, Mrs. Woods, wife of Mr. James W. and daughter of Mr. Alderman Ridge, of Chichester.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Roberts, druggist, of Gosport, to Miss Carver, of Titchfield.

At Alverstoke, Mr. W. G. Hunter, son of the late Rev. Dr. H. of Old Broad-street, London, to Miss Kate Gibson, of Gosport.

At

At Wincheſter, Mr. J. Wells, to Miſs Newlyn, daughter of Mr. N. attorney.

At Lymington, the Hon. Col. St. George, of Switzerland, to Miſs M. Carteret, ſecond daughter of the late Admiral C.

At Andover, Lieut. W. Redine, of the Andover volunteers, to Miſs Neale.—Mr. W. Elderfield, attorney, of Romſey, to Miſs Goſſ, of Pitt.—Mr. Glendening, ſolicitor, of Portſea, to Mrs. King, of Thorney iſland.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. J. Sturdy, wharfinger, 72.—Mr. Spurrier, maſter of the Royal George Inn.—Miſs Harriet Smith, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. S. attorney.—Mr. Sanders, an eminent brewer.—Mrs. King, wife of William King, eſq.—Suddenly, the Rev. J. Henville, vicar of Rowner, near Goſport, and father of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Wimmering.

At Newport, Mr. F. Gregory, of the Green Dragon Inn.

Mr. R. Clewer, of Heyling iſland; Mr. R. Bell, of Portſmouth; and Mr. T. Lewer, of Widley. It is a ſingular circumſtance that death overtook theſe three ſchool-fellows, nearly on the ſame day, before any of them had attained the age of 22.

At Horndean, Mrs. Crocker, wife of Mr. C. of Portſea.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Orme, wife of Mr. Orme.—Mr. Wilkes, of the Royal George, public-houſe.

At Clifton, J. Fiſher, eſq. of Malſhanger, and ſecretary to the Board of Exciſe.

At Mitchelmerſh, C. Smith, eſq. 72.

At Lyndhurſt, Martin Byam, eſq. of the iſland of Antigua.

At Portſmouth, Miſs S. Montagu, third daughter of Admiral M.—Miſs M. Rice.—Mrs. Mozley, widow.—M. March, eſq. father of Mr. M. broker, of Goſport.—Mr. Whitman, hairdreſſer.—Mrs. Lewin, wife of Mr. L. of the India Arms Inn.

WILTSHIRE.

Saliſbury plain, lately a dreary unprofitable waſte, now in extenſive tracts, preſents the moſt gratifying appearance of cultivation and produce. A few years ſince, there was ſcarcely an incloſure or a ſpot of tillage for upwards of twenty miles, between Andover and Blandford, the whole of which is now reclaimed, and under various crops of excellent promiſe. This extraordinary improvement, ſo pleaſurable to the agriculturiſt and philanthropiſt, cannot fail of producing the moſt important advantage to the community, as well as immenſe wealth to thoſe by whom it has been effected.

Married.] At Pattern, James Baker, eſq. of Bradford, to Miſs Glaſs, only daughter of James G. eſq. of Worton.

At Saliſbury, Mr. Wm. Smith, to Mrs. Cartwright, widow of Mr. C. of Stockport, Cheſhire.

At Netherhampton, Mr. Stephen Bawn, upwards of 80, to Miſs L. Hayden.

At Corſham, Mr. Audley Harvey, attorney, of Chippenham, to Miſs E. Jeans, niece to John Fuller, eſq. of Neſton Park.

At Landford, Mr. H. Martin, of Wallingford, Berks, to Miſs Eliz. Andrews.—Mr. Ainſworth of Clarendon Park, to Miſs Jane Bowcock, of Quarley.

At Heyteſbury, Richard Bladon, eſq. ſon of the biſhop of Bath and Wells, to Miſs Annabella A'Court, ſecond daughter of Sir W. A'C. bart.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Waſher, widow of William W. eſq. late of Seaford, Suſſex.—William Robbins, eſq. late of Pilewell, near Lymington, Hants.—Wm. Michael Burrough, only ſon of Michael B. eſq. banker.—Mrs. Watkins, relict of the late Wm. W. of White pariſh, 75.

At Malmeſbury, Mrs. Eliz. Dewell, ſiſter of the late T. Dewell, M. D

At Chippenham, Mr. W. Tarrant, a very reſpectable clothier.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] Daniel M'Kinnon, eſq. of Binfield, to Miſs Yeamans Eliot, daughter of Thomas E. eſq. of Kircudbright.

At Clewer, Mr. G. Perkins, of Egham, to Miſs Ann Chamberlain, niece of Mr. Kempſter, ſurveyor.

At Aldermaſton, Mr. Stair, of the School, to Mrs. Whittmee.

At Kingſton Liſle, the Hon. George Bowes, of Paul's Walden, Herts, brother to the Earl of Strathmore, to Miſs Mary Thornhill, daughter of Edward T. eſq.

Died.] At Hinton, the Rev. J. Loder, 78.

At Egham, Mr. Bird, formerly maſter of an eminent ſeminary in the metropolis.—Mr. Charles Dovity.

At Workingham, Mr. Richard Beaver, 86.—Mr. Joſeph Gray, of Newbury, mealman. He had ſet off early in the morning to go into the country; but, a ſhort diſtance from the town was ſeized with a fit and fell from his horſe. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, but in vain. He was a man deſervedly eſteemed for his integrity in all his dealings.

At Woolhampton-houſe, Mrs. Crewe.

At Browning-hill, Miſs Wools, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Appleford W. of Fareham.

At Little Coxwell, Mrs. Povey, wife of Mr. John P. and daughter of Wm. Matthews, eſq. lord of that manor.

At Reading, Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. P. bricklayer.—Mr. Reyman, ſen. 71.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The firſt ſtone for the foundation of the propoſed iron bridge, to be thrown over Briſtol harbour at Bedminſter, was lately laid by John Scanderett Harford, eſq. one of the dock directors, amidſt a vaſt concourſe of people.

The proprietors of the Monmouthſhire canal have reſolved, in conſequence of the increaſe of trade upon it, immediately to extend that navigation a conſiderable diſtance lower down the river.

Married.] At Yatton, Henry Batt, esq. to Miss Mary Shenton, of Street, near Glastonbury.

At Bristol, Mr. Hugh Taylor, grocer, to Miss Williams of Clifton.

At Bath, Mr. J. Durston, of Bridgewater, to Miss Mason.—William Sparling, esq. of Petton, Shropshire, to Miss E. E. Walmesley, only daughter of John W. esq.—Michael Egan, esq of Gort, county of Galway, to Miss Simpson.—Mr. J. Coles, to Miss M. Bell.—Mr. Edward Bowen, grocer, to Miss Moxhom, of Chelsea.—William Read, esq. to Miss J. Robinson.—James Pipon, esq. eldest son of —— P. esq. of Jersey, to Miss Hodges, grand-daughter of the late Sir James H. and niece to Lady Nugent.

Died.] At Keynsham, Mr. J. Moon, attorney.

At Corsham, Mrs. Thorpe, relict of Mr. T. surgeon, 66.

At Lincomb, Mrs. Howse, wife of H. E. H. esq.

At Bristol, Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. W. basket-maker.—Miss Evans, the only child of the Rev. Mr. E.—Mrs. Wilmot, wife of Mr. Thomas W.—Miss Sarah Emily Miles, 23.—Of an apoplexy, Mrs. Watkins, wife of Mr. W. currier.—Mrs. Burge, wife of Mr. B. pastry-cook.—Mr. W. Hurley, many years assistant to Mr William Bartlett, brandy-merchant.—Mr. Drewett, statuary.

Near Bristol, Mr. James Thompson, a foreman in the yard at Pile Marsh-works, 40; Elizabeth, his wife, 41; and William their son, 7; they were all three unfortunately drowned in a large brick pit. It appeared on evidence, at the coroner's inquest, that the son was playing with a hoop, near the brink of the pit, and in endeavouring to stop it from rolling into the water, he fell in. The mother, seeing the accident, immediately ran to his assistance, and over-reached herself to lay hold of his clothes; she also got out of her depth. The father, hearing their cries, next ran to the spot, and seeing the dreadful situation of his wife and child—in the very act of sinking—he, in a state of distraction, plunged into the water (about eleven feet deep) in the hope of rescuing them; but, missing his aim, they all perished together. When the bodies were found, about an hour after the accident, the mother had her son closely clasped in her arms. Every means were used for their recovery, but without effect. Mr. Thompson was a native of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, and had made arrangments to return home with his family the following week. They have left three children, the eldest only six years of age.

At Bath, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. C. mercer.—Mrs. Hay, wife of Mr. H. apothecary. Mr. Reynolds, son of —— R. esq.—Ralph Broome, esq. formerly Judge Advocate in India, and author of the "Elucidation of Hastings's Trial."—Mrs. Snailom, wife of Mr. S. one of the serjeants at mace.—Mr. Wilcox, late a haberdasher.—Mrs. Lindsay, widow of George L. esq. of Chester, and mother of Mrs. Hewlett.—Mrs. Butcher, wife of Mr. B. linen draper, 22, having been married only a few months.—Mrs. Norris, relict of William N. esq. of Nonsuch House, Wilts, 75.—Mr. Pike, of Fishead.—Mr. William Moore, late a jeweller and toyman. Captain Arthur Davis, of Forest Hall, near Swansea.

At Ven House, Milborne Port, Miss Medlycott, eldest daughter of W. C. M. esq.

At Wincombe, Mr. Brabant, formerly an ingenious electrician of Bath, 81.

At Marshfield, Mr. William Shortland, supervisor of excise.—Mr. Charles Wait, maltster.

At Durnford, Mrs. Langford, widow of the late Robert L. esq.

The Rev. Charles Moss, Precentor and Canon Residentiary of Wells, 69.

Suddenly, at the Rectory House, North Cadbury, Mrs Askew, wife of the Rev. Dr. Askew.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Yeovil, Mr. J. Slatter, of Ilminster, to Miss E. Batten, daughter of Mr. B. of the custom-house, London.

At Beaminster, Mr. George Eveleigh, ironmonger, to Miss Bishop, daughter of John B. Esq. of Stonecomb-house.

At Awliscombe, Mr. Wm. Chennick, of Combrawleigh, to Miss Harriet Denner, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D.

At Broadwinsor, Mr. Robert Barfoot, woolstapler, of Yeovil, to Miss Ewins only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Samuel E.

Died.] At Camborne, Mr. Vivian, son of Captain Andrew V. a youth of very promising abilities.

At Compton-house near Sherborne, Mr. Onesiphorus Bicknell, upwards of twenty-three years in the service of Robert Goodden, Esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Lieutenant Morris, of the Insolent-gun-brig, to Miss Mary Soady, third-daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Plymouth dock.

At Whitechurch, Mr. John Davey Williams, of Tavistock, to Miss Frances Wilcock.

At Bridport, Lieutenant Thoyts, of the Royal horse-guards, to Miss Bool, eldest daughter of N. B. Esq.

At Stoke, near Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Richards, Upholsterer, to Miss Belinda Richards, of Bodmin.

Died.] At Alphington, Mr. Thomas Slocombe, butcher, formerly of Exeter.

At Nymett near Bow, ——— Partridge, Esq.

At Killerton, Hugh Acland Esq. 76.

At

At Plymouth Dock, Mr. W. Keys, formerly of the Victualling Office of that port.

At Dartmouth, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. George P. comptroller of the cuſtoms.

At Chumleigh, Mrs. Hunt, of Exeter, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Manning, of Shobrooke.—Mr Hugh Pyke, many years maſter of the King's Arms inn; and a week afterwards his mother, Mrs. Pyke, 90.

At Exeter, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Harding, of the Barnſtaple inn.—Mrs. Hyde, wife of Mr. George Hyde, fiſhmonger.—Mrs. Kitſon, widow of the late Alderman Henry K. eſq.

At Cowley-bridge, near Exeter, 23, Mary Humphreys, daughter of Mr. William Humphreys.

Of the yellow fever, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Theſeus, on the Jamaica ſtation, William Honywood, eſq of the royal navy, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Honywood, prebendary of Exeter, and nephew to Sir John Honywood, bart. M. P. for Honiton. He was a young man whoſe virtues and riſing talents promiſed to render him an honour to his profeſſion.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Charles Foſs Andrew, eſq. of Polſue, to Miſs Faro, of Merther.—Mr. James Vivian, of Camborne, to Miſs Paynter, of St. Iſſey.

At Launceſton, Enſign Macpherſon, of the 32d regiment, to Miſs Mary Mounſteven, of Bodmin.

At St Ives, Mr. Daniel Freeman, jun. mercer, to Miſs Patty Watts, youngeſt daughter of the late Captain Robert Watts.—Mr. Henry Major, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Hannah Pearſe.

At Loſtwithiel, Mr. Cornelius Quillou, to Miſs Bark.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. John Hoare, many years clerk to Ralph Allen Daniell, eſq.—Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. George Richards, architect.

At Egloſhayle, 22, Mr. J. Roberts, ſon of Mr. Roberts, of Creed, near Grampound.

At Pellew Houſe, in Breage, 55, Mrs. E. Lemon, relict of Samuel L. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Scilly.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, 77, Mr. Thomas Hall, twenty-five years comptroller and tide-ſurveyor of that port.

At St. Ives, Mr. R. Wearne, ſenior, merchant.—Mr. Samuel Autridge, a ſerjeant in the Launceſton and Newport volunteers.

At Falmouth, Mr. Richard Motton.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Lake, rector of Lanivet. A gentleman in whom the ſmile of cheerful benevolence, which uninterruptedly beamed on his countenance and enlivened his converſation, was the pure emanation of a mind in which there was no guile, and from whence every baſe paſſion was baniſhed, to make room for the benign and ſocial virtues of humanity and religion.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The lord provoſt, magiſtrates, and council of Edinburgh, have offered premiums to the crews of boats belonging to any place in Scotland, who deliver the greateſt quantity of freſh fiſh (herrings excepted) at each of the following ports, viz. Leith, Newhaven, and Fiſherrow, from the firſt of May, 1805, to the firſt of May, 1806.—For the firſt boat, producing the greateſt quantity of fiſh, a premium of 40l.; for the ſecond boat, ditto, 25l.; for the third boat, ditto, 15l.; for the fourth boat, ditto, 10l.

Married.] At Perth, Mr. John Moriſon, manufacturer, Milnathort, to Miſs Coventry, daughter of David C. eſq. of Arlary.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Robertſon, to Miſs Jean Hunter, daughter of the late Geo. H. ſhip-maſter, in Aberdour.—Colonel Lauriſton of the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Maria Craufurd, daughter of the late A. C. eſq. of Ardmillan.

At Turnerhall, the Rev. Robert Arthur, miniſter of Riſolis, to Mrs. Rainy, widow of the Rev. Mr. R. miniſter of Meldrum, and eldeſt daughter of the late John Turner, eſq. of Turnerhall.

At Eaſtvale, Stewart Smith, eſq. of Glaſgow, to Miſs Agnes Graham, daughter of William Graham, eſq of Glaſgow.

At Tarvit Houſe, Fifeſhire, George Ramſay, eſq. to Miſs Anne Rigg.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Sir James Colquhoun, bart. of Luſs, ſheriff depute of Dumbartonſhire.—Miſs Marjory Robinſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. William Robinſon, keeper of the records.—Mrs. Mary Menzies, widow of James Reid, eſq. of Gorgie, and daughter of the late James Menzies, Eſq. of Culdares.—Dr. Donald Smith, late ſurgeon to the Breadalbane fencibles. In him the country has loſt a ſcholar and antiquarian, whoſe extent of knowledge, acuteneſs, and induſtry, have ſeldom been equalled. In Celtic literature he perhaps exceeded all his contemporaries. He poſſeſſed many virtues and excellent qualities, accompanied with the moſt ſimple and unaſſuming manners.—Thomas Brooke, M. D. jun. of Wakefield, Yorkſhire.

At Ballygowan, Robert Rollo Reid, eſq.

At Houndwood, 76, William Dunbar, eſq.—77, the Rev. James M'Laggan, miniſter of Blair-Athol, in the fiftieth year of his miniſtry.

At Craigbarnet Houſe, John Stirling, eſq.

At Ayr, Mr. John Boſwell, writer, and one of the collectors of taxes for the county of Ayr.

At Stirling, Finlay Miller, eſq. many years ſurgeon in his Majeſty's 26th regiment of foot.

At Gaorin, in the eſtate of Mr. Drummond, of Logiealmond and immediate vicinity of Amalree, Margaret Ker, 107. She retained her mental faculties to the laſt day of her life.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

The fifth ſpring ſhew of the Farming Society of Ireland, took place at Dublin, in the month of March, and continued five days; and it was acknowledged by thoſe who have attended ſimilar exhibitions, that they never witneſſed a more gratifying diſplay of zeal and attention than in the members of this ſociety. The premiums offered at this ſhew were—for fat cattle and ſwine—for fat ſheep of different breeds—for ſeed corn and ploughing. For the exhibition of cattle and ſwine, which are great objects of the ſociety, being the baſis of the proviſion trade, there appeared evidently great exertions in making improvement, and much actual advancement. Some of the cattle were certainly not inferior to thoſe produced laſt year at the Chriſtmas and ſpring ſhews in London. The long-horned heifer, which obtained the medal, was under four years old; and though ſmall, ſhe was conſidered ſuperior to all the reſt, from the lightneſs of offal, and carrying meat of the beſt quality on the moſt profitable parts. The improvement in ſwine was fully equal to any thing in London, which in this animal is more ſpeedily extended by its more prolific tendency and early maturity. Amongſt the cattle, the long-horned, the native breed of Ireland, were moſt numerous; but there were ſome excellent Herefords, two of which gained prizes. It was obſerved, with regret, that there were no Devons, or Highland Scots, which are ſo much eſteemed in the London market. Some of the fatteſt animals exhibited had been brought to that ſtate without the very expenſive proceſſes made uſe of in other places, and ſome of them chiefly by potatoes. This is of more importance than can well be imagined, as every inducement to raiſe great quantities of that uſeful root will occaſion it to be in greater plenty, and at a lower price; and from ſome late improvements made in encreaſing its produce with a ſmall quantity of manure, there is no ſaying to what an extent this may be carried. There were two pens of South Down ſheep—the Hoggets were very much approved of. The five Hogget wethers of the new Leiceſter breed ſhewn by Mr. Garnett, of Summerſeat, which had always been fed on graſs, without hay or any other food in winter, were ſold to a butcher at 4l. each. The ploughing-match was conducted with equal ſpirit and order, at Mr. Garnett's, of Huntſtown, about four miles from Dublin. This is the ſecond ſeaſon that Mr. Garnett has accommodated the ſociety with land for the purpoſe. This ſituation was particularly intereſting, exhibiting all around the ploughing-ground the great benefit Mr. Garnett has experienced from converting into tillage old moſſy graſs lands, ſome of which had, by conſtant mowing without manure, become unproductive of graſs, and, ſince being tilled and laid down with clover and ray-graſs, has afforded laſt year two very luxuriant crops of hay. At former exhibitions, ſeveral ploughs with four horſes and drivers were entered, but ſo general was the advantage felt of uſing two horſes without a leader, that not one with four horſes or four oxen was brought forward on this occaſion. The ploughs were all of them, except three, the Scots ſwing plough, and the execution was in general good, though there is ſtill room for improvement. Some were made in Ireland, that of the Reverend James Symes, of Ballyarthur, who gained the firſt premium and prize cup, was drawn by two very ſmall ſpayed heifers, and held by a lad nineteen years of age, a native of the county of Wicklow. To remedy the inconvenience of importing theſe ploughs, and other agricultural implements, ſeveral members of the ſociety have joined, in order to raiſe a ſum of 3000l. for the eſtabliſhment of a manufactory in Dublin, which is expected to commence immediately. From the ſteadineſs of draft of the ſpayed heifers, as well as the eaſe with which they are trained, it appears deſirable that they ſhould be more frequently tried. The Suffolk punch mares, exhibited by Mr. Grierſon, were noble draft animals, and were highly approved of by all the ſpectators. This breed, when not too large, combine ſtrength and activity, and ſeem well adapted to the country. The ſeed corn produced was deemed by the judges equal to any ſamples imported. Mr. Grierſon's oats, which gained the prize, were ſown on the 14th of April, and reaped the 31ſt of Auguſt, producing 25 barrels to the Iriſh acre, or 8 quarters 2 buſhels to the Engliſh acre; each buſhel, Wincheſter ſticked, weighing 45lb. 9oz. A very miſtaken opinion has been inculcated by ſome perſons, that the greater degree of moiſture in Ireland is ſo unfavourable to the ripening of grain, that paſturage, inſtead of tillage, ſhould meet the greater encouragement. There cannot be a more pernicious and unfounded error. Forty years ago it was believed, that wheat would not ripen in the North of Scotland, whereas, now wheat of the beſt quality is grown in that part of the United Kingdom. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant viſited the exhibition, and expreſſed himſelf highly pleaſed with the inſtructive arrangement of the buſineſs. A great concourſe of people attended every day, and ſeemed to be impreſſed with the advantages and rapid progreſs of the inſtitution.

The Port of Dublin, which, (according to one of the numerous promiſes made in the year 1800, when the Union was carried in the Iriſh Parliament) was to have been vaſtly improved, remains pretty much in the ſame ſtate as at that period. After having been ſurveyed by one of the ableſt engineers in Europe, and his plan having met the ſanction of the then Miniſter, the project appears to be entirely abandoned. It was aſcertained, that by effecting a deep-water navigation

gation from Dunleary, the port of Dublin, from being one of the worſt, would become one of the ſafeſt in Europe, at an expence of little more than 114,000l. and that mercantile veſſels of the greateſt burden might come into the Canal Docks, without the neceſſity of waiting for the tide, or paſſing the bar. In conſequence of Mr. Jeſſop's eſtimate having ſatisfied the Houſe of Commons in every reſpect, they came to a reſolution to grant a ſum of money to effect ſo deſirable an object, as the improvement and protection of trade. This reſolution was reported by Mr. Corry, on the 23d of June, 1800, and in July following, the entire reſolutions reſpecting Inland Navigation, which had been agreed to in a Committee, were laid before the Houſe by Mr. Alexander. One of them applied ſpecially to the port of Dublin, and 500,000l. were granted towards furthering the purpoſes of Inland Navigation in Ireland. On the 2d of July, the report was ordered to be printed; and, on the ſame day, another report was laid before the Houſe, of a propoſal of making a Ship Canal from the Docks of Ringſend to Dunleary, and another for making Dalkey Sound a convenient harbour, and cutting a Canal from thence to the Grand Canal Docks. On the 16th of the ſame month, the Inland Navigation Bill was read a third time in the Lower Houſe, and paſſed. "We were foremoſt (ſays the Editor of the Dublin Evening Poſt) in congratulating our fellow-citizens on the proſperity which would probably enſue in the event of the meaſure being brought into the United Parliament, and we joined to the wiſhes of ſeveral patriotic Members our ſincere hope that Lord Caſtlereagh would have taken advantage of his ſeat in the Imperial Legiſlature, and have renewed the diſcuſſion of a ſubject ſo vitally important to his native country. But our hopes are not yet realiſed, and it is generally believed by the people of Ireland that this important meaſure, by which our circumſtances were to have been materially improved, is, for the preſent (if not entirely) abandoned."

Between the 1ſt of January, 1802, and the 1ſt of January, 1803, the linen export of Belfaſt was 16,070,209 yards, and by taking the different denominations which made up that quantity, and pricing the whole at a very moderate value, the general average was found to be at leaſt 2s. 6d. per yard, amounting to 1,807,898l. 10s. 3d. The linen exports for the year ending January 1804 and 5, were fully equal to the above, and as the increaſe of the preſent year appears already ſo conſiderable, and from the many circumſtances concurring to ſupport it, we are warranted in ſuppoſing it will amount, on the 1ſt of January, 1806, to 18,000,000 yards, and exceed in value two millions ſterling.

Married.] At Nenagh, Francis Young, eſq. of Shallee, county of Tipperary, to Miſs Meagher, daughter of John Meagher, ſen. eſq.

Gerald Blennerhaſſet, junior, of Riddleſtown, eſq. to Miſs Maſſy, only daughter of William Maſſy, of Glenville, eſq.

The Rev. Samuel Maunſell, of Ballybrood, county Limerick, to Mrs Braſier, widow of the late Creaghe Braſier, eſq. of Saffron-hill, county Cork.

John Byrne, eſq. of Ballynakill, county Carlow, to Miſs Johanna Fennell, daughter of the late W. Fennell, eſq. of Kilkenny.

William Cardiff, eſq. of Ballynakill, Queen's county, to Miſs Sherlock.

The Rev. John Armſtrong, of Ennis, to Miſs Young, daughter of the late Robert Young, eſq. of Caſtlereagh, county Roſcommon.

Lieutenant Colonel Lemon, of the 92d foot, to Miſs Hobbs, daughter of G. Hobbs, of Barnaboy, King's county.

At Waterford, P. Kirwan, eſq. lieutenant of the 48th regiment, to Miſs Ann Doyle, daughter of Mr. John Doyle.

Timothy Bagnell, eſq. of Raheen, county Weſtmeath, to Miſs Brown, of Waterford, daughter of the late Mr. John Brown, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

William Cumming, eſq. of Rockfield, county of Down, to Miſs Corry, eldeſt daughter of Iſaiah Corry, eſq. of Corryvale, near Belfaſt.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Catherine Stock, wife of the Biſhop of Killala.—Aged 13, Rowland, ſon of Henry Ottiwell, eſq. a youth of moſt amiable diſpoſition and manners. His death was occaſioned by his incautiouſly ſwinging out of a rope, ſuſpended to a pulley, at the top of one of the ſtores, at the Linen-hall: the rope broke and he fell on the flags, and inſtantly expired.—Mr. Edmund Burgeſs, attorney.—John Stephens, eſq. many years firſt clerk of the Barrack-office. — Aged 80, Mr. James German, coach-maker.—J. W. Irvin, eſq.—Aged 38, the Rev. Guſtavus Hume, rector of Eldermine, in the dioceſe of Ferns, and Rathſam, in the dioceſe of Oſſory; and a few days afterwards his widow, Aramynta Louiſa Hume.—In her 22d year, Mrs. Oſbrey, wife of Thomas Oſbrey, eſq.—Aged 23, Jocelyn Ingram, eſq.—Sir Thomas Leighton, bart.—Aged 70, Patrick Crowe, eſq.—Captain Robert M'Cubban, late of the Anguſhire militia.

At Derrymore, Mrs. Jane Ruſſell, wife of James Ruſſell, eſq.

In the 63d year of his age, Thomas Jackſon, eſq. of Tullydoey, near Armagh. He was a native of England and ſettled in this country, and embarked largely in the linen-trade about thirty years ago, in which, as might be naturally expected from his attention and punctuality, he was very ſucceſsful; he was a man eminently gifted with all the amiable qualities that adorn our nature, and conſequently was an object of reſpect and eſteem to all that knew him; but the moſt prominent feature in his character was Charity That Heaven-born virtue prompted him, not only

to pity, but to relieve the diſtreſſes of the poor, which he did, "not to be ſeen of men," but in obedience to his God, and to gratify his own benevolent heart.

At Whitehouſe, near Belfaſt, aged 57, Nicholas Grimſhaw, eſq.; a gentleman of a placid temper, gentle manners, and a moſt benevolent heart; the patron of induſtry in his neighbourhood, and the unwearied benefactor of the indigent and diſtreſſed. He might juſtly be ſtyled the father of the cotton manufacture in this country, for he firſt eſtabliſhed it in this part of the kingdom in its ſeveral branches, and brought it to a degree of perfection and excellence formerly unknown in Ireland. His fine taſte and exalted genius were ſtrikingly diſplayed in every part of his extended manufacture, and in the numerous improvements he made. For the few years before his death in which he acted as a magiſtrate, he was eminently uſeful in that character in his neighbourhood. As a maſter, a parent, and a friend, he was ſurpaſſed by none. The loſs of a moſt amiable wife made an impreſſion on his feeling heart, which time could not cure, nor years eraſe, which unhappily tended to impair his health, and haſtened his diſſolution. By his death his numerous family are deprived of a moſt affectionate and indulgent father; the poor, of a compaſſionate and liberal friend; and the community, of an intelligent, uſeful, and valuable member.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Aged 40, M. Claude Chappe, adminiſtrator of the telegraphs, and whoſe name is inſeparable from that uſeful invention.

At Göttingen, John Frederic Gmelin, one of its moſt laborious and learned profeſſors, who was born at Tubingen, in 1748. He was the author of ſeveral performances on vegetable phyſiology, and the claſſification of plants, and likewiſe publiſhed numerous works on the materia medica and chemiſtry, mineralogy, and every part of natural hiſtory. One of the moſt celebrated, is his edition of the Syſtem of Nature of Linnæus. He, however, introduced great diſorder into the ſcience, by multiplying the ſpecies. Gmelin was alſo the author of a Hiſtory of Chemiſtry, forming a part of the Hiſtory of Arts and Sciences, undertaken by the profeſſors of Göttingen. The world is indebted to him for the diſcovery of ſeveral excellent dyes, extracted from vegetable and mineral ſubſtances. As a man, he poſſeſſed unimpeachable integrity; he was mild, modeſt, and laborious; a good huſband, an excellent father, and a faithful friend.

At Liſbon, aged 83, Theodore de Almeyda, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of that city, and of the Royal Society of London. The works publiſhed by him amount to forty volumes, excluſive of five volumes of tranſlations. He has left ſeveral manuſcripts, for the publication of which he had obtained the permiſſion of the cenſorſhip.

At Paris, M. Julien, member of the claſs of fine arts of the National Inſtitute. Though advanced in years, he ſtill laboured with ſucceſs. He was one of the beſt ſtatuaries that France poſſeſſed; his laſt work was the marble ſtatue of Pouffin. His Bathing Nymph, in white marble, and the ſtatue of La Fontaine, are conſidered as his *chefs d'œuvres*.

At Calcutta, Henry Kennedy, M. D. late of Cultra, in the county of Down, eſq. and phyſician in the Hon. the Eaſt India Company's ſervice. Suddenly cut off in the flower of his age, and in a diſtant quarter of the world, his loſs is the more ſeverely felt by his friends and relations. A ſound underſtanding, added to talents of a ſuperior nature, promiſed fair (had he lived but a few years) to have raiſed him to the firſt rank in his profeſſion. In him his family have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs; his profeſſion has loſt one who would have been to it an ornament; and ſociety at large an uſeful and valuable member.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

NOTHING is ſo remarkable in our commercial review of the preſent month, as the general torpor and deadneſs of almoſt every ſpecies of trade and manufacture. So ſeverely is this ſtagnation felt in our great manufacturing towns, that at Mancheſter ſome conſiderable houſes have been compelled to ſuſpend their payments, and this has been followed by the failure of many others in the metropolis. All cotton goods are greatly depreſſed in price, and are expected to go yet lower.

Owing to the unexpected movements of the enemy's fleets, and the yet uncertain deſtination of the combined force, a great check has been given to our export trade. Conſidering the ocean as traverſed in almoſt every direction by our merchantmen, it is alike fortunate and extraordinary that not more of them have fallen into the hands of the French ſquadrons, either in the Weſt Indies, or in their paſſage to and from thence to Europe. The premium of inſurance at Lloyd's has varied in the courſe of this month, from five to twenty-five guineas on the ſame riſks.

The reſtraints ſo tyrannically impoſed by Bonaparte on the commerce of Holland, has exceedingly embarraſſed our intercourſe with that country. Of the various articles which compoſe the new code of Dutch commerce, the following are the moſt important, and are immediately levelled againſt its trade with Great Britain.—1. The repeal and abolition of all taxes and reſolutions exiſting before the decree againſt trading with Great Britain.—2. A prohibition of all direct commerce from any of the Dutch ports with Great Britain.—3. Every veſſel that ſhall arrive in any of the Dutch ports, with falſe or forged papers, direct

rect from Great Britain, or any port or haven thereunto belonging, ſhall, together with every article of her cargo, be confiſcated.—4. A prohibition of all importation of Britiſh manufacture, from any place and in any manner ſoever, under penalty of the articles being confiſcated, and a fine of 1000 guilders. All indirect importation ſhall be puniſhed corporally, and, if the caſe requires it, capitally. The term Britiſh manufacture compriſes coal and train oil.—5. The captains, paſſengers, and crew are prohibited from taking with them, letters, packets, or any thing whatever intended for any port or haven in Great Britain, under the penalty of a fine of 1000 guilders, and one year's confinement, &c.

During the former part of this month our funds, partaking of the general dulneſs, maintained an undeviating price of 58 *a* 58⅛—3 per cents. reduced, and omnium 3 *a* 3⅛ per cent. premium. For the laſt fourteen days the uncertain miſſions of M. Novozilzoff, and the rumours of important changes in our adminiſtration have produced a ſmall riſe. Much omnium has been done at 4¾ premium—3 per cents. reduced at 58⅞, and 3 per cents. conſols at 60¼ for the opening.

Oak bark has attained the enormous price of eight guineas per ton; a few years ago it was conſidered dear at 2s. per cwt.

The relative value of commodities at different periods forms an intereſting object to the commercial obſerver, and will be made an occaſional ſubject for introduction in our future numbers.

The Gottenburg mail which arrived on the 6th inſtant, brought advices that the treaty between England, Ruſſia, and Sweden was finally arranged and concluded, in conſequence of which the embargo was inſtantly taken off all ſhips bound to the Baltic.

By the Princeſs Charlotte Packet, which arrived at Falmouth on the 5th from the Leeward Iſlands, the agreeable intelligence was received of the ſafe arrival at Surinam, on the 8th of April, of a valuable fleet from London, without a ſingle ſhip miſſing.

Bank ſtock is at 178; 3 per Cents. reduced 58¼; 4 per Cents. conſols 1780, 73½; 3 per Cent. conſols for account 59½. The rate of Exchange on Amſterdam is at 38.3 for the pound ſterling—on Hamburgh, 35.8—on Bourdeaux, 26.7—on Dublin, 12½ per Cent. Portugal gold is at 4l. per ounce; ſilver, in new dollars, at 5s. 2d. per ounce. The inſurance to Bengal is at twelve guineas per cent.—to the Mediterranean, twenty five guineas,—to America, two guineas—to Africa, twenty guineas,—and, to Madeira, eight guineas.

Large quantities of cochineal, coffee, hides, ſugar, and wood, have been recently imported into London.

The average price of muſcovado ſugar, excluſively of the duties, is 49s. 6d per cwt—ſugar in lumps is at 5l. 12s. per cwt.—clayed ſugar of Barbadoes, at 3l. 18s. The beſt hyſon teas are at 5s. 2d. per lb. beſides the duty. Port wine, 75l. per pipe. Spaniſh wool, 6s 6d. per lb. Virginia tobacco, 4¼ per lb. Raw ſilk from Italy, 27s. per lb. Thrown ſilk, 37s. per lb. Rum, 4s. 3d per gallon. Bloom raiſins, 5l. 5s. per cwt. Milled lead, 43l. 10s. per ton. Leather, in butts, 1s. 10½d. Hops, 4l. 10s. per cwt. Cotton of Bourbon, 3s. 1d.

Exchequer bills to the amount of 11,500,000l. are to be brought into the money-market, in the courſe of the year.

The commercial intercourſe with Holland is again, to a certain degree, renewed. Letters are now diſpatched for that country from the Poſt Office on Tueſdays and Fridays.

The French confeſs that their trade is abſolutely annihilated. Their 5 per cents. are at 60 f. 30 c.

The port of Genoa has been, for ſome time, deſerted by all its ſeafaring trade and merchant-ſhipping, on account of the vigilance with which the blockade has been maintained by the Engliſh cruizers.

The late fair at Leipſic was attended by a vaſt concourſe of people, from all Germany, from Great Britain, and from the countries in the north and ſouth of Europe. The dealers from Ruſſia and Poland made large purchaſes. Engliſh goods were chiefly in demand. The agents from England and Scotland found it neceſſary to bring up large quantities of new goods towards the end of the fair.

The herring fiſhery has commenced, in the Frith of Clyde. The herrings firſt taken were ſold in Glaſgow at 6d. each.

The firſt ſhips have returned from the Whale fiſhery on the coaſt of Greenland and in Davis's Streights. They have returned full. And by the accounts which they bring, the fiſhery of this year appears to have been in general very ſucceſsful.

The Bank of Ireland has lately iſſued ſilver pieces, each tenpence in value, to a very conſiderable amount. Theſe pieces the bank promiſes to receive back again in payment, if they ſhall not be mutilated nor defaced.

Thirty or forty Daniſh veſſels have been of late very gainfully employed in the carrying trade to the Mediterranean. One veſſel of middling bulk has had 7000 dollars for a voyage from Tonningen to Leghorn. Another of larger ſize has had 2000 guineas for a voyage to Lisbon.

The profits on the ſtock of the Ruſſian American Company for the years 1802 and 1803, are 156 roubles, per ſhare.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſonable rains which have fallen during the courſe of the preſent month, have very much improved the growth of the winter and ſpring corn; the Wheat crops univerſally look well and improve much.

Peas and Beans are in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate, and bloſſom well; the Graſs ſeeds ſown this ſpring, have taken good root, and are very promiſing.

The Clovers, which are now mowing, or ready for the ſcythe, will prove an abundant crop; the ſwath being long and heavy. The meadows in warm ſituations, will be, although not ſo early, equally productive.

Winter Tares have yielded an abundance of excellent keep for Sheep and Horſes. The judicious practice of penning Sheep on Tares, and feeding Cart Horſes in yards, has now become nearly general in the midland counties, and is attended with the moſt beneficial effects in enriching lands and raiſing manure.

Fruit-trees in expoſed ſituations have been much injured by the long continuance of north-eaſterly winds; and in ſuch aſpects blights have been very prevalent.

The Potatoe crops begin to grow, and recover from the check given them by the late cold weather.

Great part of the Turnip fallows has been ſown in the beſt condition; and we notice a large proportion of the Swediſh kind, for late winter keep.

The preſent growing ſeaſon has been favourable to the buſineſs of the Dairy, and has increaſed the demand for Milking Cows and ſmall Store Pigs, which ſtill maintain good prices; the larger ſort of ſwine are dull of ſale.

Lean Stock, from the recent improvement of the paſtures, is much in requeſt at the late fairs, and obtains good prices. Feeding Stock do well.

Store Sheep are in abundance, and much cheaper.

Wool in the fleece has a briſk ſale, and obtains prices ſomewhat higher than laſt year.

The price of Wheat has gradually declined in the London market; at the beginning of the month Engliſh Wheat was from 64s. to 94s. per quarter, and at the cloſe the higheſt price was 88s. Oats have varied from 29s. to 36s. Beans have been ſupplied in ſmall quantities, and have been bought freely at a ſmall advance; they are at preſent at 48s. Barley and Malt have experienced a dull ſale during this month; and the prices have declined full three ſhillings per quarter; Barley varying from 40s. to 37s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 80s. 78s. 75s. per ſack.

In Smithfield Market, Beef ſells from 4s. to 6s. 2d. per ſtone; Mutton 4s. to 5s. 8d.; Veal 5s. to 6s. 8d.; Pork 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; and Lamb 6s. to 6s. 6d.

The prices of Hay and Straw are on the decline. Hay fetches in St. James's Market varied from 3l. 3s. to 2l. 15s. In Smithfield, from 3l 10s. to 3l. 3; and in Whitechapel, from 3l. 16s. to 3l. 14s. Clover, from 4l. to 5l. 5s. Straw, 1l. 16s.—2l.—2l. 10.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June, incluſive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.40.	May 30, June 2.	Wind N.E.
Loweſt 29.44.	June 11.	Wind S.W.
Greateſt Variation in 24 hours.	57-100ths of an inch	After a heavy rain on the 11th, the mercury roſe from 29.44 to 29.95, the wind ſtill remaining S.W.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 75°.	June 9.	Wind S.
Loweſt 40°.	May 26. June 19.	Wind E. Wind W.
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	14°	The greateſt heat of the 3d inſtant, was 72°, and on the 4th the thermometer was no higher than 58°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is almoſt equal to 3¼ inches in depth.

The variations in the atmoſphere, as well with regard to its denſity as to its temperature, have not been conſiderable. The average height of the barometer is equal to 30,047, which is greater than we have noticed it for any given month for ſeveral years paſt. The mean height of the thermometer is much leſs than it has been for ſome years for the ſame month, it being for June 1802, nearly 60°. for the ſame month 1803, almoſt 62°, and in June 1804, it was full 63°; but for the month now finiſhed it is not quite 56°. The coldneſs of the ſeaſon has been generally remarked and complained of. The wind having been the greater part of the month N. and N.E. has been ſeverely felt by the aged and invalids.

The rain which has fallen ſince the tenth, though not ſo much as might have been imagined, has produced the moſt beneficial conſequences; on the 14th and 15th it rained, without once ceaſing for a moment, for 28 hours. This rain extended to many parts of the country, as well as to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, but in ſome of the inland counties, we have heard that not a drop of rain fell on that day. This was the caſe we know in ſome parts

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the long suſpenſion of the printing buſineſs, in conſequence of an obſtinate and very extenſive combination among the journeymen, the preſs has yielded its uſual number of publications; compenſating, by a double activity, for the temporary interruption which it experienced.

HISTORY.

"*An accurate Account of the Fall of the Republic of Venice, and of the Circumſtances attending that Event*;" in which the French Syſtem of undermining and revolutionizing States is expoſed, and the true Character of Bonaparte faithfully pourtrayed.

The ſpirit of this Republic, once ſo formidable to the neighbouring ſtates of Italy, and even to the powers of Europe, has long ſince been broken: its power declined in conſequence of the League of Cambray, notwithſtanding that, from the mutual jealouſy of the coaleſced powers, that league ſoon loſt its principle of coheſion; and its commerce, with the attendant opulence, declined after the diſcovery of a paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The Venetians have, indeed, ſtood ſome ſevere and long-protracted conteſts with the Ottoman arms, but ſince their loſs of the Morea, neutrality, at leaſt as to European politics, has been the uniform ſyſtem of their government. In conformity with this ſyſtem, the Senate, during the laſt war, reſiſted every application from the confederated potentates to join in the coalition againſt France, and even ſuffered its ambaſſador, Aloys Piſani, to be inſulted with impunity! The neutrality which the Venetians determined to preſerve was even an *unarmed* one—the apparent inaction of the French, during two years, completed the fatal deluſion. Believing that all thoughts of the projected conqueſt were abandoned, or that by obſequiouſneſs and flattery they might conciliate the foe whom they dared not contend againſt, "no troops were levied, no ſhips fitted for ſea, no ammunition or accoutrements, no artillery or fire-arms, were prepared. The frontiers and cities were opened on all ſides, the frontier towns were ungarriſoned; not even a ſingle banner erected upon their walls ſhewed to what ſtate they belonged." In the year 1794 the French advanced into Piedmont and the Genoeſe territory: military preparations were now tardily commenced, and languidly and inefficiently carried on. Bonaparte entered the Venetian States in May, 1796; and ſo completely had the people been deceived by his profeſſions, that the invader was hailed as the deliverer of an oppreſſed people. The proclamation of the General in Chief, enjoining that private property ſhould be reſpected, the eſtabliſhed religion honoured, and the proviſions for his army paid for in ready money, could not fail to inſpire the grateful Venetians with a high ſenſe of his generoſity and diſintereſtedneſs. The veil, however, was very ſoon removed: at Peſchiera, Bonaparte reproached the Senate for not having garriſoned the place with 2000 men, in order to prevent its occupation by the Auſtrians, *or the French*; the former having occupied it for a moment during their retreat: it was then he loaded the Venetians with invectives, and deliberated whether he ſhould ſet fire to Verona, and condemn Venice itſelf to the ſame fate. Humane deliverer! Peſchiera was treated as a conquered city; rape, robbery, and murder rioted without reſtraint; if the exorbitant requiſitions of the French were not inſtantly complied with, military execution was threatened as the puniſhment of diſobedience; was the ſlighteſt reſiſtance exerted againſt this unlimited deſpotiſm, they cried aloud that they would declare war againſt the Republic. By means of theſe menaces, ſays the hiſtorian, "the French army violated, with impunity, the Venetian territory, and inflicted the heavieſt grievances on its citizens, while the latter in vain implored the protection of their government, whoſe authority and whoſe laws were violated by force and enervated by terror."

While the Venetian Empire was threat-

ened from without, a formidable faction of her own citizens were preparing the overthrow of the Republic at Milan. The revolution broke at Bergamo: the French, in the year 1796, had taken possession of the castle, planted cannon on its walls, and constructed military works around it; in 1797 cannon were pointed against the palace of the government, &c. &c. French officers went about from house to house, and, *under pain of death*, compelled the inhabitants to subscribe a national declaration in favour of liberty. This was truly "Death or Liberty!" The Venetian Governor, in short, leaving all his property, was compelled to quit the city, and resign his palace into the hands of the French.

Brescia, Crema, Salo, Laugier, and Verona, all in rapid succession, shared the fate of Bergamo; and the same scene of desolation, ruin, and wretchedness, was every where presented. After the fall of Verona, the troops which guarded Vicenza, Padua, and Treviso, were recalled to Venice, and those defenceless places were, in their turn, revolutionized. To flattery, submission, and entreaties, Venice now added bribery. The Directory, it was understood, were not unanimous respecting the destination of this Republic: two of its members supported a revolution, and two opposed it. Barras was yet undecided, and the sum of 700,000 livres tournóis was the price agreed on for his casting vote. The money was paid—the contract broken.*

After the Senate had abdicated for ever its own sovereignty, the Conferenza seized the reins of government with eagerness, and in the moment of more imminent peril were alike eager to part with them. With the exception of seven recusants, this cowardly panic-striken body signed away the independence of the Republic; resolving, among other matters of rival baseness, "that a manifesto be circulated, announcing democracy, &c. that the insignia of the old government be burnt under the tree of liberty; that 4000 French be invited to enter the city, to guard the arsenal, castle, &c. that the Venetian fleet be recalled, after the entry of the French, on whom it shall depend, with the privity of the Municipality, for the command and disposal thereof." The Conferenza, anxious to free themselves from the dangerous responsibility of their situation, now convened, for the last time, the Great Council, the sovereign of the nation, and the source of all power. On the 12th of May, 1797, this Synod ratified the disgraceful articles. The moment that the act of abandonment passed, the gates of the Great Council were thrown open, and the renegade members rushed out in the utmost confusion; "some hastened to throw off their gowns, lest they should be insulted by the rebels, others cursed and trampled under foot their hereditary patrician insignia."

The historian from whom we have collected these particulars, and who has written an animated and very interesting account of the fall of Venice, remarks, that although the inhabitants of the cities were for the most part disaffected, the country people of the provinces, the mountaineers and inhabitants of the vallies were zealous in the defence of their country and their ancient constitution. Had the Venetian Government acted with firmness and courage, had they seconded the enthusiastic patriotism which displayed itself on many occasions, Venice might have been saved, or would have sold herself most dearly. The province of Bergamo, the inhabitants of its vallies and its mountains, precipitated themselves under the walls of their city, and resolved to plant again the national standard on the bodies of their invaders—but they had no leader. At Verona the citizens had armed almost to a man: the national troops, under officers of eminence, were divided into three bodies, of from four to five thousand each, and took the field. The Senate at first seemed inspired with the enthusiasm of the people, and issued orders to repel force by force, even should the latter be attacked by the troops of Bonaparte: this was on the 18th of March, 1797. By an ignominious decree, however, passed within eight and forty hours afterwards, they commanded them only to engage the rebels, provided the French troops should take no part in the aggression: this was soon followed by another, requiring all subjects to act with the most circumspect moderation in the use of their arms, and not to expose the lives of so many faithful subjects uselessly, and to behave with all regard to the French!! When the recreant members of the Great Council ratified the base and traitorous

* Querini was the name of the Ambassador sent to Paris to negotiate this business: he advanced the money out of his private fortune, and after the fall of the Republic, when notes were presented to him for reimbursement, with a high feeling of honour, he refused to accept them, as the conditions had not been fulfilled. Querini was worthy to have been Ambassador on a better cause.

traitorous decree of the Conferenza, and the gates were thrown open, thirty thousand betrayed patriots were anxiously and unavailingly seeking for one solitary patrician, to give his influence and direction. Not a patrician was to be found: the Doge had slunk from his palace, and after the disappointed fury of the populace was abated, the French took possession of the capital.

"If such a one were fit to govern, speak:
——————Fit to govern!
No; not to live."

"*Sir John Froissart's Chronicles of England, France, and the adjoining Countries, from the latter Part of the Reign of Edward II. to the Coronation of Edward IV.*" newly translated from the best French Editions, with Variations and Additions, from many celebrated Manuscripts, by THOMAS JOHNES.

The first volume of this long promised work has at length made its appearance, and the public will feel grateful to Mr. Johnes for the labour he has bestowed on so valuable an historian. He has collated the printed copies with several MSS. added to them some chapters which now first appear, and given several notes which are pregnant with curious matter. It must be acknowledged, however, that the translation of Lord Berners, now so scarce, by its antiquated phraseology and style, excites an interest which the more modern language of Mr. Johnes fails to inspire; and, perhaps, a republication of that work, with the same notes, additions, and corrections, which stamp so high a value on the present, would altogether have been preferable, particularly if Mr. Johnes had somewhat modernized the orthography.

Mr. HERIOT has written a "*History of Canada, from its first Discovery*," comprehending an Account of the original Establishment of Louisiana.

The present volume brings down the history to the year 1731: we may expect that the next will record events of more immediate interest and importance. Mr. Heriot also says in his preface, that the manners and customs of various nations on the Continent of America, will, perhaps, compose the subject of a future disquisition.

"*The History of Free-Masonry*," drawn from authentic Sources of Information; with an Account of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, from its Institution, in 1736, to the present Time; compiled from the Records; and an Appendix of original Papers.

The origin of Free-Masonry has eluded the enquiries of the historian: some imagine it to have been derived from the guilds of the masons, who, like other tradesmen, formed themselves into a fraternity, and held, occasionally, the guilds or clubs, for consulting the common interests, and regulating the common concerns, of their profession. Others derive Masonry from the Jewish sect of Essenes, to which, indeed, the author of this volume considers it indebted for much of its interior organization. Some have believed that Masonry was invented by the English Jesuits; others that it is derived from the Templars: some that it had its origin in an order of chivalry, and others that is derived from the Pythagorean societies. The author of this volume deduces it, not without ingenuity, from the Dyonisiacs of Asia Minor. This is ascribing to it a very high antiquity, but he endeavours to obviate some objections against the hypothesis, and thinks, that if it be possible to prove the identity of any two societies from the coincidence of their external forms, we are authorized to conclude that the fraternity of Ionian Architects and the fraternity of Free-masons are exactly the same; and that, as the former practised the mysteries of Bacchus and Ceres, several of which are shewn to be similar to the mysteries of Masonry, we may safely affirm, that in their internal, as well as external procedure, the society of Free-masons resembles the Dyonisiacs of Asia Minor. The charge of infidel and revolutionary principles, brought by Barruel and Robison against the lodges of Free-Masonry, is repelled with indignation and scorn.

Mr. CARD has published a second edition, somewhat condensed, of his "*History of the Revolutions of Russia*:" we noticed the first on its appearance.

Mr. MAURICE has published Part I. of the second volume of his "*Modern History of Hindostan*."

The two former parts were noticed by us as they came out, and we transcribed the author's outline of his projected plan. The present portion of the work commences with the incursion of Timur into Hindostan, in the year 1398, and traces the succession of that Prince's descendants on the throne of Tartary and India, to the death of Jehanguire, in 1627: a period including the opening of a passage by Gama to India, round the Cape of Good Hope, and the consequent overthrow of the oriental systems of policy, by the successive intrusions of European colonists.

The execution of this part is not altogether such as we could have wished it to have been. There are many repetitions and digressions, and Mr. Maurice has even gone so far as to insert several long quotations from his own works. It displays, however, as all Mr. Maurice's historical productions have done, a wide range of research, and a powerful command of language.

"*Notes relative to the late Transactions in the Mahratta Empire. Fort William, December* 15, 1803." With an Appendix of official Documents; and also six Engravings illustrative of several Battles, from Drawings taken on the Spot.

The transactions which have recently taken place, and are now going on, in this newly-founded Empire, are of a very interesting nature. That British influence, dispensing salutary laws, promoting arts, sciences, and general civilization among the immense population of the East, should be still more widely diffused, may be highly desirable. But it is a question that admits of discussion, whether the extent of our influence is commensurate with that of our territory, and whether our attempts at an inordinate increase of the latter do not actually diminish the former, if not endanger its very existence. Since the transactions took place to which Lord Wellesley's notes refer, our arms in the East have suffered some very alarming checks; but, interested as every Briton is for the success of his country's arms, whenever and wherever they are resorted to, he must still feel a deeper interest in the honour of his country, and the assurance that they are only resorted to on just and necessary occasions, will ever be a high gratification to him.

Dowlat Rao Scindia inherited from his uncle Madajee Scindia the attachment he has ever shewn to the French. It was about the year 1784 that Mons. de Boigne gave up his commission in the Company's military service at Madras, and proceeded, by leave of Mr. Hastings, towards Russia, by the way of Iraan and the Caspian shore. He crossed the Jumna at the critical period when Madajee Scindia was struggling to obtain the person of the Mogul, as a preliminary to the Empire of Hindostan. De Boigne offered his military services: they were eagerly accepted, and proved of so much value, that Scindia was enabled to subdue the Seiks, chastise the Rajpoor Princes, maintain possession of the imperial city of Delhi, the fortress of Agra, and the person of the Emperor.

Scindia, as a reward for these services, and in order to defray the expence of them, gave a vast territory to de Boigne, as jaidad or military governor, and granted him a considerable jaghire or personal establishment. De Boigne enjoyed almost regal splendour and regal power, when the death of Scindia, in 1793, gave him absolute independence; for although he called himself the servant of Madajee's successor, Dowlat Rao, and the slave of the blind Emperor, Shah Aulum, the representative of the House of Timur, yet there is reason to believe that his views of personal aggrandizement extended up to the very throne of Aurungzebe.

On a sudden, however, this ambitious adventurer complained that his constitution failed him; and in 1796 returned to Europe, leaving M. Perron (a young French officer of great merit, whom, with many others, he had collected for the support of his interests), at once the depository of his power and the hostage of his return.

By the treaty of Amiens, Pondicherry was restored to the French: this gave Bonaparte the right of sending to India a formidable body of chosen men, under pretext of colonial defence. As a part of the detachment, 200 young men of respectable connections, and who had received a thoroughly military education, went out as private soldiers, although provided with the equipment of officers; and were intended, it is presumed, to migrate singly, or in very small parties, to the Mahrattas, where Perron was expecting them, and had prepared advantageous situations. Not only these 200 officers were destined for the service of Perron's army in alliance with the Mahrattas, but the greatest part of the private men also were to be employed as serjeants, bombardiers, and gunners.

The annual revenues of the countries subject to M. Perron, derived partly from forms of taxation, are stated to have amounted to 1,700,000l. sterling: they were levied in a district extending toward the left bank of the Indus, through the Punjaub, and comprehending Agra, Delhi, and a large portion of the doab of the Jumna and Ganges, on the north-western frontier of our Hindostan.

"The existence of M. Perron's power, however," says Lord Wellesley, "was not the cause of the present war in India; although in the event of a continuance of the war with France, it might have proved highly dangerous to the British interests, and must have occasioned discussion with Scindia.

Scindia. The causes of the war with Scindia were confined to the military movements, and to the hostile language and conduct of that chief and of his allies. The destruction of M. Perron's force necessarily became a primary object of the war, commenced on distinct grounds of complaint against Scindia."

The war that thus seemed to have been rendered necessary, was carried on with great prudence, spirit, and success: the storming of the fortress Ally-ghur, by Lieutenant-Colonel Monson, gave a very obvious preponderance to the British arms, and the subsequent battle of Delhi obtained completely every object for which the war had been commenced and carried on; the unfortunate Emperor Shah Aulum sent to General Lake, immediately after the action, to express his anxious desire to place his person and authority under the protection of the victorious arms of the British Government.

An anonymous author has published some "*Brief Remarks on the Mahratta War, and on the Rise and Progress of the French Establishment in Hindostan, under Generals de Boigne and Perron.*"

The account here given of the military operations is much less full than in Lord Wellesley's 'Notes,' and, of course, less interesting: the Governor General's commencement of hostilities is then justified in a summary manner. After all that has been said and rumoured respecting the justice and the policy of the Mahratta war, the question may be resolved into four short and simple propositions:—

First, Had not the Peishwa, who is an acknowledged sovereign prince, a right to enter into an alliance with a foreign state, provided the terms of such alliance did not trench upon the privileges, territories, and estates, of any of the feudal chieftains of the Mahratta Empire?

Secondly, Had not the British Government a right to enter into an alliance with the Peishwa, provided such treaty did not invade the lawful interests, or the possessions of other states, or of the feudal chieftains of the Mahratta Empire?

Thirdly. Had the confederated chieftains, Scindia and the Rajah Berar, a right to make war on the British Government, because their meditated schemes of treasonable aggression against their lawful sovereign were counteracted, and likely to be frustrated, by the treaty in question?

Fourthly, and lastly, Would it not have been incumbent on the Governor General, even had the confederated chieftains acted otherwise than they did, and not fought the quarrel, to have insisted on Scindia's dismissing the French officers, and disbanding the French army? Or, at least, to have coerced and modified it in such a manner, as to prevent its becoming an instrument of our destruction in the hands of France?

To these propositions it is easy to reply; and, in common justice, the only answer that can be given is obvious. But, laying aside the relative rights of the Peishwa and feudal chieftains, the latter question, is of such magnitude, as to render it the imperious duty of the Governor-General to protect the Empire committed to his charge; and by all justifiable means in his power, to establish British influence paramount to that of France throughout the Mahratta Empire."

The ample title-page of the following work sufficiently explains what may be expected from the perusal of it: "*The present State of Peru:*" comprising its Geography, Topography, Natural History, Mineralogy, Commerce, the Customs and Manners of the Inhabitants, the State of Literature, Philosophy, and the Arts; the modern Travels of the Missionaries in the heretofore unexplored Mountains, Territories, &c. &c.

This work, which is embellished by a great many engravings illustrative of the costume of the country, is stated to be drawn up from original and authentic documents, chiefly written and compiled in the Peruvian capital.

Mr. O'HALLORAN has published an "*Introduction to the History of Ireland.*" This book does not bear a very high character; the too credulous author having given as historical facts the legendary tales of ignorant and superstitious Monks.

Mr. CAULFIELD's "*History of the Gunpowder Plot*" bears much internal evidence of authenticity: Mr. C. however, has omitted to refer to the sources whence he obtained his facts.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS, &c.

"*The Policy and Interest of Great Britain with respect to Malta, summarily considered.*" This small tract is written with great ability, and evinces considerable knowledge as to the bearings and relationships of states and empires. The author, indeed, carries his ideas of the importance of Malta to Great Britain farther than most writers on the subject. Considering it as he does, as another Gibraltar, a pass of Thermopylæ, he seems to regard the very fate of England as attached to the rock of Malta: a rock, says he,

he, which is placed in the very centre of the Mediterranean, possessing a port in which the British navy might moor, and presenting a coast impregnable by any assault, if but moderately defended; guarding the whole of the Levant, and effectually controlling the naval movements of France on the east in that sea. The possession of it to England, he conceives, will set a limit to the acquisitions of Bonaparte, who will inevitably seize it, whenever she quits her hold. Egypt, the gate and vestibule of the East, as it is here called, follows; the bar to universal empire now standing in the way of that state is removed, and France would soon behold a captive world at her feet!

On a former occasion we noticed with approbation Mr. FREND's instructive pamphlet on the Principles of Taxation. He has recently published another, entitled "*Patriotism, or the Love of our Country*;" an Essay, illustrated by Examples from ancient and modern History.

A writer signing himself "A Liverpool Merchant," has addressed to the serious consideration of the Peers, a pamphlet, entitled "*No Slaves, No Sugar.*" This is an ironical defence, conducted with admirable dexterity, of the slave trade; by stating, in plain and undisguised language, the arguments of its advocates, this author has exposed the infamy and atrocity of the systems.

"*The True Interest of the United Kingdom proved in Two beneficial Plans of Finance*;" by JOSEPH COAD.

Mr. COAD's first proposal is to value the land according to its rent, from five to forty shillings per acre, and impose at once a land-tax equal to such rent, of the average value of twenty shillings per acre. The second is for a poll-tax, varying according to the circumstances of the persons imposed. He is for charging every individual, men, women, children, paupers, from twenty shillings to twenty pounds each, and expects so to raise thirty millions sterling annually. What is this but an income or a property-tax?

"*Desultory Observations on the Property-Tax*;" addressed to the Landed Interest of Great Britain, by A LANDHOLDER.

There are some shrewd remarks in this pamphlet, which is written by a Scotchman, who complains of the property-tax as an infringement of the Articles of Union.

"*Egeria, or Elementary Studies on the Progress of Nations in Political Economy, Legislation, and Government.*"

This volume is evidently the production of a man who has meditated deeply on the subject which employs his pen, and at the same time has made himself acquainted with the writings of legislators and political economists. The style is animated and figurative, and the illustrations are striking.

Several pamphlets have been written on the subject of Lord Melville's case; but as that state criminal is now under the pains of an impeachment, we should think it unbecoming to notice them: our readers may see the title-pages in the Monthly Catalogue.

We have read a very sensible pamphlet entitled "*Thoughts on the National Defence.*" The author takes a view of the various continental invasions which were attempted during the last war, and from the uniform inefficaciousness of them, strongly reprobates the system. Our attempts at L'Orient, Rochefort, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Belle Isle, Teneriffe, Quiberon, Ostend, Boulogne, Ferrol, the Helder, and off Cadiz, were alike unsuccessful, not to say disreputable. The author recommends a system purely defensive, and as the most efficient form of defence, a vast increase of the militia.

"*The Official Defence of General Moreau, before the Tribunal at Paris,*" is translated from the French; the *original is suppressed in Paris.*

Mr. FOSTER, of Lincoln's Inn, in an "*Essay on the Principles of Commercial Exchange,*" has shewn himself to be a clear and skilful reasoner on a subject of great intricacy and doubt.

"*Four Letters addressed to a Noble Lord on the Manufactures, Agriculture, and apparent Prosperity of Scotland*;" with a few Strictures on the Speculations, Morals, and Manners of the Nineteenth Century.

These letters contain some wholesome admonitions, delivered in forcible and animated language. The author sees with a prophetic eye the hapless consequences of an increasing expenditure in every class of society. The present appearances of prosperity may be delusive. Speculation becomes every day more rash. In the hour of adversity the habits of expence will remain when the means of gratification are withdrawn.

An Anonymous Author has undertaken to *demonstrate* "*The Justice and Policy of a War with Spain.*" The vindication is as bad as the cause: it is impossible to speak worse of it.

We recommend to the attentive perusal of all merchants and manufacturers the very

very sagacious "*Reflections*" of Mr. JACKSON on the Commerce of the Mediterranean.

The Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor have published a fourth volume of their "*Reports.*" The benevolent exertions of the Society are unremitted.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The claims of the Catholics to emancipation from their present disabilities have lately excited general attention. In some highly interesting debates in both Houses of Parliament the subject has been discussed with great animation, and at the same time with that temper which its importance demanded. The claims have been supported in the House of Commons by one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches which the most powerful and eloquent speaker in the Senate ever delivered in that House. Mr. Fox's opening speech on that occasion, whether we consider the scope and comprehensiveness of its views, the variety, force, and concentration of its arguments, the general liberality of the doctrines maintained, and the plain, the dignified, and impressive language in which it was delivered, entitle it to be considered as one of the brightest efforts of human genius, exercised on an occasion of the deepest interest. We are not aware that Mr. Fox's speech has been published, but in noticing the pamphlets which have appeared on the Catholic Question, it was impossible not to allude to a Parliamentary debate, in which every argument on both sides of the question was enforced with all the powers of eloquence.

An Anonymous Writer has published his "*Thoughts on the Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland.*" The present author is a strenuous advocate for Catholic Emancipation, and his replies to several reasons which have been urged against it are judicious and forcible. He attributes the grievances of the Irish people to their "separation into two *casts*," one of which is every thing with the Government, and the other nothing. He accuses the English Ministry of having twice broken its faith with the Catholics; he calls on it to perform its stipulations; and he bids it either exterminate the Catholics or remove for ever all disabilities and distinctions. The Protestant Ascendancy is matter of bitter complaint; and it is observed, that had Ireland been put on the footing of Scotland, armies would not have been necessary to repel invasion, and guard against treason. To this pamphlet a very intemperate reply has been given in "*A Letter from a Gentleman in Ireland to an English Member of the United Parliament.*"

"*Thoughts on the Kingdom of Ireland*;" written in the Year 1785; during the Debates in the British Parliament, on certain Propositions, commonly called the Irish Propositions.

The principal feature of this pamphlet is the hint which humbly offers to the Sovereign, to permit the Prince of Wales to receive the first coronation of an Irish Crown in Dublin, and thus become a Collega Imperii. The residence of a Prince's Court, it is thought, would recal the absentee, enliven manufactures and commerce, and promote the attachment of the people at large to the Government. As the two islands are amalgamated into one empire, this plan, however feasible at the time these thoughts were written, could not possibly be adopted now.

A Friend to the Constitution in Church and State has made some very irrelevant "*Observations*" on the Catholic Petition. He says that it is not the nature of the Catholics to be quiet! That the belief of transubstantiation, purgatory, and the worship of saints, angels, and images, is inimical to the State! And he believes that if the Petition had been granted, Oxford and Cambridge would have swarmed with Catholic students. Probably they would—and a higher compliment cannot be paid to the Catholics than to acknowledge that they feel deeply the disgrace and the grievance of being excluded from a participation of the benefits to be derived from the national seminaries of education.

"*The Roman Catholic Petition unsanctioned; therefore an unsafe and unconstitutional Ground of Emancipation,*" is the title of a pamphlet which breathes hostility to the claims. The writer contends, that the Catholics are and must be subject to the Church of Rome, and therefore objects of suspicion; that they must be directed, ruled, and sanctioned, by that Church, that to the present Petition they have no such sanction, and therefore that a Protestant Parliament is bound to resist it. The Rev. Mr. LE MESURIER in his "*Serious Examination of the Catholic Claims,*" contends, that had they been acceded to, a direct change in the Constitution, as settled at the Revolution, would have been the necessary consequence. The writer finds that vehement expressions are more at his command than arguments. Sir JAMES FOULIS, a Pro-

testant

testant Baronet, has, in a "*Letter on Irish Affairs*," evinced himself a generous and powerful advocate for the Catholic Emancipation. A Presbyter of the Church of England, in an "*Essay on Toleration*," strenuously contends, that the case of the soul does not appertain to the Civil Magistrate, that religion should be left to itself, and all sects and parties stand on the same level. The Hon. HENRY AUGUSTUS DILLON'S "*Letter to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who compose the Deputation from the Catholics of Ireland*," is amply entitled to perusal: he congratulates the gentlemen to whom his letter is addressed, on the majority of argument displayed by the minority in number in the debates in Parliament. He ridicules the objections against Emancipation, as being incompatible with the Bill of Rights and the Coronation Oath, and contends, with much force, that in order to tranquillize Ireland it is necessary to win the affections of the majority of the people. It is unreasonable, says he, to suppose that the Catholics will fight for a religion of disabilities, and a constitution of exclusion.

The "*Correspondence*" is published between Lord REDESDALE and the Earl of FINGALL. The pith and marrow of these interesting letters have long since appeared in our newspapers.

Some "*Reflections on the Policy and Justice of an immediate Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland and England*;" by the late Lord PETRE, have been recently edited.

This is a very seasonable publication. Lord P. was universally acknowledged to be a man of clear sound sense, and his opinion on any subject is regarded with great deference and respect.

The author of "*Strictures*" upon Mr. PLOWDEN'S Historical Review of the State of Ireland has endeavoured to justify the conduct of the English Government in that country from the reign of Henry II. to the period of the Union. The pamphlet is written with great asperity of temper, but the author shews himself to be well read in Irish history, and certainly his penetration in detecting some inattentions and inaccuracies on the part of Mr. P. has been exercised with sufficient acuteness. In a "*Posthuminous Preface*" to his work Mr. P. has animadverted upon some of the more exceptionable parts of these Strictures, and given to the public a curious and not altogether unimportant statement of his conference with Mr. Addington, while Minister, and some of his colleagues, upon the subject of his work.

Mr. BELL has favoured the public with a very interesting "*Description of the Condition and Manners of the Peasantry of Ireland*;" such as they were between the Years 1780 and 1790.

If the author has not overrated the former well-being of the peasantry, it appears, from the account of their actual manners and condition, that they must be much deteriorated. He says, that perhaps there never was a race of men who had a stronger desire, and less means of procuring a scholastic education than the wretched peasantry of Ireland. The old rulers, with a degree of sottish bigotry, of stupid pride, and active malevolence, of which, says Mr. B. a parallel is scarcely to be found in Turkish history, not only forbore to encourage public instruction, but did every thing in their power to crush and check it. Mr. Bell notices the laws passed in the reign of William and Anne, with a view of converting, by force, the natives of Ireland from the Popish to the Protestant religion. The direct and avowed object of these laws was to shut out all kinds of instruction from Irish Roman Catholics. So strong, however, was their love of learning, that the people openly violated all laws that forbad them to be instructed. Teachers they would have, but it too often happened that these were of the lowest class in society, and every one who could read a little English, write, and was acquainted with the common rules of arithmetic, thought himself qualified for a schoolmaster. Books, indecent and immoral, were put into the hands of the peasants, and it very often happened that the impression they received from the only reading to which they could gain access was debasing and injurious to the last degree. Such was the taste, however, and love of science, says Mr. B. that the sons of the most indigent and obscure peasants in Ireland, were able to study and become acquainted with the best Greek and Roman authors; that they had taste to discriminate the beauties contained in them, and frequently conversed with each other in the Latin language; which (by the bye) they spoke much more correctly than English. It was no uncommon thing to see poor lads who had left their homes without shoes or stockings, or perhaps the smallest sum of money in their pockets, wandering through the country in search of scholastic instruction, and living on the bounty of those whom

whom they had applied to for relief, which was hardly ever refused to them. In this latter circumstance they were distinguished from all other mendicants, as well as in the compassionate attention they experienced from most people. They called themselves *poor scholars*; and that name was always a sufficient passport for a temporary lodging and entertainment in the house of every peasant, whose hospitable spirit the cold hand of want had not extinguished. They were hardly ever refused admittance into any school, where they were instructed gratuitously, and of which the master took care they should not be reproached for their poverty. In return for this kindness, after they had made some progress, they assisted in teaching the younger boys. The part of Ireland to which poor scholars chiefly resorted was Munster; because in that province the classical schools were always the best, and the most numerous. The ultimate object which they had in view, was that of being admitted into the Romish priesthood. If they were diligent in their studies, and correct in their conduct, they seldom failed of having their ambition gratified. Among the Roman Catholic Clergy, were many men of learning and exemplary lives, who had acquired their education in the manner just described. There were even instances of some *poor scholars* having been admitted into the University of Dublin, and there distinguished themselves by their progress in classical and scientific knowledge."

A few pamphlets on Irish affairs might be enumerated, but they are comparatively unimportant, and we feel it time to proceed to the subject of

THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice has published the first part of "*An Address to the Public.*"

If this over-righteous association had been instituted rather for the encouragement of virtue than the suppression of vice, it would have worn a more benevolent appearance. It is true, indeed, that his Majesty declares, in the Royal Proclamation prefixed to this address "that for the encouragement of religion and morality he will, upon all occasions, distinguish persons of piety and virtue by marks of his royal favour; but the Society, although during the last eight years it has brought to conviction above six hundred persons for profaning the sabbath, and has prosecuted others whom they have not been able to convict; not a single individual do we hear of, whom the Society has been able to discover, of sufficient virtue and piety to merit the high honour of being recommended to the royal favour! Whether the interests of virtue and morality would not have been better consulted had the money expended in these prosecutions been employed in rewarding laborious industry, patient suffering, and poverty honest in the midst of temptation, we leave to the consideration of any man who is competent to compare the effects produced in moral conduct by reward and by punishment, by hope and by fear. It is not unworthy of remark, that besides two hundred and eighty-two publicans who have been found guilty of suffering tippling during divine service, three hundred and forty-one shopkeepers have been convicted of prosecuting their ordinary calling on the Lord's Day—petty chapmen, dealers in tea, sugar, butter, bread, cheese, and other necessaries! As if these poor prosecuted wretches, to whom, alas! the Sabbath is no day of rest, would by choice have foregone the relaxation and innocent amusements which the higher class of shopkeepers enjoy on the Sunday. No, the fact, the plain and well-known fact is, that on a Sunday many of these hucksters have more customers than on any other day in the week, because their customers are of that class who are at work all the rest of the week; who receive their wages on a Saturday-night, and have no other time to spend them. With respect to tippling on Sundays, gaming, &c. these are vices at all times and in all places; but how does it happen that these spiritual Quixottes only attack vice when it is exposed in the defenceless garb of poverty—wealth throws an impervious panoply over immorality, and they think it idle, perhaps, to hurl a javelin which may fall pointless! The writer of this pharisaical Address has unwittingly taken credit to the Society for its activity "in tracing vice through all its tortuous windings, of fathoming its most covert haunts, and of deriving information from all quarters." The fact is, that this Society keeps in employ, as the agents of its godly zeal, some of the most despicable members of society, spies, seducers, and informers. In short, however praiseworthy the object in view might be, the means adopted for the attainment of it are disgraceful.

Another volume is published of the "*Transactions of the Missionary Society.*" However the labours of this Society may terminate, their volumes will be consulted

for valuable and authentic information as to the state of manners among the wildest, most uncivilized, and ignorant of the human race.

Mr. WITHERBY is entitled to high praise for "*An Attempt to remove Prejudices concerning the Jewish Nation.*" The fact is, that by taking it for granted that a certain class of people are cheats, extortioners, &c. and by treating them as if they were so, we actually make them cheats and extortioners: that is one powerful incentive to an honest and virtuous line of conduct, namely the hope of obtaining and preserving a fair name in the world is removed: people who have no reputation to lose have none to preserve, and are unambitious to acquire it.

On a former occasion we noticed that a schism had arisen among the Society of *Friends*, as they can no longer be called without a misnomer. We are afraid that on a perusal of the controversial pamphlets it will be found, that a spirit of intolerance has insinuated itself into the councils of the rulers of this sect, and that they who have been allowed to exercise the right of private judgment, unmolested by the established Church, from which they dissent; that they who have been favoured by the Government of this country far above all or any other class of Dissenters, now deny to the members of their own Society that exercise of private judgment which their forefathers acquired and themselves enjoy, and are now actually become the persecutors of some of their most respectable and religious members. We content ourselves with transcribing the title pages of some of the most interesting pamphlets which have appeared upon this subject. "A Narrative of Events that have lately taken place in Ireland, among the Society called Quakers." "A Narrative of the Proceedings in America, of the Society called Quakers, in the Case of Hannah Bernard, &c. &c." "A few Observations, tending to expose the Unfairness of some Censures on the Character of David Sands, in a Publication called 'A Narrative of Events, &c. &c." "A Letter to Joseph Gurney Bevan."

"*Actuum Apostolorum & Epistolarum, tam Catholicarum quam Paulinarum Versio Syriaca Philoxeniana, ex Codice MS. Ridleiano in Bib. Col. Nov. Oxon. reposito, nunc primum edita: cum Interpretatione & Annotationibus* JOSEPH WHITE, *S.T.P. Ling. Arab. apud Oxon. Prof.*"

This most learned and laborious work is at length completed: if it is considered as an honor to the University of Oxford, how much must it be to the individual Editor, who has employed upon it nearly thirty years of his life!

Mr. FELLOWES, in his "Guide to Immortality," has digested into one continued narrative, according to the order of time and place laid down by Archbishop Newcome, the Memoirs of the Life and Doctrine of Christ by the four Evangelists. The Gospel History is divided into seven portions: The first contains all that is related by the Evangelists previous to the baptism of Jesus: the second relates the transactions of about six months from the baptism till the beginning of the ensuing passover; third, the transactions of twelve months, from the beginning of the first passover; the fourth comprehends another year; the fifth reaches from the third to the fourth passover; the sixth contains the transactions of three days, from the day on which the fourth passover was kept, to the end of the day before the resurrection; and the seventh comprises the history of forty days from the day of resurrection to that of ascension. In this work Mr. Fellowes, a heterodox minister of the established church, expresses himself with great freedom on many doctrinal points, and preserves the same liberal spirit which animated him in his former production.

Mr. TOMLINSON has made an "*Attempt to rescue the Holy Scriptures from the Ridicule they incur with the inconsiderate, occasioned by incorrect Translations,* &c. &c."

Whether his own Translations and Commentaries are likely to effect this laudable purpose, is a question of considerable doubt.

"*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev.* HUGH FARMER. To which is added, a Piece of his, never before published: printed from the only remaining MS. of the Author. Also several original Letters, and an Extract from his Essay on the Case of Balaam. Taken from his MS. since destroyed, by the late MICHAEL DODSON, Esq."

The biographical portion of this work gives little information which is not to be found in Dr. Kippis's Biographia Britannica; and some papers now make their appearance, which the Reverend writer had expressly desired should be committed to the flames!

"*Discourses on Theological and Literary Subjects*; by the late A. ARTHUR, M. A. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow."

This

This posthumous work is edited by Mr. RICHARDSON, Professor of Humanity at Glasgow, who has prefixed to the Volume an Account of the Author's Life.

Mr. KINGDON has translated from the German, "*The Authenticity, &c. of the New Testament*, by GODFREY LESS, late Professor at Gottingen."

This work is taken from a larger one, entitled the "*History of Religion*," which it is much to be desired that the present translator may present to us in an English dress. The present work is the result of a laborious and severe enquiry, instituted by the Author, to resolve doubts upon the important subject of divine Revelation, which he had for several years entertained. Upon his own mind the enquiry produced solid, rational, and satisfactory conviction; as it probably will upon the minds of all who give it that attention which it demands.

Mr. LLOYD's "*Christian Theology*" is too rhapsodical and declamatory to be read with satisfaction, except by that class of the members of the establishment who affect the title of Evangelical.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER has published "*Thoughts on the Trinity:*" no one can be disappointed in not finding much novelty on a subject which has been so repeatedly canvassed. Dr. CRUIKSHANK's Translation of Witsius's "*Economy of the Covenants between God and Man*," originally published in 1763, is now re-printed.

"*Sermons on Public Occasions, and a Letter on Theological Study*, by Robert late Archbishop of York."

The re-publication of these sensible discourses is edited by Mr. GEORGE HAY DRUMMOND, who has prefixed to them, Memoirs of the Right Rev. Prelate's Life.

The filial piety of Dr. LAYARD's Son, has induced him to superintend the publication of his Father's "*Sermons:* they are plain, sensible, and serious discourses. Dr. MARTIN's "*Sermons, chiefly occasional*," are not to be ranked among the highest class of composition, but are respectable. Mr. WARNER, of Bath, has published a second volume of "*Practical Discourses*." Mr. BOWDEN's "*Sermons*" to the Protestant Dissenters at Leeds, evince a sound understanding and an ardent piety. Mr. COOPER has published a volume of "*Sermons*, chiefly designed to elucidate some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel." Mr. VANBRUGH's Sermons—a second Edition of Mr. GISBORNE's—a second Volume of Mr. CLAPHAM's—and a few others, make up the bulky Catalogue.

Of single Sermons, we cannot attempt an enumeration; for a list of them, we must refer to our Monthly Catalogue.

On the interesting subjects of NATURAL HISTORY and PHYSICS, We have to notice an unusual number of valuable productions. Mr. BEWICK has published the 2nd volume of his "*History of British Birds.*" To this gentleman was reserved the merit of restoring in all its original perfection, the long-neglected, and nearly forgotten art of engraving on wood. The accuracy and the spirit with which Mr. B. has delineated animals, is not to be surpassed; and his vignettes serve at once to ornament his volumes, and illustrate some part of the character or habits of the animal which is the subject of them. This eminent artist was apprentice to Mr. BIELBY, an engraver on metal, of low rank, in Newcastle upon Tyne; he returned, after a residence of some years in London, to his old master, who possessed a taste congenial with his own, and entered into partnership with him. The joint efforts of these gentlemen produced, in the year 1790, the publication of a General History of Quadrupeds: the animals were engraved on wooden blocks, with a boldness of design, and correctness of delineation, which continue to excite admiration by Mr. Bewick, while the descriptions were drawn up from the works of Buffon and Pennant, and from much personal observation by Mr. Bielby. This publication passed thro' three editions; and the success of it induced the authors to follow it up by an History of British Birds. The first volume of this work, containing the great division of land birds, was published in 1797: Soon after which time, some unfortunate disagreement occurred between the parties, and the completion of the work devolved on Mr. Bewick. The descriptive part of this volume is not unworthy of the ornamental: the composition, corrected, Mr. B. says, by the hand of a learned friend, is extremely respectable; and much information is condensed into a small compass.

Dr. SHAW has published the fifth volume of his "*General Zoology.*" The preceding one treats of the apodal, the jugular, and thoracic fishes; the present embraces the abdominal and cartilaginous ones. In the order Abdominales, Dr. Shaw has retained all the Linnean genera, except Teuthis, and one of its two species, the Hepatus, and has introduced some new genera, Anableps, Platystacus, Acanthonotus, and Polypterus. The cartalaginei

talaginei are all arranged by Dr. Shaw in a single order: all the Linnean genera are retained, with the addition of Gastrobranchus, Spatularia, and Cephalus.

"*Lepidoptera Britannica; sistens digestionem novam Insectorum Lepidopterum quæ in Magna Britannia reperiuntur, larvarum pabulo, temporeque pascendi; expansione alarum; mensibusque volandi, &c. &c. Autore* A. H. Haworth, *Lin. Soc. Lond. Socio; atque Prodromi Lepidopterum Britannicorum, genusque ad Mesembryanthemum observationum autore.*"

We noticed the Prodromus to this work in vol. 14. p. 583, and were justified in anticipating that the present would form a valuable addition to our works on Natural History. Mr. H. says, "that many years have elapsed, since, with enthusiastic pleasure, he began to collect, arrange, and describe the natural productions of this our fertile and happy island; but more especially its birds, insects, and vegetables. For these purposes he has diligently examined many parts of England personally, and usually on foot and alone; but sometimes accompanied with pedestrian friends of congenial sentiments and taste. Industriously has he sought, and never once in vain, a great variety of woods and lawns, hills and vales, marshes and fens; one summer only, travelling in various journeys, not fewer than a thousand miles, in spite of heat and cold, wet and drought, and various other concomitant impediments.

The work altogether displays much accurate and discriminative observation.

Annexed to the Lepidoptera are "*Miscellanea Naturalia, sive Dissertationes variæ, ad Historiam Naturalem spectantes.*" The first and most considerable of these dissertations is a new arrangement of the genus Mesembryanthemum, and descriptions of such species as were not described before, with their place of growth, duration, and time of flowering. Many years since, Mr. H. published some observations on this genus of plants; he has since greatly increased his collection of species; and has had the satisfaction of seeing many of them, now he believes for the first time, perfect their flowers in Europe. Mr. H. enumerates no fewer than 211 species; more than 160 of which he himself possesses in a living state. All the known species are now therefore published; and Mr. Haworth has described distinctly the parts of fructification of such as are new, with specific characters of those which he had described before. The second dissertation is on the genus Tetragonia; nine species are enumerated, seven of which are technically described from living plants, in the possession of the author. The third dissertation is on the genus Portulaca, or, as Mr. H. spells it, Portulacca: he is of opinion, that the division of this genus into two, is not authorized by any distinction sufficiently constant and appropriate: it may, hereafter, he thinks, be divided into four, but at present he prefers keeping it entire. The fourth dissertation is a new arrangement of the genus Saxifraga, as far as it is cultivated in British gardens. It extends to 49 species; they are arranged under the following sections: *nudiculates*: *irregulares*; *ligulatæ*; *ciliatæ*; *lobatæ*; and *floliferæ*. The fifth dissertation contains a description of twenty-four species, which, as far as the author knows, have not been before described, viz. three species of crassula, one of ornithogalum, four of narcissus, one of cotyledon, three of oxalis, four of euphorbia, one of sempervivum, six of cactus, and one of cacalia. All of them are now in his possession, except the ornithogalum, for a sight of which, in a living state, he is indebted to Mr. Whitley, of Brompton, who received roots of it from the Cape of Good Hope in 1803. The sixth and last dissertation consists of observations on several technical terms used by Linnæus, or others, in the science of botany, which are either obscure, and of difficult comprehension, or misapplied, or synonimous with others in actual use.

Mr. Haworth gives us reason to expect, in a future publication, dissertations on the following subjects. 1. *Aves Britannicæ, seu Synopsis Avium Britannicarum*, with remarks. 2. *Reptilia Britannica*, with remarks. 3. An account of the genus crassula, of the genus euphorbia, and the genus cactus; with descriptions chiefly derived from living specimens in his own collection.

"*The Natural History of British Shells*, including Figures and Descriptions of all the Species hitherto discovered in Great Britain, systematically arranged in the Linnæan Manner, with scientific Observations on each." By E. Donovan, F. L. S.

Mr. Donovan, whose researches have been extended into every department of Natural History, has now facilitated the science of conchology, by giving coloured figures of our British shells. When he began to publish this work in numbers, he had calculated that all the British shells might be comprized in five volumes, or about 180 plates. But, in its progress, he

he found his materials so much increased upon his hands, by new acquisitions from various quarters, as to make it necessary for him either to extend his designed limits, or to exclude those species, which, from their extreme minuteness, are usually denominated microscopic shells. He has chosen the latter alternative, that he might not deviate from his original proposals to his subscribers; and offers the present volume to the public with an assurance, that nothing of material consequence, either in his own collection, or the cabinets of his friends, has been omitted.

"*Elements of Botany:* or Outlines of the Natural History of Vegetables. By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History, and Botany, in the University of Pennsylvania."

Though an American work, its appearance in this country, revised and corrected, with the addition of British examples and occasional notes by the English editor, will authorize us to mention in this place the appearance of so excellent an elementary work. Dr. B. divides it into three parts. The first contains a pretty extensive delineation of a plant, beginning with the root, and ending with the various organs of fructification; the second relates to vegetable physiology; and the third is confined to an explanation of the classes and orders in the Linnæan system. The work is written in a very pleasing style, and, although we have many very respectable introductions to Botany in our own country, the present will be found to contain much novel instruction, placed in a clear and striking light.

The learned President of the Linnæan Society has favored the Public with the third vol. of "*Flora Britannica.*" The museum, library, and manuscripts of the great Swedish Naturalist could not possibly have fallen into more able and industrious hands than those of Dr. Smith. To sound judgment, he adds a most penetrating and discriminative observation: neither seduced on the one hand by every specious observation; nor too wedded to any favorite and received system to be indifferent to its defects, Dr. Smith lends a willing, though a cautious ear, to any suggestions for its improvement; and there is no individual existing, perhaps, to whom the science of botany is under greater obligations than himself. We trust that he will enjoy health to prosecute and complete his arduous undertaking.

"*Muscologiæ Hibernicæ Specilegium*, Auctore DAWSON TURNER, A. M. &c. &c."

The accuracy of Mr. Turner, as a botanist, has already been evinced by the success of his former investigations on the most obscure part of the science: the present work, on the mosses of Ireland, will increase the reputation he so deservedly acquired before.

ZOOLOGY.

The seventh volume is published of the "*Linnæan Transactions.*" It contains twenty-one articles; ten on zoology, and eleven on botany.

Articles 5 and 20, contain a description of *Bos Frontalis*, a new species from India, by Mr. Lambert. This animal, called *Gyall*, in its native country, inhabits the hills which separate the province of Chittagang, in Bengal, from the country of Arracan. The male is not quite so tall as our bull, but very courageous and powerful in his contests with beasts of prey. The female is employed in agriculture, and found to be more tractable than the buffalo. Gyalls are easily caught and domesticated by means of the tame ones, which are purposely intermixed with them. Balls, of a certain composition, very grateful to their palate, are thrown to them, and the wild animals, after a time, suffer themselves to be driven with the tame ones by the country people into their villages. Article 21 contains a description of a large species of a Rat, a native of the East-Indies, by Captain Thomas Hardwicke, with a figure of the natural size. This is the *Mus Malabaricus* of Pennant and Shaw, here called *Mus Giganteus*, as it is not peculiar to Malabar. In *article* 18, Mr. Martyn has offered several curious observations on some species of British quadrupeds, birds and fishes. The animals illustrated in this masterly paper, are two quadrupeds, Mus messorius and Sorex fodiens; four birds, Emberiza cirlus, Motacilla provincialis, Charadrius hiatacula, and Larus ridibundus; and three fishes, Cepola rubescens, Sparus niger, and Cyclopterus bimaculatus. Article 4. Description of the British lizards, and of a new British species of viper, by Revett Shepherd, F. L. S. Mr. S. describes four land and two water lizards: two of them are certainly new species. The new viper Mr. Shepherd calls cæruleus, from the elegant azure blue of its belly. Article 6. In this Mr. Racket has described, and illustrated with a figure of the natural size, the ɛfox saurus. Dr. Roxburgh's account of the Tusseh and Arrindy silkworm of Bengal (Article 3.), with coloured figures of the caterpillars and the cocoons, is a very curious and interesting article.

article. The Tusseh silk, which is coarse and very durable, is produced by a phalæna called gaphia by Linnæus. It is a native of Bengal, Bahar, Assam, &c. and feeds on the leaves of rhamnus jujuba (byer of the Hindoos), and on terminalia alata glabra, Rox. (asseen of the Hindoos). It is found in great abundance in those countries, but cannot be domesticated. The hill people go annually, at the proper season, into the jungles, and when, by means of the excrement, they have discovered the small worms, they cut off as many branches of the tree, with the young wood on them, as are sufficient for their purpose, and distribute them on the asseen tree in proportion to its size. As soon as the moth pierces the cocoon, it gets away, and cannot be kept by any precaution whatever. The cocoon of Arrindy silk is remarkably soft, white or yellowish. It is spun like cotton, from the impractibility of winding off so delicate a filament: the yarn thus manufactured is woven into a coarse kind of white cloth, whose texture is of unrivalled durability. It is necessary to wash it in cold water, for boiling water makes it tear like old rotten cloth. The silk produced by the phalæna cynthia of Drury and Cramer is an insect peculiar to the district of Dinagepore and Rungpore, in the interior of Bengal: it feeds on the leaves of the common ricinus, or palma Christi, called by the natives arrindy, and, like the common silk-worm, is hatched in a domestic state. The egg, larva, chrysalis, and imago of both the insects, are scientifically described by Dr. Roxburgh. Art. 7. Descriptions of several marine animals found on the south coast of Devonshire, by G. Montague, Esq. with figures. Mr. Montague has here described six species of cancer, two of oniscus, two of gordius, one of syphunculus, one of lapylsia, five of doris, one of amphytrite, four of nereis, and one of asterias, most of which are certainly new, and others hitherto imperfectly described. Art 2. Description of some fossil shells found in Hampshire, with figures, by William Pilkington, F. L. S. &c. These shells were found at Hordwell Cliff, and are preserved in the collection of Mr. Swainton; they consist of one voluta, one buccinum, six murices, one turbo, and one murita. Two of the murices are varieties figured by Mr. Brander; all the rest are supposed to be non-descripts. Art. 12. An historical account of testaceological writers, by Dr. Maton and the Rev. Thomas Rackett. This is a very masterly paper, written with great elegance, and replete with knowledge: it concludes with classing and exhibiting, in a tabular form, the writers on testaceology, under the several heads of historici, monographi, topographi, musæographi, micrographi, thaumatographi, anatomici, physiologi, systematici, nomenclatores, commentatores, and ichniographi, with the titles and editions of their works.

The botanical papers in this volume are eleven in number: the learned President has given (Art. 13) an illustration of the grass, called by Linnæus cornucopia alopecuroides, with a figure of the original specimen in the Lin. Mus. Dr. Smith has discovered it to be nothing more than a singular variety, or rather accidental monstrosity of the phalaris utriculata of Linnæus, which is itself, in all its characters, a real alopecurus.—Art. 14. Sir Charles Thunberg, Professor of Botany at Upsal, has here given a description of such species of chironia as grow wild at the Cape of Good Hope, with figures of two species. Art. 1. A new arrangement of the genus aloe, with a chronological sketch of the progressive knowledge of that genus and of other succulent genera, by A. H. Haworth. Fifty-one species, with new specific characters, formed with the living plants, forty-nine of which were in his own possession at the time this paper was written, are arranged by Mr. Haworth, under three grand divisions, with reference to the descriptions and figures of other authors: these divisions are, 1. parvifloræ; 2. curvifloræ; and 3. glandifloræ. Art. 17. Observations on the durion, durio zibethinus of Linnæus, by C. König. The scientific general character and description here given, as well as the figures, were taken from specimens of a small branch with flowers, and of the fruit preserved in spirits, sent from Amboyna by Sir J. Banks. Art. 2. On the germination of the seeds of the orchidæ. In this paper Mr. Salisbury has endeavoured to correct an erroneous opinion entertained by several good botanists, that plants of the orchis tribe seldom or never produce perfect seeds. Art. 9. Descriptions of some species of carex from North America, by Mr. Rudge: five species are described from dried specimens; they differ strikingly from those of European growth. Art. 16. Observations on the zizania aquatica, by Mr. Lambert: the drawing is taken from a living plant in the possession of Sir J. Banks. Art. 15. Remarks on the generic character of mosses, and particularly of

the genus minum, by Dr. Smith. In Art. 8. Mr. Dawson Turner has described, with his usual elegance and precision, four new British lichens, with coloured figures. The same gentleman has written, in Art. 10, some remarks upon the Dillenian Herbarium. Art. 19 contains Biographical Memoirs, by the President, of several Norwich botanists. At the head of this list will be added, by some future biographer, the name of Dr. Smith himself, who resides in the place which had the honour of giving him birth.

It is sufficient to announce the appearance of a second volume, translated from the German, of KLAPROTH'S "*Analytical Essays.*"

This chemist, so celebrated for the accuracy of his analysis, has here given an account of numerous substances which have undergone his rigid examination.—There are very few individuals to whom the sciences of chemistry and mineralogy are under greater obligations than to M. Klaproth.

"*Organic Remains of a former World*;" an Examination of the mineralized Remains of the Vegetables and Animals of the antediluvian World, &c. By JAMES PARKINSON.

The first volume only of this work has yet made its appearance, containing an examination of the vegetable kingdom: it displays extensive reading, and contains a considerable body of curious and interesting facts, which will be consulted by the geologist, who probably may not coincide in the theories which Mr. Parkinson deduces for them.

Mr. HOWARD has published a very short, but ingenious pamphlet, "*On the Modification of Clouds, and on the Principles of their Production, Suspension, and Destruction.*"

The subject is curious, and the mode of considering it, at least, novel. Our meteorologists, referring to their barometers and other similar instruments, record the actual state of the weather, but have seldom much skill in prognosticating the future. The mercury in the barometer is affected by so many different causes that nothing can be more fallacious than its indication. The method pursued by Mr. Howard is likely to improve the science of meteorology: he attempts to define the leading varieties which the clouds assume, and to establish a nomenclature descriptive of these different modifications, by which means observations may be more easily made, and more accurately recorded.—In other branches of natural philosophy, he has adopted terms derived from the dead languages, founding them, however, upon the Latin in preference to the Greek, as the former are more generally intelligible.

MATHEMATICS, MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY, AND GENERAL SCIENCE.

Mr. FREND has published a second volume of his "*Evening Amusements.*"

The plan of this work is so happily conceived, and so admirably executed, that it gives us great pleasure to infer from Mr. Frend's prosecution of it that he has received that encouragement from the public which his labours are entitled to. The present volume describes the striking appearances in the Heavens for the current year, 1805.

"*The complete Navigator*;" or an easy and familiar Guide to the Theory and Practice of Navigation; with all the requisite Tables: illustrated with Engravings. By A. MACKAY, L.L.D. &c. "*A Collection of mathematical Tables,*" for the Use of Students in the Universities, for the practical Navigator, Geographer, Surveyor, &c. By A. MACKAY.

The great fault of these works is, that they endeavour to embrace, in a given compass, more knowledge and information than it was possible to compress within the assigned limits. The former of the two works begins with the principles of the sphere, and questions on longitude and latitude; these are followed by an account of the log, the compass, the method of sounding, tides, and Gunter's scale: the geometrical and trigonometrical portions are much too meagre. The second, third, and fourth books explain the nature of different modes of calculating, as by plane, traverse, parallel, middle latitude, Mercator's oblique, and current sailing. The construction of charts is then given; and various instruments, as the quadrant, sextant, &c. A journal of a voyage is given, and instructions how to make one. The fifth book is employed on miscellaneous subjects, as the mensuration of heights and distances of objects; the methods of surveying coasts and harbours, &c. The sixth book contains the tables, with their explanation.

The first volume is published of Professor ROBISON'S "*Elements of mechanical Philosophy.*"

The work, if ever completed, which, notwithstanding the much-lamented death of the author, we hope may be the case, will contain the substance of a course of lectures which the learned professor delivered

vered during the long space of thirty years.

"*Elements of natural Philosophy*;" explaining the Laws and Principles of Attraction, Gravitation, Mechanics, &c. &c. with a general View of the solar System; adapted to public and private Instruction.

This is a very useful work, and has the rare recommendation also of being a cheap one: the writer states, in his preface, that he does not aim at any thing more than to collect and methodize those truths which have been demonstrated by the researches of the philosopher, and to render them plain and evident to those whose time and education will not enable them to draw their information from original sources. This task is performed in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner: wooden cuts are given in the body of the page, descriptive of a variety of machines and experiments, which are detailed in a clear and able manner.

The fifth and sixth volumes of the "*Scientific Dialogues*" are published; treating, the former of optics and magnetism, the latter of electricity and Galvanism. It was originally intended to comprehend an Introduction to Chemistry; but the author observes that this is a branch of science now become so very interesting, and the study of it so general, that it would have been unpardonable not to have devoted to it a more ample space than the limits of these volumes would allow. He has, therefore, undertaken to furnish a separate work on this subject, to be comprised in two volumes, similar in size with the Scientific Dialogus. The plates to this work, some by Lowry and some by Skelton, are beautiful: we infer from one of the plates to vol. 6, that the work itself is the production of the Rev. J. Joyce. It does him great credit.

A second edition, enlarged, is published of Professor Playfair's "*Elements of Geometry*."

"*A Dissertation on the Influence of Gravitation, considered as a mechanic Power*;" explaining the Reason why the effective Power of the same Quantity of Matter in descending the same Height is twice as great in its uniform Descent as in its accelerated Fall; and why twice the Quantity of Resistance is required to bring a Pendulum to Rest when gradually applied to it, as when applied at once to its lowest Point. By A. Cumming, F.R.S. &c.

Perpetual motion is to mechanics the philosopher's stone: in this very ingenious essay Mr. Cumming has shewn, very satisfactorily, the impossibility of obtaining it by an examination of the effective power of gravity.

This very accurate mechanic has also published "*Observations on the Effects which Carriage Wheels, with Rims of different Shapes, have on Roads*."

Our heaviest and largest waggons have conical wheels: cylindrical rims have a constant tendency to proceed in a straight direction, whilst the conical rims have a natural tendency to revolve in a circular direction round their conical centers. To counteract this tendency, therefore, a constant force must be employed, and, of course, diverted from its proper application. Every point on the surface of a cylinder has the same rotatory motion: a cone is a series of concentric circles, having different radii, and its points have different rotatory motions, according to the distance of the respective circles from the apex of the cone. But if a constant force is requisite to confine the conical rims in a straight course, it is obvious that an unnecessary degree of friction takes place at the rim and at the axis, and that the labour of the draft horse is very much increased by the superfluous resistance.

The Rev. T. Newton has attempted, not unsuccessfully, "*An Illustration of Sir Isaac Newton's Method of Reasoning by prime and ultimate Ratios*;" comprehending the first Section of his Principia, and as much of the second and third Sections as is necessary to explain the Motion of the heavenly Bodies.

The author was formerly a tutor at Cambridge, and the difficulty he found in explaining to his pupils, in the usual manner, the reasoning of Sir Isaac Newton, led him to discover and adopt a more intelligible method.

The fifth volume is published of "*Scriptores Logarithmici*;" or a Collection of several curious Tracts on the Nature and Construction of Logarithms. It contains fourteen numbers, of which an ample account is given, in an elaborate and perspicuous preface, by Baron Maseres.

The Royal Society has published the second part of their "*Philosophical Transactions for the Year* 1804." It contains, among other valuable papers, some observations on basalt, and on the transition from the vitreous to the stoney texture, which occurs in the gradual refrigeration of melted basalt, by Gregory Watt, Esq.

This gentleman, whose early years acquired

quired maturity of judgment and profundity of knowledge, would, in all human probability, have made many interesting discoveries in the science of mineralogy, had he not been cut off almost in the commencement of his career: but the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and we submit to its decrees without a murmur!

Dr. RUSSEL has given an account of the voluntary expansion of the skin in the neck of the *cobra de capello*, or hooded snake of the East Indies; and a description of the parts which perform that office is added by Mr. HOME. Mr. HATCHET's analysis of the magnetical pyrites, and his observations on the change of some of the proximate principles of vegetables into bitumen, are very satisfactory.

The Royal Irish Academy has also published another volume (the ninth) of its "*Transactions*," containing, as usual, many interesting papers on matters of science.

We must proceed to

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

"ΤΡΥΦΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΙΑΙΟΥ ΑΑΩΣΙΣ, *Versione Latina, plurimis Observationibus, duobus Indicibus, et variis Excursibus, illustrata a* THOMA NORTHMORE."

An edition of this work was published by Mr. Northmore some years ago, and was received with general approbation, both at home and abroad. Encouraged by this reception, Mr. Northmore has returned to his favourite author, and re-published his former work, with the addition of many new observations, which testify to his extensive classical reading and his critical sagacity.

"*Thucydides, Græce et Latine. Accedunt Indices ex Editione Wassii & Dukeri.*"

This is a very elegant and accurate edition of Thucydides. The anonymous editor states, that he undertook the superintendance of it at the request of a bookseller whose intention it is to publish the Greek historians in a similar form. The present editor has taken the Aldine edition as the basis of his own, changing the reading, where required, by the sense or by the authority of manuscripts. A volume of annotations, and various readings, is promised at some future period.

"*M. Tullii Ciceronis de Officiis, Libri tres, ex Recensione* Jo. MICH. & JAC. FRID. HEUSINGERORUM. *Patrui majoris.*"

This edition of Cicero's Offices is abridged by Conrad Heusinger, from a larger critical edition of the same work, by his father and uncle. The notes display much learning and acuteness.

"*The Synonymes of the Latin Language alphabetically arranged*;" with critical Dissertations upon the Force of its Propositions, both in a simple and compounded State. By JOHN HILL, L.L.D. &c.

In the execution of this very difficult work, Dr. Hill is said to have evinced much ingenuity, accuracy, and learning: in stating the power of the different terms brought together, the learned philologist states that he had adopted the plan of M. D'Alembert, and has been guided uniformly by an expression of the point in which they all agree. "Reversing afterwards the synthetic method, by which this point was at first apprehended, he has tried to shew, by a variety of examples of classical authority, how each of the terms collated holds of that general definition to which they all refer as a standard." With the comparisons of synonymous words are intermixed, according to alphabetical order, critical differations on the force of the prepositions, in a simple and compounded state.

"*Vocabulary, intended as an Introduction to the Study of the Synonymes of the Latin Language.*" By JOHN HILL, L. L. D. &c.

This is an abstract of the larger work of the learned Professor: it contains all the words there illustrated, with definitions of each, and one clear example of its use. It is an admirable school-book.

Mr. WHITAKER's "*Concise Introduction to the Latin Language*" may be used with advantage.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Dr. ROWLEY has written "*A Treatise on Madness and Suicide*," with the Modes of determining with Precision mental Affections, &c. &c.

After a definition of the disease, some remarks on the prevailing modes of practice, which are condemned as injudicious and unscientific, Dr. Rowley gives an account of the appearances, upon dissection, of persons who have died insane. From these appearances, the theory deduced is, that a distention of the venous system of the brain is the immediate cause of insanity: passions, he observes, certainly force a greater quantity of blood to the brain than usual. When this operation is too often repeated, the veins are kept in a constant state of distention, their coats are weakened, and at length the sinuses themselves become over distended. The inward flow of blood through the arteries,

and its stagnation in the veins, is supposed at length to change the nature of the blood, and to produce vitiated acrimonious fluids in the brain: the presence of these fluids causes insanity. Such is the theory of Dr. Rowley, "Public lecturer in the theory and practice of medicine, *excluding false systems*," &c. &c. against which we fear some invincible objections might be used.

"*Morborum Puerilium Epitome. Auctore* GULIELMO HEBERDEN." There is so much excellent advice on this subject, that it is much to be regretted a translation does not accompany the Latin original, which is written with great neatness and precision.

A fourth volume is published of Dr. WILSON'S "*Treatise on Febrile Diseases.*" The preceding volumes afforded a judicious and comprehensive view of the Pyrexiæ of Dr. Cullen, arranged according to his system. The remaining diseases of that class, with the exception of catarrh, which the author deemed it unnecessary to treat of, are comprised in the present; viz. cynanche trachealis, the inflammations of the thoracic and abdominal viscera, rheumatism, gout, the hæmorrhagies, phthisis pulmonalis, and dysentery. Dr. Wilson has compiled the most valuable observations of the older writers, discarding, with much judgment, their absurdities: his information is extensive, and he communicates it in a plain unassuming manner.

"*Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt, from India.*" By JAMES M'GREGOR, A. M. &c. &c.

Mr. M'Gregor was superintending surgeon to the Indian army in Egypt: these sketches were drawn up in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors to the Government in India. The choice could not have fallen on any person better qualified. From his situation the author had the best opportunities for collecting information, and his previous knowledge, the result of very extensive experience in all quarters of the world, rendered him perfectly competent to give weight and authority to his observations. His book, indeed, is a plain and perspicuous narrative of the diseases of that part of our army which he accompanied in 1801. Mr. M'Gregor has divided his Sketches into three parts: the first gives the medical history, or rather the journal of the campaign: the second, some account of the nature of the prevalent diseases, and the modes of prevention; and, in the third, some account is given of the diseases themselves. So judicious were the regulations adopted by the medical staff (assisted as they were by the military officers), that, during a remarkably long voyage, in a march over extensive deserts, in a climate described as remarkably inimical to the human race, the army suffered but an inconsiderable mortality; and no army ever embarked on any service in a more healthy state than did the Indian army when it re-imbarked on its return from Egypt.

Mr. M'Gregor is of opinion, that we are to look for the principal causes of the most prevalent diseases in the peculiar soil and climate of Egypt; several diseases also are propagated by contagion. The cultivated part of Egypt is the most luxuriant of soils: "the art of husbandry is there but imperfectly known, and at their harvests there is a great destruction of vegetable matter, from which hydrogene gas or hydro-carbonate is extricated in large quantities. Under similar circumstances," says Mr. M'Gregor, "in America as well as in India, I have seen a bad fever of the intermittent or remittent type appear. But in Egypt, after the subsiding of the Nile, which in many places had covered a great extent of country, there is a great exhalation from the mud, and from the putrid animal and vegetable matters left behind. The effluvia of these substances acting on the human body will readily account for much disease. If we add to these the extreme filth of the inhabitants of Egypt, their poor diet, their narrow, close, and ill-ventilated apartments, generally much crowded, with the extreme narrowness of their streets, and the bad police of their towns, we shall not be astonished if a fever, at first intermittent or remittent, should have symptoms denominated malignant superadded to the more ordinary symptoms of the disease. If an imported contagion should make its appearance at the same time, and under the above circumstances, we expect a most terrible disease. The dry parching wind which comes over the desert, and which, at certain seasons, blows in Egypt and Arabia, is well known, and was often severely felt by the army on their march both across the desert and the isthmus of Suez. The whirlwinds of sand roll with great impetuosity, are very troublesome, and insinuate fine sand and dust every where. It is hardly possible to keep the minute particles out of the eyes."

The natives attribute many of their diseases to the heavy dews which fall in Egypt: Mr. M'Gregor does not decide with what justice, but from some experiments which he made in India, on the

the Red Sea, and in Egypt, he is inclined to think that they are equally heavy in the two former as in the latter quarter. Mr. M. is decidedly of opinion, that excessive heat, unless combined with intemperance, or some other cause, is very rarely productive of disease; and the difference between the mortality of European and Indian Corps is justly referred to their different modes of living. The hot months, indeed, according to the reports, are by far the most healthy, both in India and in Egypt. At Koffier, and in crossing the Desert, both officers and men were necessarily much exposed to the sun, when the degree of heat was very great, yet at that period the army enjoyed an uncommon degree of health.

Mr. M'Gregor's account of the plague and opthalmia is extremely valuable: with respect to the former, he states many points of resemblance between it and the yellow fever: mercury was the grand remedy employed, and its effects were very salutary. It was generally found, indeed, that the patient recovered in proportion to the facility with which his system could be effected by mercury. Nitric acid taken internally, and the use of the nitric bath, were advantageously administered. With respect to opthalmia, a variety of causes seem to concur in the production of this disease, which is not confined to the human race; the lower animals, particularly dogs and camels, being subject to its attack. Some facts are produced which seem to prove that this disease is contagious: Mr. M'Gregor thinks that much may be done in preventing its attacks, by attention to cleanliness, and especially by washing the eyes frequently in the day with cold water, during the season of its usual prevalence.

Dr. CULLEN BROWN has edited, in three octavo volumes, "*The Works of Dr. John Brown*," and prefixed to them a biographical account of the author. The editor has defended the Brunonian system with an intemperance of language which violates the rules of good manners, and even common decorum.

"*The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Inguinal and Congenital Hernia*;" by ASTLEY COOPER, F. R. S. &c. &c.

The accuracy of Mr. Cooper as an anatomist, and his superior skill as a surgeon, are justly celebrated; his situation also in Guy's Hospital has afforded him so many opportunities to examine this disease, in all its stages, that these circumstances together must give the greatest possible weight to whatever comes from his pen on surgical diseases. Mr. C. states, that he has almost uniformly avoided quoting the opinions of authors on this part of surgery. "This, says he, I have done, certainly not from any wish to slight or undervalue the labours of some of the most excellent physiologists and practitioners that have adorned our profession, but because it did not form a part of my plan to give a history of this branch of surgery, and because I wished to confine myself to the very wide scene of observation afforded by the two noble institutions of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, and to that portion of the practice of this metropolis which I have been personally enabled to authenticate. I have therefore related no case, and given no remark, to the truth of which I cannot vouch; and for the same reason the subjects of all the plates annexed to this volume are from preparations either in my own possession, or in the anatomical museum at St. Thomas's Hospital, which may be at all times consulted." The plates are eleven in number; they are executed apparently with great accuracy, and as large as life.

In a fourth volume Mr. BELL has completed his description of the *Anatomy of the Human Body*." The parts here treated of are the viscera of the abdomen, the male and female pelvis, and the lymphatic system.

Mr. WARE has published a second edition, with many additions, of his "*Observations on the Cataract and Gutta Serena*."

The "*London Dissector*," and Mr. MURRAY'S "*Elements of Materia Medica*," are both useful books of reference.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"*The History of the Orkney Islands*;" in which is comprehended an Account of their present as well as their ancient State; together with the Advantages they possess for several Branches of Industry, and the Means by which they may be improved. Illustrated with an accurate and extensive Map of the whole Islands, and with Plates of some of the most interesting Objects they contain. By the Rev. GEORGE BARRY, D. D. Minister of Sharpinshay.

This title-page is so explanatory of the contents of the volume, that unless it were consistent with the plan of our Retrospect to enter largely into the merits of works noticed, little more can be said, except that Dr. Barry has collected materials from every quarter where they could be obtained, and arranged them in an appropriate manner. The work is divided

into three books; in the first, after a general view of the Orkney Islands, a short geographical description of each is given; the second comprises an history of the Islands, intermixed with a description of the manners, customs, and institutions, of the earliest inhabitants; the last includes an account of the natural history of the Islands, of the manners and customs of the present inhabitants, and of their agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and fisheries.

Mr. BRAY, of Shire, has continued down to the present time, the "*History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*;" commenced by the learned and laborious Mr. OWEN MANNING.

The first volume, in folio, only is now published, under the care of Mr. Bray, for the benefit of the widow and family of Mr. Manning.

Mr. RUDGE has, in two 8vo. volumes, brought down the "*History of the County of Gloucester*" to the year 1803. He modestly styles his work a mere compilation, professing only to compress the matter of Sir Robert Atkin's History into a narrower compass, supply its defects, correct its errors by the aid of subsequent historians, and to fill up the interval between the publication of that and his own work.

A fifth volume is published of the "*Beauties of England and Wales.*"

"*A Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities*;" by SAMUEL LYSONS, F.R.S. &c.

This work might, without impropriety, have been classed under the head of Fine Arts: it comprehends a collection of 110 prints, drawn and engraved by the author, representing a variety of ancient buildings, and other curious subjects. It is much to be regretted, that Mr. Lysons, who is so well acquainted with the antiquities he has undertaken to illustrate, should have satisfied himself with such brief and insufficient descriptions of the subject which employed his pencil.

"*Modern London*;" being the History and present State of the British Metropolis. Illustrated with numerous Copperplates.

Into this book, which contains a great deal of useful information, some inaccuracies have crept which the editor would do well to notice and correct in a supplemental sheet.

We transcribe the title-page of the following work: "*The Cambridge Guide; or, a Description of the University, Town, and County, of Cambridge*;" containing correct and comprehensive Descriptions of the Public Buildings, &c. &c. Also a concise Account of the different Orders, Degrees, Ceremonies, and Offices of the University, &c. &c. It is an interesting publication.

"*Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery*," &c. &c.

The editor, Mr. HERBERT, acknowledges himself to have extracted the greater part of his materials from Sir William Dugdale's "*Origines Juridiciales.*" This volume contains several copper-plates, of various merit.

Vol. 14, of the "*Archæologia*" is published; containing, as usual, many curious papers, and others unworthy of admission into the transactions of so learned a Society.

"*Scotia Depicta; or, the Antiquities, Castles, &c. &c. of Scotland*;" illustrated in a Series of finished Etchings.

This volume contains fifty prints, and the same number of pages of letter-press: the drawings are by Mr. NATTES, and the engravings by Mr. FITTLER. The descriptions are concise, but the etchings have not that accuracy or spirit which can entitle them to high commendation.

BIOGRAPHY.

"*Public Characters of* 1805." This work is conducted in the same spirit by which it was at first distinguished: it is too encomiastic.

Mr. CALEY has published "*The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.*"

The biographer has collected a vast mass of materials, but they are given to the world without any arrangement—*informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum!*

"*The Lives of the Scottish Poets*;" with Preliminary Dissertations on the Literary History of Scotland, and the early Scottish Drama, by DAVID IRVINE, A. M.

These biographical sketches are highly interesting, and the dissertation displays much historical research. Mr. Irvine would confer an additional favour on the public if he collected the works of the poets whose lives he has written, and presented them in an uniform and correct edition.

Mr. LACKINGTON, who some time ago published "*Memoirs of the First Forty-five Years of his Life*," still continues to think himself of sufficient importance to interest the public, and has therefore written a methodical volume of "*Confessions.*"

M. MAUGIN has translated from the French

French "*The Life of C. G., Lamoignon Malesherbes.*"

Nothing can be indifferent to us which relates to this most wise, most virtuous, and amiable of men! The only fault that we have to find with this interesting work is its brevity.

TACTICS.

As every citizen is now a soldier, a number of elementary works on the art of war are perpetually issuing from the press; though many of them have but a slight claim to admission into a retrospect of literature, the circumstances and situation of the country require that they should not altogether be excluded from it.

Major ALDINGTON has written "*An Essay on the Construction and Advantage of Light Artillery acting with infantry; and a Description of the Loaded Spear for the Use of the Rear Ranks,*" &c.

Major A. recommends a new species of artillery, which he terms *infantry artillery*: the weight of the guns to be light three or four pounders, which should be loaded with grape-shot or musket-bullets, and should be employed "in that arduous part which generally belongs to the infantry alone, in deciding the fate of engagements." The guns would be stationed at the intervals of companies, and would be worked by six men. Major Aldington calculates, that ten guns thus worked would discharge more than 5000 balls in a minute, and certainly with much greater effect than the same number of balls fired by a battalion, since experience has proved that not more than one ball in 200 takes effect.

"*The Experienced Officer*;" or Instructions by General WIMPFFEN to his Sons, &c. with an Introduction by Lieut. Col. MACDONALD, of the Cinque Port Volunteers.

The introductory portion of this volume might very well have been omitted; but the instruction of General Wimpffen, the result of long experience and minute observation, &c. will be read with great advantage by any young men who are entering the army. The public is indebted to Col. Macdonald for the translation, and for valuable notes upon the work.

Mr. JACKSON's "*View of the Formation, Discipline, and Economy, of Armies,*" is rather amusing to the philosopher than useful to the soldier.

Mr. WEDDERBURNE's "*Observations on the Exercise of Riflemen, and on the Movement of Light Troops in general,*" will be found to contain much useful instruction.

The same may be said of a detail given by one of the Trinity House Royal Volunteers, of "*The Exercise of Great Guns,*" as practised by the Royal Artillery.

The Rev. Mr. TRINDER's "*Letters on Military Subjects,*" may be read with advantage.

Mr. WHITE's "*Address*" to the Devon Cavalry on the Management of their Horses, when employed in Actual Service, merit attention: it is short, comprehensive, and perspicuous, and instructive. We must refer to the Monthly Catalogues for the names of some other military works, the names of which we cannot spare room to transcribe.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

Dr. GRIFFITHS has published an interesting and instructive volume of "*Travels in Europe, Asia Minor, and Arabia.*"

Dr. G. is a most enterprising traveller; nothing abates the ardour of his curiosity, or escapes the vigilance of his research. Even the renowned tomb of the prophet Ali, at Mesched Ali, which was never before explored by a Christian, submitted to his daring examination. The enterprize was undertaken and accomplished at the peril of his life; the object, indeed, was scarcely worthy of the danger and exertion required, but the fortitude and resolution displayed on this occasion, and the bodily fatigues endured on many others, testify how admirably qualified Dr. Griffiths is to explore countries where bodily and mental activity are alike required. Dr. G. is by no means a common place traveller: his judgment is eminently displayed in the account given of Constantinople: manners are the principal subject of the narrative; so many descriptions, indeed, have been published of this celebrated city, that Dr. G. has very judiciously confined himself to those which have been least noticed. The sketch which he gives of the dress, amusements, public baths, visits, &c. of the Turks, is extremely spirited, and the more laboured manner in which their religion, government, military and naval establishments, revenue, and resources, are considered, shew that Dr. Griffiths is indefatigable in his exertions to procure information on every subject which is interesting or important. If this volume should meet with that success to which its merits entitle it, we are led to hope that the author will lay before the public a full and detailed view of our East India Possessions. Our

On this subject Dr. G. professes to have paid particular attention, and we have no question, that his observations will be found, sagacious, and useful.

Mr. TUCKEY has published "*An Account of a Voyage to establish a Colony at Port Philip Bass's Strait, on the South Coast of New South Wales*;" in his Majesty's Ship Calcutta, in the Years 1802-3-and-4.

The voyage of which this publication is a narrative, was undertaken with the intention of making a settlement in the Strait which separates New Holland from Van Diemen's Land; a measure adopted by Government, as well from the commercial view of favouring the adventures for the capture of seals in those seas, as from the political one of securing a passage through the Straits, and preventing rival establishments by other nations. A port discovered by Lieutenant John Murry, and named after Governor Philip, was fixed upon for the site of the settlement, as being represented to possess all due advantages for that purpose. The equipment made to carry this design into execution, consisted of a king's ship, the Calcutta, originally built for the East India Company, and the Ocean, a hired merchant ship: the former carrying all the convicts and marines, the latter, the greater part of the stores and necessaries for the settlement. The ships cleared the Channel about the end of April, 1803: when they arrived at their destination, in Bass's Strait, they found, upon examination, that the place was not adapted for the purpose in view. Renouncing, therefore, the idea of making a settlement there, they sailed for Port Jackson, where the Calcutta took in a cargo of ship timber, for the navy. She then proceeded alone, and passing to the southward of New Zealand, doubled Cape Horn, and arrived again at Rio de Janeiro on May 22; thus, (says the writer) accomplishing a voyage round the world, discharging, and receiving a cargo, in eleven months." If the narrative of this voyage does not add much to the stock of our information, it nevertheless does to that of our amusement.

Mr. GRANT'S "*Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery, performed in the Lady Nelson, in the Years 1800-1-and-2, to New South Wales,*" is brief but interesting. He circumnavigated the globe in vessels, which, according to the opinion of some who might have been esteemed competent judges, were not fit to go to sea! Whilst he had the command of the Lady Nelson, she did not lose a single man, and arrived at Port Jackson without the least damage in hull, mast, or rigging. There was novelty in the construction of the Lady Nelson, which, upon Mr. Grant's experience, is also a most important improvement. She was built with a sliding keel, divided into three several parts, with considerable intervals between them. Mr. Grant and Captain Shank are decidedly of opinion, that vessels thus constructed sail faster, steer easier, tack and wear quicker and in less room, carry more freight, and draw less water, ride easier at anchor, take the ground better, and be more likely to be saved in case of shipwreck, have the advantage of all others in case of losing their rudder, and last longer than those built in the common way.

"*The Journal of* ANDREW ELLICOTT, *late Commissioner on behalf of the United States, during the Years* 1796-7-8-9 *and* 1800, *for determining the Boundary between the United Sates and the Possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America.*"

Mr. Ellicott's route extends from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, on the Ohio; down that river to its junction with the Mississippi, thence to Natchez, where the author had to await the reluctant co-operation of the Spanish commissioners, in tracing the boundary-line along the skirts of the Floridas. Apprehensions were entertained by the American government, that the Baron Carondelet, who was intrusted with the chief command at New Orleans, and who was supposed to have the French interests full as much at heart, as those of his nominal sovereign, the King of Spain, would indirectly obstruct the delivering up of the military ports. There were strong symptoms of insidious delay, and of hostile intentions. The American commissioner therefore encouraged a sort of conquest by fraternization. The people of Natchez were stimulated to arm, to rise against the Spanish governor Gayoso, to elect a representative committee, and thus to transfer their own allegiance! From Natchez, the author proceeds down the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence to the guide-line, on the Mobile, then to Pensacola, and finally to the end of the guide-line, on the Chattahoca. The author finally descends the river Saint Mary, and returns home through the Carolinas. Speaking of Natchez, Mr. Ellicott says, that there are evident indications that at a former period it was well populated. A

great

great number of artificial mounds or tumuli are formed throughout the whole settlement. In all parts where new plantations, are opened, broken India earthen ware is to be met with: some of these pieces are in tolerable preservation, and retain distinctly the original ornaments, but none of it appears to have been glazed. "The staple commodity of the settlement of Natchez is cotton, which the country produces in great abundance, and of a good quality. The making of Indigo, and raising tobacco, were carried on with spirit some years ago, but they have both given way to the cultivation of cotton. The country produces maize, or Indian corn, equal, if not superior to any part of the United States. The time of planting it is from the beginning of March until the beginning of July. The cotton is generally planted in the latter end of February, and the beginning of March. Rye has been attempted in some places, and raised with success; but wheat has not yet succeeded. Apples and cherries are scarce; but peaches, plums, and figs, are very abundant. The vegetables of the middle states generally succeeded there. The sugar cane has been attempted near the southern part of the district, near the boundary; I have not yet heard with what success; but from Point Coupée, down to the Gulf of Mexico, it answers at present, better than any other article; and sugar has, within a few years past, become the staple commodity of that part of the Mississippi. A variety of oranges, both sweet and sour, with lemons, are in great plenty on that part of the river."

"*Travels to the Westward of the Alleghany Mountains, in the State of the Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennesse*;" by F. A. Michaux, M. D. Translated from the Original French; by B. Lambert."

The object of M. Michaux's visit to America appears to have been the renewal of a botanical intercourse between the old and new Continents, which had been established by his father, who for that purpose had formed a botanic garden in the vicinity of Charlestown. After the father's return to Europe, it had been much neglected, but as it is now in possession of the Agricultural Society of Carolina, they propose to continue and to cultivate those useful vegetables of the Old Continent, which, from resemblance of climate promise a fair chance of success. In exchange for these advantages, on the side of America, M. Michaux spent the autumn and winter of 1801-2, in the collection of seeds in different parts of Carolina, which he sent to Europe. M. Michaux is a man of general observation; his book is pregnant with interesting information on various subjects; and he writes in a very plain and unaffected style. The translation is respectable.

"*A Walk through Leicester*," *&c.*

This amusing little volume is the production of Miss Watts, a lady known as the author of an elegant collection of miscellaneous poetry; the present work is topographical and antiquarian, and is well calculated to direct and inform the traveller, relating to the principal objects of curiosity and history, in Leicester and its vicinity.

"*A Tour from Alston Moor to Harrowgate and Brimham Craggs*;" by Thomas Pennant, Esq.

In an advertisement to this Tour, we are told that it "was left by Mr. Pennant among his manuscripts, prepared for the press; and the editor in presenting it to the public, trusts it will be found equally interesting with the former works of this esteemed author." The editor of this work is *anonymous*, and every page of it bears strong internal evidence that it was not written by the author, to whom it is attributed, but that it is a profanation of his fame.

"*North Wales; including its Scenery, Antiquities, Customs, and some Sketches of its Natural History*;" delineated from two Excursions through all the Interesting Parts of that Country, during the Summers of 1798 and 1801; by the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. Fellow of the Linnean Society, and late of Peter's House, Cambridge. Illustrated with a Map, Frontispieces, and Music.

Mr. Bingley has not scrupled to lay various tourists, though not without a general acknowledgement, under contribution; he has collected a great deal of matter from others, and his own observations, the observations of an excellent naturalist, could not fail to furnish him with a great deal more.

"Mr. Williams *has published Part I. of Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire and Cornwall.*"

A portion of this work made its appearance in 1801; the descriptive parts were executed by Mr. T. H. Johns, and the sketches by Mr. Williams. Plates were engraven from the latter by Mr. Anker Smith, but so badly that the authors were ashamed of them. Mr. Williams, anxious to make good his claims to public patronage, and avoid a similar imposition from another engraver, determined

mined to prosecute the work, and etch his own plates. The present volume seems to have resulted from this determination. It is dedicated to that engaging poet, Mr. Bidlake, and contains twenty-two etched views of various scenes in the western and northern parts of Devon, accompanied by short descriptions, written in the form of a tour. The etchings are extremely spirited and characteristic.

Rarely does a more lively and stimulating book come before us, than Colonel THORNTON's "*Sporting Tour.*"

Easy and unaffected, he describes the scenes he witnessed and the incidents which occurred, in a clear, distinct, and engaging manner. The Colonel is not a mere sportsman; he is a very penetrating observer of men and manners, and pourtrays them with great spirit. The work is embellished with several pleasing and very accurate views from the pencil of Mr. Garrard, and an etching of the Heath, or Black Cock and Hen.

FINE ARTS.

"*Select Views of London and its Environs,*" &c. &c. vol. i.

This volume contains forty plates, executed by Messrs. STORER and GREIG; about a fourth part of them delineate interesting objects in a good style. Concerning the other portion, the less said the better.

"*The Costume of China*;" illustrated in forty-eight coloured Engravings, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Mr. Alexander attended Lord Macartney, in the capacity of draftsman to the Embassy; and the present very splendid volume evinces how admirably qualified he was for the situation. He has represented the dresses, ships, houses, temples, and public monuments of the Chinese, many groupes of occupations, ceromonies, punishments, diversions, &c. &c. In short, he has given the character of the Chinese, with great spirit and apparent truth; the drawings are coloured with much brilliancy.

"*Observations on the Formation and Management of Useful and Ornamental Plantations; on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening,*" &c. Illustrated with Plates; by J. LOUDON.

This gentleman, is by profession a landscape gardener, of the school of Price: he seems to have entered into the spirit of his master, and therefore he has our best wishes for success.

Mr. BARTELL has put together some very good "*Hints for Picturesque Improvement in Ornamented Cottages and their Scenery*;" and has illustrated his Principle by a few Sketches, the production of his own Pencil.

They do credit to his taste; and the third Essay in particular, in which the cottages of the Poor are considered, indicates a benevolence of disposition and warmth of humanity which entitle him to far higher praise.

Mr. GARTSIDE's Essay on "*Light and Shade, or Colour, and on Composition in general*;" is principally addressed to his Pupils, who may possibly derive some benefit by attending to its instructions.

The title page of the following work will amply recommend it: "*Two Essays, one on the Author's Mode of executing Rough Sketches, the other on the Principles on which they are Composed.*" To these are added, three Plates of Figures; by SAWREY GILPIN, Esq. R. A.

These essays are introduced by an account of the parish-school, at Boldree, near Lymington, for the endowment of which, the essays and drawings are sold, by William Gilpin, M. A.

"DUPPAS' *Heads, from Michael Angelo and Raffaello.*"

This work is of superlative excellence, the engravings from these immortal masters being of the finest execution. Our artists have now an opportunity to examine at their leisure some of the beauties of these celebrated productions. Mr. Duppas' remarks upon the style and merits of these illustrious painters, shew a correct and discriminating taste: this gentleman is well known to the public by his account of the subversion of the Papal Government: when that event took place, he was buried in studying those frescopictures, the characteristic merits of which are here elucidated.

The next division of our Retrospect is

POETRY.

"*Madoc.*" A Poem, by ROBERT SOUTHEY.

The heroic epopea justly passes for the most difficult achievement of poetic art: the classical works of this kind are still rare, not in our language only, but even in the collective mass of literary production.

The fable of Madoc has much peculiarity. It is the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, antedated. It has two parts. In the former, Madoc narrates to his brother, the Welsh King, both the motives and consequences of his voyage of discovery, and collects a fresh supply of colonists to settle the country he had found. His departure from Wales terminates this division of the poem, which has eighteen books.

books. The finest of them are entitled Cadwallon, Llewellyn, Llaian, Rodri. The story of the blind Cynetha, the interview with the rightful heir of Wales, the discovery of Hoel's child, and the farewell of Rodri, are among the most pathetic scenes in the whole compass of epic poetry. The fault of this part consists in its dwelling too little on the voyage, which is the proper business of the poem; and too much on the internal feuds of Wales, the result of which are not to occupy the reader's attention. There is also an improbable resemblance between the several female characters introduced.

In the second part, Madoc and his new associates arrive in Aztlan, but find the natives no longer in a friendly and hospitable temper. Their superstitious prejudices have been alarmed, and they are confederating to expel the christian intruders. A war begins. Madoc is taken prisoner, and on the point of being sacrificed to idols. The courage and skill of the few Welsh at length triumph over the savage hordes, who agree to evacuate a province in favour of Madoc and his companions. This division of the poem has twenty-seven books: those might have been much condensed, which are subsequent to the rescue of Madoc; for the event is from that time decided, and the interest decays. The Snake-God, the Battle, the Victory, are good cantos; and the episode of Coatel and Lincoya is affecting. The characters of the savages are well-drawn; they are more discriminate and various than those of the Europeans.

The total absence of mythology, the consonance with chronicle and tradition, and the antiquarian fidelity of costume, with which the manners both of the Welsh and of the Indian nations are depicted, give to this poem an impression of reality attained in no other similar work. The degree of illusion approaches that produced by the historic plays of Shakespeare: it bears to those epic poems, in which supernatural machinery is employed, the relation which a tragedy bears to an opera. Aristotle defines the epopea to be tragedy in recital; this definition applies closely to Madoc.

With the exception of marvellous interposition, this poem has many resemblances with the Odyssey, the Æneid, and the Lusiad; and will, we think, eventually be ranked by criticism between the first and last of these poems. It has the advantage over them all in the character and majesty of the chief personage. With Gama one hardly becomes acquainted; he is no more of a hero than the name of his ship. Æneas never interests but on his way to hell: his civility to Palinurus (except the *ipse subibo humeris*), is the only trait of heart in his character. The rapacity, the selfish unfeeling, the low cunning of Odysseus degrade him from that moral rank, which is essential to sympathy. Sophocles felt this deficiency of Homer; and in a fine scene of his Philoctetes, has contrasted the sincere and generous Neoptolemos with the insidious and crafty Odysseus. Madoc is such a Neoptolemos in middle age: he interests at once and all along, by his affections, his resources, his difficulties, and his virtues.

The style is equal, as in Leonidas; not various, as in Thalaba: it is correct, not daring: it is most successful in the descriptive passages, which are every where vivid and picturesque: the metaphors are few; the epithets are inlaid with novel aptness. The language is rather trailing like that of Spenser, than condensed like that of Milton; it is somewhat deficient in rapidity, vigour, and splendor, and would gain by the insertion of more imitations, similies, and bursts of diction. The oratory too should be fuller of thought, argument, and maxim. The poet has pursued to excess the praise of invention and originality; he has disdained transplantations from the works of his predecessors, though Tasso wrought so beautiful a patch-work with shreds. It is in literature as in the world, he ranks highest who spends most; no matter whether he borrows, or owns, what he bestows. Plagiarism is even a source of reputation; for the well read critics have in all ages taken pleasure to indicate the *whence* of stolen passages, and therefore edit and annotate most willingly the purloiner.

Had Mr. Southey got this poem done into Welsh by Mr. Owen, or some other zealot of Myvyrian Archaiology; had he so published it with a Latin interpretation, and then given us the original as a mere version from some old bard; envy would have been cheated and curiosity aroused, and Madoc would soon have surpassed in Europeanity of reputation the pretended works of Ossian. In its present sincere form it will win a less easy way to fame; but it will not have to make a returning step.

It is easier to blame than to praise; canker-like to nibble at the laurel-leaf, than to water its varnish into higher lustre: but our limits forbid the detailing of those scattered passages in which we wished for abbreviation. As a whole, the censure of

Madoc is difficult; one must make a grievance of the levelness of manner, of the extent of narration, and of the absence of the wonderful, in order to provide the hostile converser with topics of invective. Against such cavils, the philosophic criticism of Hobbes has suggested an appropriate reply. "There are some (says he) who are not pleased with fiction unless it be bold; not only to exceed the work, but also the possibility of nature. They would have impenetrable armours, inchanted castles, invulnerable bodies, iron men, flying horses, and a thousand other such things, which are easily feigned by them that dare. I dissent from those who think that the beauty of a poem consisteth in the exorbitancy of the fiction. For as truth is the bound of historical, so the resemblance of truth is the utmost limit of poetical liberty. In old time, among the heathens, such strange fictions and metamorphoses were not so remote from the articles of their faith, as they are now from ours, and were therefore not so unpleasant. Beyond the actual works of nature a poet may now go; but beyond the conceived possibility of nature never."

To all the other epopeas constructed on this principle, such as the Henriad, the Araucana, the Pharsalia, Mr. Southey's is far superior. Since the appearance of Milton's Paradise Lost, no poem has quitted the English press equal in merit to Madoc. It is a great and a durable accession to our literature, a fit object of national pride, and of European gratulation.

"*The Lay of the Last Minstrel*;" a Poem, by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Mr. S. in his three elegant volumes of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, and in his edition of Sir Tristram, a metrical romance of the thirteenth century, by the Rhymer of Ercildoune, not only brought to light some curious remains of Scottish poetry, illustrative of the costume, characters, and manners, of ancient times, but gave such specimens of his own poetic powers, as to excite a general hope that he would exert them in the production of some original work. This hope is now gratified: Mr. Scott has from the resources of his own genius, produced a poem which will be long read and admired for the interest of the story, the ease and harmony of the language, the picturesqueness of the incidents and scenery, and for the faithful delineation of the manners of the ancient borderers. This last, indeed, is avowed to be the primary object of the author, and for the attainment of it, he has adopted the plan of the ancient metrical romance, "which allows greater latitude, in this respect, than would be consistent with the dignity of a regular poem. The same model," he continues, "afforded other facilities, as it permits an occasional alteration of the measure, which in some degree, authorises the change of rhythm in the text. The machinery also adopted, from popular belief, would have seemed puerile in a poem which did not partake of the rudeness of the old ballad or metrical romance." The story is simple and interesting: an aged minstrel, the last of the race, is supposed to be wandering near the seat of the Duchess of Buccleuch, widow to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who was beheaded in the reign of James II.; he is invited into the castle, cheered and refreshed by the kindness of the Duchess and her ladies, and, to gratify them, he sings to his harp a tale of feat of arms and chivalry, the action of which is supposed to pass about the middle of the sixteenth century, when most of the characters mentioned in it actually flourished.

"*The Powers of Genius*;" a Poem, in three Parts, by JOHN BLAIR LINN, A. M.

This gentleman is a native of America: he is a young man of considerable fancy and feeling, and we augur from the work before us, that in maturer years he may produce a poem of much higher excellence.

We have perused with great pleasure a volume of "*Miscellaneous Poetry*," by EDWARD COXE, Esq. Some of the imitations of Horace are truly Horatian, and the translations from the Italian are extremely elegant, though certainly too paraphrastic. In the tender and pathetic, Mr. Coxe is remarkably successful.

Mr. MERCER'S "*Lyric Poems*" have come to a second edition: there is something so unaffected in these effusions of a soldier's muse, so much real feeling and genuine taste are displayed, that we are not surprised at the encouragement which the author has deservedly met with. Some additional poems are introduced into this edition.

Mr. MATTHIAS, who has cultivated Italian literature with such singular success, and recommended it with so much earnestness to the attention of his countrymen, has, in uniformity with his preceding elegant publications, now edited "*L'Arte Poetica Italiana da* BENEDETTO MARZINI;" "*Bacco in Toscana Ditirambo di* FRANCESCO REDI;" and "*La*

"*La Revoluzione Francese, Visione alla Dantesca da* VINCENZO MONTI."—Each of these volumes is introduced with some prefatory remarks, biographical or critical, written in very pure Italian, by the editor.

"*Oriental Tales*;" translated into English Verse, by J. HOPPNER, Esq.

Four of these Tales are the "Tooti Nameh, or Tales of the Parrot;" one of them is taken from a story in Mr. Beloe's Miscellanies; one from the Heetopades of Veeshnoo Jarma; and two from the Fables of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, published by M. Le Grand.

"On these last," says Mr. Hoppner, "as they have all the air of an Eastern origin, with the exception of changing Sheiks and Imams into monks, &c. I conceived that I had a legitimate cause of making reprisals, and have therefore converted them into Imams and Sheiks again, with a view of preserving uniformity." These Tales are so well selected, and are translated with such fluency and spirit, that we shall rejoice whenever Mr. Hoppner indulges himself in similar recreations from his professional labours.

The "*Anti-Corsican*" is the very animated and patriotic effusion of a youth of Midhurst School: its imagery is rich and correct; its language varying with the occasion, daring, indignant, or pathetic: the poem altogether indicating poetic genius of no common order.

"*A Poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East*," which obtained Mr. Buchanan's Prize. By CHARLES GRANT, Esq. M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. "*A Poem on the Restoration*," &c. by the Rev. F. WRANGHAM.

To the former of these rival poems the palm of superior excellence has been awarded by those gentlemen of the university of Cambridge who were appointed to compare their respective merits, and, accordingly, to adjudge the prize. Mr. Grant's poem, indeed, is great in its plan, and classical in its execution; the sentiments are elevated, and the language of appropriate grandeur; the similes are original and striking; many individual passages are of high sublimity, and the general strain of the poem is dignified and solemn. It cannot be forgotten also, that the author has displayed a comprehensive acquaintance with Indian history; much of his imagery is derived from the East, and many of his allusions refer to oriental manners, customs, and superstitions. Mr. Wrangham's poem, however, though considered, in all its qualifications, inferior to Mr. Grant's, is, nevertheless, of no ordinary rank: the versification is harmonious, the thoughts are fine, and the imagery rich. It has received the well-merited compliment from those who adjudged the prize to its rival, of a particular and unanimous request for its publication.

Dr. BOOKER has improved the story of Tobit, in a Poem, entitled "*Tobias*." Milton seems to be the model which he has selected for imitation, and it will be acknowledged that he has caught something of the manner, if he has not imbibed the inspiration of his great master.

"*Specimens of scarce Translations of the seventeenth Century, from the Latin Poets*." To which are added, miscellaneous Translations from the Greek, Spanish, Italian, &c. By ROBERT WALPOLE, Esq. Trin. Col. Cam. These poems display much classical knowledge, and a correct taste.

"*The Spirit of Discovery; or the Conquest of the Ocean*," &c. By the Rev. WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES.

"After having dwelt so long on this division of our compendium, we find it impossible to do justice to the merits of this poem in the very small space which, at most, could be allotted to its consideration. We regret this inability the less, however, as Mr. Bowles has received many a just tribute of applause to his poetic genius: the wreath which he has won will preserve its verdure unassisted by us.

We are indebted to Mr. STANIER CLARKE for a very beautiful edition of FALCONER'S "*Shipwreck*," with a life of the author. The ornamental parts are designed with great propriety, and executed with uncommon spirit: the book is illustrated by additional notes.

"*The Grampians Desolate*;" a Poem, by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

As a work of genius, this will not rank high; but the notes which accompany the poem contain much curious and interesting information respecting the original system and habits of life of the Highlanders.

Mr. HAYLEY'S "*Triumph of Music*" is a classical and elegant production, and will add considerably to his fame as a poet.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*Tales from the Russian of* NICOLAI KARAMSIN:" whining sentimental non-

sense, made stimulant by voluptuousness.

"*The Castle of Santa Fe*," by a CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, is a well-written novel; the incidents are dignified, and not improbable, the characters are well supported, and the tendency of the story is moral and religious.

Miss SPENCER'S "*Nobility of the Heart*" may be recommended for the entertainment and instruction it affords.

Mr. GODWIN'S "*Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling*," has been so widely read, that most persons have formed an opinion of it for themselves: it abounds with beauties, and it is altogether worthy of the author of Caleb Williams, which is one of the most interesting stories in the language.

Miss EDGEWORTH'S "*Modern Griselda*" is an amusing satire on some fashionable marriages.

"*Adeline Mowbray*" is from the interesting pen of Mrs. OPIE.

"*What you Please; or Memoirs of modern Characters*," is an interesting and well written performance.

Mr. DALLAS'S "*Aubrey*" is a novel of very considerable merit.

"*Memoirs of the Life of Agrippina, the Wife of Germanicus*," by ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

We cannot approve of thus mixing fact and fable; they are not likely to be separated by young persons: history ought not to be read in the disguise of a novel. Miss Hamilton, however, has preserved the character and the costume of the times she represents. Madame GENLIS has also presented us with an historical romance, entitled "*The Duchess of La Valliere.*"—We make the same objections against it.

LAUTIER'S "*Travellers in Switzerland*," a lively and amusing work, full of anecdote, has been translated by Mr. SCHOBERT; and a novel of GÖTHE'S, "*Heliodora, or the Grecian Minstrel*," has appeared in English.

THE DRAMA.

The only work worth noticing in this department of literature is a volume of "*Miscellaneous Plays*," by JOANNA BAILLIE, which will not derogate from that high reputation which she has obtained. Miss Baillie, however, must not write comedy; her genius is only inspired by the Tragic Muse; to her she must address all her worship, and devote all her offerings.

Mr. MALKIN'S "*Almahide and Hamet*" is founded on the same historical events as Dryden's Conquest of Grenada: the play reads better than it would act, but it is not of very high merit.

Mr. CUMBERLAND'S "*Sailor's Daughter*" is not unworthy of his pen.

EDUCATION.

"*The Travels of Rolando*;" containing, in a supposed Tour round the World, authentic Descriptions of the Geography, Natural History, Manners, and Antiquities of various Countries. From the French of L. F. JAUFFRET.

We strongly recommend this book to parents: the plan is well conceived, and the execution extremely respectable. It ought to be noticed that the translation is remarkably pure and elegant.

Mr. TAYLOR'S "*General Character of the Dog*," &c. and "*The History of domestic Quadrupeds*," will both be found very acceptable additions to the juvenile library.

Spelling-books, grammars, &c. are, every now and then, issuing from the press; but it is time that we should notice a few

MISCELLANIES.

"*Indian Recreations*;" by the Rev. W. TENNANT.

The information here presented to us, on a great variety of interesting subjects, is the result of personal observation and of enquiries made upon the spot during a residence of several years in different parts of India. "The progress of the army to which I was attached," says Dr. Tennant, "presented to my imagination, during that period, a large extent of country, in a line of march of more than three thousand miles. The duties of my profession obliged me, besides, to undertake many journeys, in different directions, where the army did not penetrate; and curiosity often prompted me to make shorter excursions wherever information might be procured." Dr. Tennant is an industrious observer, and there is no reason to question his accuracy as a reporter: if his facts are correct, however, his inferences are not always legitimately deduced, nor are his opinions, on certain points of great moment, such as can command our assent.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE has published a volume of "*Selections from the Works of* TAYLOR, HOOKER, HALL, *and Lord* BACON;" with an Analysis of the Advancement of Learning.

Mr. REPTON'S "*Odd Whims and Miscellanies*" will amuse an idle hour. Not so

ſo "*Flim Flams*;" which is as incomprehenſible as the advertiſements of Martin Van Butchel!

"*Harveſt Home*;" conſiſting of Supplementary Gleanings in various Parts of England, particularly in Hampſhire and Warwickſhire; containing Original Views of Society and of the State of the Poor in the great Manufacturing Towns of Birmingham, Mancheſter, and Sheffield. By S. J. PRATT, Eſq. Including alſo Three Original Dramas of the Author; and One Volume of Original Poetry, with Contributions by Mr. PYE, the Poet Laureat, Miſs PYE, Dr. MAVOR, Dr. WOLCOT, &c. &c. To which is ſubjoined a new and enlarged Selection of the Poem of "*Sympathy*."

Whoever has derived pleaſure and received inſtruction from the volumes of "Gleanings," will experience, in the peruſal of "Harveſt Home," at leaſt an equal degree of ſatisfaction.

The reader who can accompany this writer in his wanderings through the "New Foreſt," and yet does not feel his heart glow within him as he proceeds, is indeed an object of pity. Nor is the man of feeling alone addreſſed in theſe pages; ſince even men *all head* may find, in the accounts of the manufactures of Birmingham and other places, ſuch ſtatements of facts as are no where elſe to be met with relative to that important ſubject. The ſecond of theſe volumes contains Three Original Dramas, all of which will be found highly entertaining; and one of which, "Hail Fellow well met," is ſo replete with excellent political ſatire, that its publication cannot fail to be attended with very beneficial effects. The third volume is devoted entirely to poetry. The tributes to the author are at once elegant ſpecimens of the art, and gratifying inſtances of that reſpect which true genius is ever ready to beſtow on fellow genius. The whole is concluded with an enlarged and corrected edition of the admirable Poem of "Sympathy."

"*A ſhort Account of the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe in Corn, called by Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Ruſt*;" with two Plates. By the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

It was our intention to have taken ample notice of this tract, but, with regret, we find ourſelves compelled, by the want of room, to decline the taſk. Perhaps ſome other opportunity may preſent itſelf.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"CONSIDERATIONS hiſtoriques ſur l'Empire de la Mer, chez les anciens & les modernes."—Hiſtorical Remarks relative to the Empire of the Sea, in ancient and modern Times.

At the very period that the French are fitting out fleets and concerting diſtant expeditions, they endeavour to depreciate the importance ariſing out of the empire of the ſeas, which at once conſtitutes the ſtrength and the ſecurity of their rivals. The author of the work now before us inſiſts, "that thoſe nations who attain a ſuperiority by means of commerce, are, of all others, the moſt avaricious and the moſt unjuſt: this," continues he, "is an hiſtorical fact, which experience has uniformly taught us. Among a trading people, the habit of acquiring gain becomes daily more inordinate, and every private citizen aids the public injuſtice, by which his own ſpeculations are augmented."

In addition to this, we are told that nothing is more uncertain than maritime greatneſs; and we learn, by a quotation from Iſocrates, "that all the nations of Greece who have poſſeſſed, or even aſpired to the empire of the ſea, were afterwards precipitated into a frightful abyſs of diſaſters and calamity. This domination," continues he, "is not natural; it is a chimera which intoxicates to ſuch a degree, as to bereave all thoſe actuated by it of common ſenſe, and they ſoon attract ſo many, and ſuch powerful enemies, that it is found impoſſible to reſiſt them for any conſiderable period. The inhabitants of the continent, the inhabitants of the iſlands, the neighbouring as well as the diſtant powers, all arm againſt thoſe who have uſurped the empire of the ocean, and become the tyrants of the human race."

As the queſtion is here obvious, "whether the conquerors by land are not ſtill more ferocious and immoral than the conquerors by ſea?" the author takes care to

insinuate, that the leaders of victorious armies wish to enjoy after they have conquered, and soon pass from a state of violence to a state of repose, being actuated by the charms of a social life; whereas in a nation of merchants cupidity is never satiated. The soldier, we are told, languishes at length for retirement, but the trader wishes still to the counting his gains, and adding to his acquisitions.

After this, all the states which have distinguished themselves by their superiority in maritime affairs pass in review.—"The first grand naval expedition mentioned in history is that of Sesostris. One of his fleets, consisting of four hundred sail, obtained the dominion of all the islands in, and all the towns near the borders of the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. Another, no less formidable, conquered the Cyclades, the isles of the Egean sea, together with Crete, and Phœnicia. This developement of power, fifteen centuries before our æra, supposes a surprising degree of population, of arts, and of knowledge, to have prevailed in Egypt; but whether we contemplate Sesostris as a conqueror or a legislator, it must be allowed that the dominion of the seas, in respect to him, was but momentary, and did not descend even to his immediate successors.

"After the Egyptians, and even during the period of their splendour, the Phœnicians were the real masters of the ocean. A legitimate industry laid the foundation of their future good fortune. In consequence of their communication with Asia, the civilization of which preceded that of Europe more than twenty centuries, they became acquainted with all the elementary arts of commerce and navigation, and they could not, like the Egyptians, employ these advantageously in the ungrateful soil inhabited by them. They therefore found themselves obliged to search abroad for whatsoever could increase their manufactures; and Tyre, at length, became, for ages, the emporium of all the riches of the known world.

"After attaining this degree of power, they did not confine themselves first to found and then to tyrannize over their colonies: they became conquerors. Cyprus, Chio, Sicily, Sardinia, and nearly all the islands of the Archipelago, submitted to them; their fleets commanded every sea, and their piracies rendered every nation outrageous. Their own corruption would soon have avenged their crimes, had not Nabucodonosor made preparations to destroy them. History tells us, that out of the ruins of the old, a new Tyre sprung up, which also regulated navigation and commerce, until it was annihilated by Alexander.

"The three thousand gallies of Semiramis, and the three thousand ships of Xerxes, were not armed for the advancement of commerce, but the purposes of conquest. To discover a complete union of commercial and maritime domination, such as England presents in our days, we ought to recur to the history of the Carthaginians and the Athenians: it is there that we shall discover the ablest combinations of force and industry, employed for the express purpose of adding unceasingly to those enjoyments which ambition holds out, and which are constantly punished before they can be satiated.

"Carthage, founded by the Phœnicians, surpassed, both in arts and arms, the nation that gave rise to it. This opulent metropolis, which contained more than 700,000 inhabitants, possessed the dominion over three hundred cities in Africa, and would have kept them under its yoke, if it had not wished to extend its influence over the south of Europe. It was not enough for the Carthaginians to have renewed all the prodigies of opulence recorded of Tyre, and to have created a fleet far superior to that possessed by the mother state. Their imprudent avidity associated them in the projects of Xerxes against the Greeks, whom they attacked in Sicily, with the hope of being able to add that fertile province to the list of their conquests. Having thus approached Italy, they awakened the jealousy of the Romans, who did not want pretexts, first to attack, and then to destroy them.

"After the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, the Greeks carried their navigation to the greatest extent. The Athenians were the most intrepid mariners of that period; and their chief, Themistocles, the ablest captain of his day. It is to him they were indebted for the rapid increase of their naval forces, which conferred upon them the empire of the sea. In addition to this leader, they could also boast of Cymon and Pericles; the former of whom rendered himself particularly famous by his maritime exploits.

"Their good fortune, at length, intoxicated the Athenians, who were no

longer

longer preserved, by the wise laws of Solon, from the delirium of ambition.—Their city became famous for its commerce and manufactures; the port of the Piræum was in Europe what Carthage had formerly been in Africa; the system of defensive wars was pursued for a while, but the moment that her colonies and factories were multiplied in Asia, on the borders of the Hellespont, and in Italy, the Athenian artizans wished to make a trial of their power with kings, and extend their dominion over the other states of Greece. After being unjust towards the Corinthians, the Samians, and the people of Megara, they were induced by their avidity to mingle in the affairs of Ionia, and thus provoke the pride and the resentment of the great king; and although they terminated the war with the Persians gloriously, yet the epoch of their greatest prosperity was also the commencement of their corruption and their decadence.

"Next come the Romans, who are generally, but erroneously, supposed not to have been navigators until after the first Punic war; but Polybius informs us, that anterior to the expulsion of their kings, they were occupied in maritime affairs; for he refers to a treaty with the Carthaginians, by which they engaged that neither themselves nor allies should navigate beyond a certain promontory to the north of Carthage. After this, when their trade had increased, and more especially subsequent to the destruction of Carthage, they adopted all the combinations of maritime tyranny and monopoly, to which the Greeks, the Phœnicians, and the Tyrians had laid claim; like them, too, they reaped the destruction of their liberty, for republics can never enrich themselves, or extend their power beyond certain bounds."

We have thus quoted what is here said of the commerce and maritime efforts of ancient times, and we now arrive at the period when the west fell under the dominion of the barbarians. Charlemagne soon after this appears on the stage, and we are told "of the splendid reign of this prince, the wisdom of his laws, and the extent of his power. He also possessed the empire of the seas, for the mouths of all the rivers from the Elbe to the Tiber were guarded by his ships: all these advantages, however, were unable to triumph over the ignorance of his age, and the incapacity of his successors."

After the irruption of the Huns, the Vandals, and the Goths, who shook Asia, Africa, and Europe, the Saracens made their appearance with a formidable marine; the fleet with which they attacked Constantinople, in 716, is here said to have consisted of 1200 vessels, but they suffered greatly from the Greek fire; and had this new and formidable implement of destruction been employed to advantage, they never would have been seen again on the shores of the Bosphorus.

To these succeeded the Arabs, the Turcomans, and the Muscovites; the last of which attempted, during the tenth century, to seize on the city alluded to above with an army of 10,000 barbarians, and a navy far inferior to that which they could now fit out. We next hear of Venice and of Genoa, and the marriage of the sea, by means of the formula of "*Desponsamus, te, mare, in signum veri & perpetui Dominii*;" which was first pronounced in 1177, by Sebastian Ziani, Doge of the former of these cities, when Pope Alexander III. presented his ring, and conferred his blessing on the nuptials! These two states were succeeded by the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the French, and the English, who, in their turn, became commercial, and disputed for the empire of the sea in every quarter of the globe.

The author, who manifestly takes a partial and prejudiced view of human events, in consequence of which he boldly prognosticates the downfall of England, concludes thus:—"The empire of the sea, as will appear from ancient as well as modern history, is a chimera to the full as fatal as universal monarchy. Both, however, were realized by the Romans, at a period when barbarous as well as civilized nations could only oppose raw soldiers to generals and to armies who boasted of the victories of six centuries. But what did all this good fortune produce to the Romans? the annihilation of their republic, the subjugation of all, the despotism of one. The Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Carthaginians, with the same pretensions, experienced the same fate; they elevated themselves by commerce and navigation to the attainment of an extraordinary degree of splendour; but the moment that a blind ambition had changed their commercial relations into projects of subjugation and oppression, the multiplied wars which they sustained in consequence of this, at length terminated in their own destruction. Venice and Genoa, under

more

more favourable circumstances, for a long time enjoyed prosperity; but they also perished in consequence of their own intrigues.

"The laws of nature invariably produce the same results; the follies of mankind and of their governments regularly succeed each other, during every age, with more or less carnage and devastation, but always arise from the same causes; there is nothing but justice and reason which can produce a new and magnificent spectacle on the earth, and these we are never desirous to make a trial of."

"Memoire sur les Monumens & les Preuves qui servent de Base à l'Histoire Romaine, par C. LEVESQUE."—A Memoir relative to the Monuments and the Proofs which serve as a Basis to the Roman History.

This work, originally read before the Class of Ancient Literature and History of the National Institute, and afterwards before the whole four united classes, has occasioned considerable sensation at Paris, and produced more than one reply. C. Levesque, considering history as a kind of experimental morality, thinks that those facts which constitute its foundation ought to be submitted to the most rigorous examination, otherwise they will only present so many false lights, which instead of guiding can only serve to mislead. Both the individual and the statesman, who endeavour to search the annals of nations for rules to regulate their conduct by, under this predicament, will find themselves exactly in the same situation as those travellers who wish to penetrate through distant seas and countries by means of spurious geographical and naval charts.

C. Levesque insinuates that a gross mistake has taken place relative to the foundation of Rome, which he thinks ought to be antedated no less than four centuries anterior to the epoch usually assigned. He deems it unreasonable to suppose that this city, originally founded by a few robbers, should, in a short time, have attained such an extraordinary degree of splendour and power under the Tarquins, so as to have been able to erect those noble buildings, the remains of which astonish even at the present day.

He also scatters some doubts relative to the tomb of Numa Pompilius, which was discovered by accident, about four hundred years after the death of that Prince, and in which were found books in Greek and Latin. "Now," exclaims he, "was it possible for Numa Pompilius to compose books in the Greek language, at a period when writing was as yet unknown in Greece, and Latium was still more ignorant?"

The seven Kings of Rome, according to the vulgar system of chronology, reigned no less than 244 years. In opposition to this, our author remarks, that the circumstance of seven princes reigning so long is unexampled in any other portion of history.

At the end of this Memoir, and by way of appendix, C. Levesque presents his readers with a dissertation on the original pronunciation of the Greek language, as indicated by ancient monuments. He maintains it to be indisputably proved by inscriptions, &c. that the Greeks in their speech confounded certain letters and dipthongs with each other, and he quotes, in proof of this, the decree for adopting one of the vowels, after the expulsion of the thirty tyrants. He observes, at the same time, a peculiarity of the Romans, who were very tardy in adopting the vowel *u*, in the room of which they made use of *o*, writing *populos*, for pŏpulus, *piacolum* for piaculum, &c. After quoting a curious passage from Thucydides, to show the equivocal nature of the Greek language in the reply made by the oracle to the Athenians, who enquired whether it was plague or famine with which they were threatened by the gods, as the prediction was conveyed in a word which signified either, he maintains that the true pronunciation of the Greek language will be found, making allowance for some few exceptions, in the mouth of the modern Greeks.

We shall now return to the chief subject of the above publication, in order to notice the criticisms of C. Larcher, who is also a member of the National Institute. This learned antiquary contends,

1. That his colleague has been led into an error relative to the chronology of Rome, by adopting the common supposition, that this ancient city was indebted for its origin to a band of robbers, herdsmen, and loose people. He, on the other hand, contends, that when Romulus and Remus set out on purpose to lay the foundation of a new city in Latium, they conducted thither a colony of worthy men and brave warriors, who had been confided to their care by Numitor, their grandfather; and that these either were joined by, or, on their part, united with the Etruscans, a people well acquainted with the arts: he infers from this, that all astonishment must cease relative to the construction

struction of the port of Ostia, the common shores, &c. &c.

2. He observes, in reply to the objection concerning language, that it is likely Numa was able to write his own laws in the Greek tongue; and he maintains it to have been the most proper for that purpose, because the greater part of those who composed the colony being originally Greeks, this language was more familiar to them than that of the small number of barbarians who constituted a part of the inhabitants.

C. Larcher, on this occasion, has also entered into a long and very learned discussion relative to the origin of alphabetical characters and writing, as well as their establishment in Latium. He entertains no manner of doubt, but that the practice of letters and of writing existed in that country before the foundation of the city: "for," adds he, "if during the time of Tullus Hostilius, in the eighty-fourth year after the foundation of Rome, letters and even treaties of peace were written, it necessarily follows, that characters and writing must have been known long before." He, at the same time, endeavours to overturn the assertion of M. Wolf, who has pretended that writing was unknown in Greece during the time of Homer; an opinion also adopted, and supported by C. Levesque, in his Memoir.

3. He differs from his colleague, who doubts their existence in the case of the Great or Pontifical Annals, and questions the degree of authenticity that ought to be ascribed to them. The one pretends, that either they never existed at all, or perished when Rome was burnt by the Gauls; but the other triumphantly demands, whether Atticus, when he exhorted Cicero to write the history of Rome, did not mention the Great Annals as a work then to be examined and referred to.

4. In reply to the objection of C. Levesque, about the long reigns of the seven kings of Rome, according to the vulgar system of chronology, C. Larcher opposes twelve distinct lists of princes taken from different nations, as well ancient as modern, from which it appears, that an equal number of them has reigned longer than an equal number of princes whose lives have been objected to on account of their extreme length. In addition to this, he remarks that it is not at all surprising, that the longevity of the kings of Rome, here referred to, should have been of great extent at a period when frugality was the common practice of the age.

"Traits characteristiques de l'Histoire de Russie."—Characteristic Traits of the History of Russia, by M. Clauser, Counsellor of the Court, 1 vol. 8vo.

M. Clauser condemns the practice of modern nations, who ungratefully permit brilliant actions, and celebrated men of their own times, to fall into an undeserved and unmerited oblivion. He quotes England, however, as an exception to the general rule, and remarks, that all the late sovereigns of Russia, and the present Emperor in particular, have been extremely desirous to imitate this nation. He mentions at the same time, and with a due degree of respect, a custom adopted by by Alexander I. who honours with his presence the funeral of every distinguished personage that happens to be snatched away by death from the service of the state. Among a variety of anecdotes of Peter the Great, he also records an *ordonnance* of that Prince, in which he gave orders that the gardens of his palace should be thrown open to the people.

While it is not a little flattering, that both the sovereign and subjects of a foreign state should be eager to imitate this country in almost every thing, we cannot but lament that our language does not seem to gain ground on the borders of the Baltic; and it is not a little mortifying, that this work, destined for the Russians, should have been written in French, as it irrefragably proves the prevalence of that tongue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Precis de la nouvelle Methode d'Education de M. Pestalozzi, Directeur de l'Institut d'Education à Berthoud, en Suisse, &c."—A Summary of the new Method of Education by adopted M. Pestalozzi, Director of the Institute of Education at Berthoud, in Switzerland, by M*** de H***; to which are added, some Considerations relative to this Method, by Arnawry Duval.

The important subject of education hath, at length, engaged the attention of states as well as individuals; and if the rising generation be not more learned and more accomplished than that which has preceded them, it will not be the fault of the present age. New institutions have been formed, new modes of practice have been adopted, and elementary books have been multiplied to a degree hitherto unknown.

The establishment at Berthoud, under the direction of M. Pestalozzi, has only been founded during the space of three years, and yet such, we are assured, has

been the success, that several of the sovereigns on the Continent have sent confidential persons thither, in order to take cognizance of the new method.

The mode here pointed out is borrowed from Rousseau, and is to be found in his Emile, towards the end of the second, and commencement of the third book, with more details indeed, but without any material alteration. The whole appears to be included in the following plan laid down by the philosopher of Geneva:—

"Let us transform our sensations into ideas, but not spring suddenly and at once from sensible to intellectual objects. It is by means of the former we are to arrive at the latter. In the first operations of an infant's mind let the senses be always the guides. No other book than the world, no other instruction than facts. The child who reads does not think, he does nothing but read; he instructs not himself; he learns but words.—Make your scholar attentive to the phenomena of nature, and you will soon render him curious."

In conformity to these instructions, the child *sees* every thing which he is desired to comprehend, and, if we are to believe what is here told, "necessarily comprehends what he sees;" so that he is, in some measure, led "to invent the science, the principles of which he is afterwards to be taught."

"The pupil, almost from the instant of his birth," it is added, "possesses the faculty of contemplating the physical objects around him; in a short time he is enabled to name them; after this he observes them in respect to their whole, as well as their several parts, and thence is made to consider their form, their dimensions, and their principal properties. From this step he proceeds to compare them with each other, and then to seize and combine their numerical connexions. In fine, he at length evinces an inclination to imitate them, and his hand, constantly guided by his eye, acquires the power, by practice, of attaining more or less excellence.

"These are the four faculties, the successive development of which is the aim and end of the *new method*; and this development is always fortunate, always sure, because it is minutely gradual, and constantly determined in the child, by the clear notion of its direct utility in respect to him, because he never attempts to effect it but by the aid of sensible objects, either to be felt or to be seen. Thus the able instructor may form, and is actually able to form, in a very short space of time, a little profound arithmetician and geometrician, tracing, without either rule or compass, and in any given proportion, the most complicated figures, without being able either to read or write, or even to comprehend the form of the cyphers; but by way of recompence for this, he will be in a condition to judge of every thing that surrounds him, and assuredly will be instructed in a more solid and real manner, than any of our *little Doctors* of ten years of age, who are so clever at determining the nature of a pronoun, making the adjective agree with the substantive, or even of describing the course of a German river, relative to which they never once, in the whole of their lives, will, in all human probability, hear any one talk.

"It is utterly improbable, however, to convince those obstinate pedagogues, to whose care infancy is confided—that numerous body of men who are incapable of separating from the idea of instruction, that of books to read—of lessons to be learned—and of paper to be blotted; and it here cannot be too often repeated, that the end of a *primary* education is not so much to instruct—is not to instruct at all, if you please, as to produce, give birth to, and excite the curiosity natural to an infant, so as to instil into him that taste of those observing habits which make him necessarily desirous of instruction. When this has once been attained, education may be said, in some measure, to have been completed; because the scholar, from that moment, has no further occasion for a preceptor, but for a guide who, on his part, ought to be considered as nothing more than a good elementary treatise. But let us cease to insist relative to truths, at length, acknowledged by all, although generally forgotten in the practice, and hasten at once to justify and to prove the fact formerly mentioned by us, that if the child, instructed by the new method, is enabled to convince himself of the *whiteness of snow* and the *liquidity of water*, he has, at the same time, added to his stock of information."

We have thus presented a short and abridged account of a work which professes only to be a mere summary, without pretending to give any decisive opinion, observing, at the same time, however, that the name of J. J. Rousseau will not serve as a passport to the new system, at least in this country. It would be unfair, however, not to observe, that the first Helvetic Diet deemed it improper to separate

separate without paying attention to the Institution of Berthoud. It nominated a committee expressly for this purpose, which soon after delivered in a report highly honourable to the establishment.

"The reputation which it has obtained," says M. d'Affry, the Landamman, "imposes on us the most rigorous duties in return; and if we do not grant to M. Pestalozzi the succour demanded by him, it will be again said, as has been done before, that we have sold the diamond of the Duke of Burgundy for vile money."

It may be gathered from the following works, that the plan alluded to above already begins to operate, and to be extended to all the sciences:

"Arithmetique d'Emile, contenant l'Augmentation, la Diminution et la Comparaison des Nombres; avec une Exposition du nouveau Système des Poids et Mesures. Seconde édition, considérablement augmentée, avec cette épigraphe:

"Que votre élève n'apprenne pas la science, qui'l invente.

Par M. Develey, Professeur de Mathématiques dans l'Académie de Lausanne, Membre honoraire de plusieurs Sociétés savantes, et Correspondant du Gouvernement Français pour les Arts et Manufactures. 1802." Un vol. in 8vo. de 490 p.

"Physique d'Emile, ou Principes de la Science de la Nature, présentés dans un ordre absolument nouveau, et démontrés par des Expériences simples et une Chaine de Raisonnemens faciles à suivre. Par le même. 1802. Un vol. in 8vo. de plus de 300 p. avec Planches.

"Introduction à l'Algèbre, contenant, entre autres, une Arithmétique des Quantités directes ou positives, et des Quantités inverses ou négatives. Avec cette épigraphe

"Et mon ame voudrait en toute occasion développer le vrai caché sous l'apparence.

Par le même. (Cet ouvrage peut faire suite à l'Arithmetique d'Emile.)"

"Traité analytique de la Méthode. Avec cette épigraphe:

"L'analyse est proprement le levier de l'esprit.

Par le même."

1. The Arithmetic of Emilius, containing the Augmentation, Diminution, and Comparison of Numbers, &c. By Em. Develey, Professor of Mathematics in the Academy of Lausanne.

2. The Natural Philosophy of Emilius, or Principles of the Science of Nature, presented in an order entirely new, and demonstrated by means of simple experiments, &c. By the same.

3. An Introduction to Algebra; and

4. An analytical Treatise on Method.

The two first of these works have been analyzed and commented upon by Professor Struve and Doctor Verdeil, who were expressly nominated for this purpose by the Council of the Canton of Vaux.

I. "It appears," say they, "that the Arithmetic of Emilius was originally published in 1795. It was first remarked on account of the purity, the precision, and the clearness of the style, as well as for its analytical and inventive method, which had not hitherto been introduced into the elementary works of arithmetic. It, therefore, in a singular degree, attracted the notice of the public; and the French Government accordingly, during the seventh year, placed it in the list of elementary treatises, dedicated to the use of those who undertake the education of youth.

"The second edition, which appeared in 1802, seemed still superior to that which had obtained such a flattering testimony: the author has also rendered his demonstrations more general, and this is, undoubtedly, accompanied with considerable advantage. In addition to some alterations respecting ordinary or vulgar fractions, we are also presented with the solution of several interesting questions, besides some new chapters; the whole terminates with the exposition of the new system of weights and measures, and a comparative estimate presenting, at one view, the reciprocal connexions between the new and old measures of France, England, Zurich, and Berne.

II. *Of the Natural Philosophy of Emilius.*—We are told that the author hath affixed this title to his work, not because he has destined it for scholars such as Emilius, or that his natural philosophy resembles that of Rousseau, but on account of its affinity to the method of that celebrated man, the spirit of which he has endeavoured to imitate. The work is divided into two sections, the first of which treats of the *repose* of bodies, and the second of their motion. Each of these sections is subdivided into chapters, in which the author successively considers, first, the *repose of solids*, the *repose of liquids*, the *repose of elastic fluids*, then the *motion of solids*, the *motion of liquids and elastic fluids*, and, finally, of the machines destined for the assistance of man-

kind, in respect to the production of movement. Pressure, divisibility, equilibrium, the tube of Toricelli, the invention of the pneumatic pump, the hemisphere of Magdebourg, &c. all pass under review.

In the next division we are presented with an account of the laws of gravitation, the motion of the pendulum, the *phenomena* of the heavenly bodies, &c.

M. M. Struve and Verdeil terminate their report by adducing the testimony of Chaptal and Legendre in favour of the new method; and they themselves observe, "that the works in question ought to experience a distinguished reception on the part of the Council of Education of the canton of Vaud."

"Memoire Statistique sur l'Etat actuel des Mines du Suede," &c.—A Statistical Memoir relative to the present State of the Mines of Sweden.

Sweden may truly be designated as a mineral country, for the metals actually constitute the principal source of its wealth and prosperity. In this point of view, nature may be said to have treated the inhabitants in the same manner that a sage but economical mother treats her children; for she has granted whatsoever is necessary with profusion, what may be deemed useful with moderation, and what is brilliant, but dangerous, with parsimony.

In that country the quantity of the different metals is in the inverse proportion of the price of gold, silver, copper, and iron. The mountains, in addition to these, contain marble, and other ornamental stones, which at present are merely objects of curiosity, but will, at some period not far distant, be better known.

Of the precious metals, little more than mere *specimens* may be said to be obtained. A few unproductive mines, which private persons had undertaken to work during the last century, have been abandoned, and gold is at present extracted from but two. At Adelfars, in the province of Smaland, in the course of twenty-six years they have only obtained to the amount of 70,000 franks; and from the produce of Fahlun, in conjunction with the above, Sweden cannot be said to have reaped more than forty five marks of gold annually.

The only silver-mine worthy of notice is that of Sala, in Westmania. During the reign of Christina it yielded 20,000 marks of silver; but at present it produces no more than from two to three thousand, which scarcely repays the expences.

"It is worked by an association of several individuals, who are favoured by means of certain special privileges, burthensome to the whole canton, and is one of those establishments at first projected by a blind cupidity, and afterwards persevered in from mere habit, without being attended either with advantage to the public or to individuals."

Copper is one of the principal productions of Sweden. At the present period, however, they do not extract more than from six to seven thousand ship-pounds* yearly, from all the ten copper mines now worked. The two principal ones are those of Fahlun, in Dalecarlia, and Atwidaberg, in Ostrogothia, the latter of which alone produces 2000 ship-pounds.

"The former of these merits particular attention in every point of view. It is known in that country by the name of the *Kopparberg*, and situate at about forty leagues to the north of Stockholm. It is visited every year by a multitude of travellers, some of whom are induced to repair thither from an attachment to mineralogical pursuits, and others from motives of mere curiosity. In 1802, I myself happened to be there, and employed nearly four hours in examining the mine. You first descend (having been previously provided with a kind of masquerade dress), by means of a staircase, to the bottom of an immense excavation, and afterwards penetrate into its recesses by means of a narrow passage, at the end of which you seem to have arrived at the region of shades. One of the miners precedes, and another follows, each carrying a lighted torch of pine; the column of travellers advances slowly by the light of these, sometimes through galleries cut into the rock, sometimes descending along ladders, and sometimes crossing frail bridges, suspended over terrible abysses."

The mineral, which appertains to a company of 200 different proprietors, is equally divided among them; sixty only of these, who possess a knowledge of the art, have the privilege of smelting it, and they alone have the privilege of purchasing the other shares. At Fahlun it is only converted into what is termed *black copper*, by working; after which it is car-

* A ship-pound, or schip-pund, is the usual measure of minerals in the North of Europe, and nearly equivalent to three French quintals.

ried

ried to a furnace, for the purpose of being again purified.

The former of these operations is performed by means of wood, with which the mineral is intermixed, and the thick smoke which arises at once darkens and infects the horizon around. We are assured, however, "that neither man nor animals are affected, and that no particular malady is known either in that town or neighbourhood: but the plants as well as the edifices experience the effects of these exhalations, in which vitriol predominates. It is only by means of extraordinary care that the adjacent lands are rendered in any degree fertile. The wood, of which most of the houses are composed, is also corroded by the air impregnated with these vapours, and becomes insensibly converted into a species of charcoal, which yields to the pressure of the fingers. These exhalations," it is added, "even attack metal itself. The inhabitants of Fahlun are particularly desirous to cover their churches with plates of a mineral to which they are indebted for their prosperity, but this *sheathing* of copper is soon attacked by the vitriolic vapours, and stands in need of being frequently repaired."

About five hundred workmen are constantly employed in the mine of Fahlun. They never sleep, and but seldom eat their meals, in the subterraneous regions; two persons, however, remain constantly below, to prevent any accident by fire.—Eight horses are kept in stables cut out of the solid rock; a council room has also been formed in the same manner; the principal persons connected with the works sometimes assemble there, "and it was there also that Gustavus III. affecting originality in every thing, without recurring to the forms usually employed in the Swedish Chancery, without consulting the ministers whom he had left behind him on the surface of the earth, signed a Royal Proclamation, by which he granted an exemption from certain duties on gold, silver, and lead."

We must refer the reader to the original for an account of the iron mines.

"Portrait apologétique de Charles XII. Roi de Suede."—An apologetical Portrait of Charles XII King of Sweden. This, which is, of course, a favourable sketch of one of the most singular men of the last age, appears to have been translated from the German of HERDER.

"Charles XII." says our author, "may be considered one of those brilliant phenomena that mark the commencement of the last century, and the greater part of our fashionable writers represent this King-Captain under no other name than that of the Don Quixotte of the North. Since the time that Pope made him share the epithet of "madman" with Alexander, and more especially since he was attacked in the Anti-Machiavel, and Voltaire made him the hero of an Historical Romance, the sarcasm of the English poet has been constantly repeated as often as his name is mentioned. But does not that very madness of which they accuse him deserve to be examined a little more closely? Whence did this pretended maniac derive his strength? How did he employ it? Was this madness natural to him, or was it merely the delirium of a mind irritated by circumstances?"

Such are the questions put by M. Herder, and on the reply to these is founded the character of the work now before us.

We are told that Charles, in defiance of the testament of his father, ascended a throne illustrated by the exploits of his predecessors, when he had not attained the fifteenth year of his age. He received the education usually bestowed on a Prince educated in the midst of a court, and he was inspired with all the prejudices of absolute power, without becoming acquainted with the constitution and interests of the country that gave him birth.

"The assertion is false, that during his youth he had studied Quintus Curtius with predilection, and that from this author he had copied the model which he proposed to imitate. The Alexander which he carried in his own bosom was aroused by the critical and extraordinary circumstances that mark the commencement of his reign. His character was firm and intrepid, his constitution robust; his inclinations honest, but inflexible. His biographers tell us, that even from his infancy he never mounted on horseback but to make long journies and cross the most difficult passes. One of his principal amusements consisted in hunting of wild boars, and instead of destroying he was always particularly desirous to take the animal alive; in one of these encounters he had nearly lost his life. It was not thus that the scholar of Aristotle amused himself; and it is not in Quintus Curtius that Charles could imbibe an idea of the pleasure to be derived from the chace of the boar!"

When the young monarch, who in opposition to the received usage had placed

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the crown on his own head, ascended the throne, his kingdom enjoyed the blessings of peace and security: but a coalition of three powers was soon formed against him; for Denmark regretted the loss of the Duchy of Schleswig, and Augustus King of Poland wished for the restoration of Livonia, while the Czar Peter I. was eager to obtain a port in the Baltic. A war of aggression on their part immediately followed; and no sooner was Charles informed that the Danes, who made the first inroad, had entered the territories of his brother-in-law, than he renounced all the pleasures of the court, drank simple water for his beverage, and slept on a mat extended on the ground.

When he conducted his fleet into Zealand, Charles himself jumped into the sea (July 25, 1700,) in order to assign their respective stations to the troops.—"Lagerbring asserts, that no one suffered from this invasion of Denmark, the deer belonging to the enemy only excepted; every thing brought into the camp was paid for, and the lowest of the peasants treated with gentleness. A peace was soon after concluded on the most equitable conditions, and on the 23d of August the monarch was discovered on his way back to Scania. The first achievement generally presents a sample of the human character, and this first campaign of the King of Sweden conveys a just idea of his primitive disposition, more especially as he concluded this peace of his own accord, without being instructed of the operations of his other enemies."

Six days after his arrival in his own kingdom, Charles was informed that war had been declared against Sweden at Moscow. On this he again embarked, arrived at Pernau on the 6th of October, attacked 24,000 Russians with 8000 men, and obliged them to lay down their arms.

"But this victory," says our author, "was as fatal to the King of Sweden as the defeat of his foes proved advantageous to them: for the young hero began to consider himself invincible, while the Russians deemed it necessary to learn how to combat. After the Poles and the Saxons had, in their turn, experienced a variety of defeats, the mind of the King seemed to lose its equilibrium; all the propositions of peace presented to him were rejected; he insisted, with obstinacy, on the dethronement of Augustus, which was at length complied with.

"It is here that the victorious career of the hero of the North may be said to have terminated. He had passed the Rubicon; his foot had crossed the barrier of the redoubtable Nemesis, who soon raised up for him a dangerous enemy. This enemy was the insinuating (Duke of) Marlborough, who, with a view of withdrawing him from the theatre of his victories, paid a visit to him in person, and tried to corrupt Count Piper by means of the gold of England, with a view of disposing Charles to leave Germany. 'Take whatever money is offered you,' says the King; 'for that will not prevent me from going wheresoever I choose.' He accordingly commenced his march; but it was not to defend Livonia, which had been invaded by the Russians, and then experienced all the horrors of war, but to repair to the Ukraine to avenge the outrages of a Hetman of the Cossacks! It was at the celebrated battle of Poltowa that Fortune abandoned her favourite. Charles was there wounded; his Generals became jealous of each other; the powder destined for the service of the army proved of a bad quality, and his cannon were still in the park, while the Russians were keeping up an incessant fire, by means of 132 pieces."

We are afterwards presented with an account of the misfortunes of Charles, the details of his captivity among the Turks, and the particulars of his sudden return and death, not by the bullets of the enemy, but by the hands of one of his own subjects. The author forces us to pity the monarch and the man, who experienced this strange reverse of fortune, but he will find it difficult to convince the world that the conduct of Charles XII. has been unjustly condemned, by the uniform voice of an impartial posterity.

CLEMENTIANA.

As the writings of the Fathers of the Church have, of late, come again into repute in France, an idea has been conceived of publishing *Ana Patrum*, or the witty and sententious sayings of St. Augustin, Tertullian, St. Jerome, &c. In the mean time, St. Clement, of Alexandria, an ecclesiastical writer who flourished during the latter end of the second and beginning of the third century, has been chosen by way of specimen, and we shall here translate a few of the examples.

RICHES.

"Wealth is like a serpent which an enchanter takes by the tail without being bitten, but which turns round and gives a mortal wound to those who are unacquainted with the art of charming it."—*Pedag.*

POVERTY.

POVERTY. I.

"The real calls of nature constitute the measure of enjoyment, in the same manner that the foot is the measure of the shoe. The want of necessaries alone can be termed poverty."—*Pedag.*

II.

"If any one shall say, that he has seen a just man in want of bread, I reply, that this must have been in a place where there was not another just man."—*Pedag.*

GENEROSITY.

"What field, how fertile soever it may prove, can ever produce so much as beneficence: *cuinam agri tantum profuerint quantum gratificari.*"—*Pedag.*

DRESS.

"Let your vestments be suited to your age, to your station, to your figure, to your situation, and to your occupations: *congruant vestes ætati, personæ, figuris, naturæ, studiis.*"—*Pedag.*

MODERATION.

"Natural desires are limited to whatsoever is sufficient: *quæ sunt secundum naturam circumscribuntur sufficientia.*"—*Pedag.*

ON THE USE OF LIQUORS.

"According to the Physician Artorius, in his work entitled "*De longa vita,*" one ought not to drink for any other purpose than merely to moisten the aliments, if the object be to attain long life."—*Pedag.*

BREAD.

"By the use of pastry, men have sophisticated the aliment best calculated to prepare and digest, bread, by subtracting from it what is most nourishing: *facilem & parabilem cibum nempe panem effeminant, quod frumenti est nutriens excribantes.*"—*Pedag.*

This passage must be allowed to be remarkable, as it contains the modern doctrine of Parmentier, Cadet, &c. who have asserted that the bread composed of the *whole of the meal,* is the most healthy and nourishing.

HEAT.

"A dress composed of a thick woollen stuff, is not warm in itself, but it confines the natural heat of the body, and thus prevents it from being dissipated."—*Pedag.*

THE DIVINITY.

"What is the sole and universal measure of all things? GOD, who is always equal and like himself; who weighs and measures every thing, and who sustains all nature in a just equilibrium."—*Ad Gentes.*

OF THE DEITY, ADDRESSED TO THE ANCIENT PAGANS.

"Orpheus, according to your poets, softened tigers by his voice; but the Divinity of the Christians, by conferring the true religion on mankind, has done more, since he has softened the most ferocious species of animals—men themselves."—*Ad Gentes.*

FEATHER BEDS.

"It is a hurtful practice to lie upon feathers, which are softer than sleep itself (*ipso somno mollius.*) A feather bed by enveloping the body, corrupts the aliments instead of producing a due concoction. A more firm and even couch, is more natural."—*Pedag.*

SLEEP.

"Sleep, like an avaricious publican, forces us to spend with him one half of our lives."—*Pedag.*

BATHS.

"The frequent use of baths bereaves us of our strength and relaxes our natural vigour. We ought not therefore to bathe without necessity. The Greeks were of this opinion."—*Pedag.*

WOMEN.

"The too frequent intercourse between the sexes, is wicked and damnable."

SLAVE-MERCHANTS.

"There are wretches who navigate the seas on purpose to import fornication like bread and wine; and there are others still more wicked, who buy females in the market, as they would purchase bread and wine."—*Pedag.*

FACE-PAINTING.

"Those ladies, who occupy too much time at their toilette, do not perceive that by conferring an artificial, they lose all natural beauty, and wholly extinguish the vivacity of the countenance. Their flesh, which loses its elasticity by means of the slow poisons applied to it, soon becomes unable to resist those maladies which speedily overtake them. In addition to this, they seem to reproach the great workman who made them, for not giving a sufficiency of beauty.

"Occupied solely about their apparel, and neglecting every thing else, they remain motionless like so many paintings intended merely to be looked at, without reflecting that they were born to manage a family, and govern their household."

Traité de l'Art du Charpentier, approuvé et adopté par l'Institut National, pour faire suite aux Arts et Métiers publiés par l'Académie des Sciences; par J. H. HASSENFRATZ. Premiere partie,

partie, avec 26 Planches gravées dans le genre du lavis. Volume in 4to."—A Treatise on Carpentry, approved and adoped by the National Institute, in order to form a Supplement to the Trades and Arts, published by the Academy of Sciences; by J. H. HASSENFRATZ. Part I. with twenty-six plates in aquatinta. 1 vol. 4to.

The Academy of Sciences, anxious to promote and elucidate the arts connected either with the wants or the labours of the bulk of the community, was at great pains to describe the precise state of perfection, which they had at that period attained in France. C. Hassenfratz, with a view of furthering this laudable design, has extended its operation; and yet so multifarious are the operations of the carpenter, that, in the bulky volume before us, he has only been enabled to fell, and conduct his wood to the confines of its native forest!

In Chap. I. he enquires what species of timber was formerly employed in building, &c. and what are the best kinds for that purpose. He then treats of the growth of trees, their specific gravities, the experiments which have been made, to prove the degree of resistance of which they are capable, their corruptibility, and conbustibility. The second is dedicated to a description of the different processes now in use, for clearing and cutting down woods; this leads him to give an account of the various saw-mills, moved by horses, water, wind, and steam.

In Chap. III. our author treats of the carriage of timber; in the IVth of the process of giving it a proper curve, both while growing, and after the tree has been felled; and in the Vth of the best mode of measuring it.

In the course of the introduction, he introduces a dissertation on the original state of mankind, and those obvious wants, which obliged them to have recourse to their own ingenuity for shelter and protection. This subject leads him to present his readers with a comparative account, accompanied with, and elucidated by means of engravings of the different degrees of civilization, as traced out and exemplified by buildings, from the huts of the Hottentots to the villages of the Swiss. He maintains that it is not climate alone, but prejudice and political considerations that have determined the form and materials of private edifices. As a proof of this, he maintains that we are as yet unacquainted with the destination of the pyramids, and the gigantic monuments of Upper Egypt, and presumes to allude to a period, when our religion will yield to others, and a Roman Catholic or Protestant Church become a subject of critical discussion!

M. Hassenfratz concludes by remarking that about twenty different kinds of trees only, have been hitherto employed by the house-carpenter in France, whereas he has here given a catalogue of one hundred and fifty, all of which may be used with advantage.

"Œuvres completes de Mesdames de la Fayette et de Tencin, nouvelle Edition, revue, corrigée, précédée de Notices historiques et littéraires, et augmentée de la Comtesse de Tende, par Madame de la FAYETTE; de la Correspondance de Madame de Tencin, avec M. de Richelieu; de la Comtesse de Savoie et d'Aménophis, par Madame de FONTAINES, etc."—The Works of Madame de la Fayette and de Tencin, a new edition, 8vo.

This publication has now enjoyed near a century of reputation, and therefore notwithstanding its antiquity, a brief analysis on the appearance of a new and enlarged edition, may not be displaced here.

The little romance of the Princess of Cleves, from the pen of Madame de la Fayette, has always been admired on account of its grace and sensibility; and that of Zayde is scarcely inferior to it.

After these, we are presented with two novels, the one entitled the Countess de Tende, and the other the Princess de Montpensier.

The Memoirs of the Court of France for the years 1688 and 1689, have but little remarkable to recommend them, except what relates to James II. who on being driven from the throne of Great Britain, took refuge at St. Germain, and was received in a manner truly princely by Louis XIV. Madame la Fayette has also written the History of Henrietta of England, duchess of Orleans, to whom she was lady in waiting, celebrated not a little on account of the fine funeral oration pronounced by Bossuet.

The Countess of Savoy, by Madame de Fontaines, is an interesting performance, and the characters are sustained with due decorum; it has supplied Voltaire with the plot for Tancred,

ered, in which an amorous chevalier is made to undertake a desperate combat, on purpose to save the life of a mistress, whom he notwithstanding believes to be faithless! It appears indeed, that Voltaire is also indebted to this romance for the subject of another tragedy, that of Artemira, which did not prove successful.

The two last volumes contain the productions of Madame de Tencin, a French woman, first brought up in a convent, next a canoness, then a lady of the court and an author, and always a female fond of gallantry and intrigue. The celebrated d'Alembert whom she abandoned, was the fruit of her amours. He was exposed on the steps leading to the church of St. Roche, and taken care of by a poor glazier, who educated him. His talents, as is well known, obtained celebrity, and he soon began to be considered as one of the first geometricians in Europe. Madame de Tencin's vanity was so much flattered by his extraordinary reputation, that she now wished to recognize him as her son, but he constantly replied, "I have but one mother and that is the glazier's wife." It ought not to be omitted, that even after he had entered into a correspondence with several of the sovereigns of Europe, he continued to live along with his adopted parents, and constantly evinced for them all the marks of respect and tenderness becoming a son.

The works of Madame de Tencin consists of the siege of Calais, several novels, and a variety of letters.

"Les Œuvres de Guibert, &c."—The Military Works of Guibert, published by his Widow, from the Manuscripts, with the last corrections of the Author, 5 vols. 8vo. with portrait.

The first four volumes, comprehend The General Essay on Tactics, and a Defence of the modern System of Warfare, works formerly published and well known. Notwithstanding the real or pretended improvements accruing from the late war, yet these at this very day may be considered as the bases of the *ordonnances*, or regulations for the exercise of both infantry and cavalry in France. Military men will here also find a most luminous discussion, relative to the primitive order of battle; and also a dissertation on the *ordre profond*, by which men may be drawn up to the best advantage, according to the regulations prescribed by that mode.

The author maintains however, that the disposition of forces ought to be modified, according to the nature of the ground, and the relative position and strength of the enemy. By way of elucidation, we are told, that this system has not only been adopted by the greatest captains in all ages, but that in our own, a victorious general abandoning the method, by which he had overcome the Europeans who usually combated in squares, he adopted another, and thus encamped, marched, and overcame a barbarous enemy, which had but one way of fighting, while his own troops were surrounded by multitudes of cavalry.

After this, Guibert enters into a critical examination of the best means of attack and defence, and points out the simplest, as well as the most complex manœuvres. He insists on the inferiority of the parallel, to that of the oblique order, which he in general makes to consist in refusing certain parts of the line, in order to act with greater vigour on a given point, so as to break through, turn the flanks of, and rout the enemy. He insists forcibly, on the inconvenience arising out of an immutable order of battle, formed before hand, and which is changed with great difficulty, after the enemy has had time to reconnoitre all the positions. He demonstrates, that it is solely by manœuvering in face of the adversary, that it is possible to deceive him, produce false combinations, and inspire him with a fatal security relative to the real point of attack, which may be considered as a sure prognostic of his defeat. He then shews, that it is possible to manœuvre without danger, and keep the troops in regular columns; that the engagement may be retarded at pleasure, and that too, in exact proportion to the agility of the troops in their various operations; agility, therefore, becomes a characteristic proof of the excellence of an army.

This indeed is one of the maxims of the great King of Prussia, and was frequently acted upon by him, in the course of his many brilliant campaigns. Lloyd also, a countryman of our own, is of the same opinion in his Memoirs, and he will not allow that any army can be good, but in proportion to its strength, agility, and mobility. The

same thing indeed, has also been said by Marshal Saxe, who, towards the close of his life, observes:* *that war will be some day waged by means of the legs.* "This truth has been developed," we are told, "by the war that sprung out of the French Revolution, but on a grand scale, and accompanied by circumstances which render it nearly novel. The generals of the Republic, either occupying or covering an immense extent of country, difficult in point of access, held as it were in their hands, and managed without any inconvenience, a vast system of offensive and defensive warfare, as if it had been an engine; acting at the same time on all the outlets of a river or a chain of mountains; menacing all with the view of only attacking one point; manœuvring in the midst of hostile armies, ready to form a junction; attacking them all by turns, and reaping not a single triumph, but a series of victories nearly at the same time."

Guibert extends his researches into every branch of the military art; the important science of reconnoitering, the services of the staff, the use of artillery, the advantages resulting from fortifications. All these are separately examined, and he does not forget that most important subject of provisions, without a regular supply of which, a great army becomes immediately paralized.

The fifth volume contains a variety of interesting papers, many of which are now published for the first time. There also will be found, the preface and introduction to a History of the military Constitution of France, which his public employments, and the intervention of premature death, prevented him from terminating. The introduction to the whole, contains a plan, and even a summary of the work. He expresses a wish, that well-informed men would write the diplomatic annals of France, and at the same time detail the internal police, as well as the civil legislation of all the principal branches which compose the system of her economical policy. Such was his desire to perfect the art in which he himself excelled, that he proposed the establishment of contemporary archives, consecrated to the discussion as well as the collection of administrative operations.

* "Que la guerre se feroit un jour avec les jambes."

The preface to the History of the Military Constitution exhibits an interesting account of the fall of the Roman Empire in the west, the invasion of Gaul, and the foundation of the French monarchy. The author is anxious to prove by a recurrence to history, the influence which the decline of the art of war and the discipline of the armies had in the annihilation of the Roman Empire. This influence was perceived by Montesquieu, but he laid less stress upon it than on moral and political causes; while Guibert, on the contrary, takes great pains to point out its continual and preponderating effect.

He also recapitulates and discusses the military constitution which Augustus imposed on the Roman Empire; the Euphrates, the Rhine, and the Danube, were pitched upon as its natural limits; a frontier zone was drawn along this immense outline; only twelve cohorts were reserved for the security of Italy, four for Rome, and the remaining eight, for the circumjacent cities; all the legions, now converted into a permanent militia, were encamped and distributed along the boundaries, and formed as it were so many military cities, preserving vigour and discipline by constant labour; fortifying their stations, digging canals, constructing roads, aqueducts, and monuments, more durable than the empire itself. After this, he takes a rapid survey of the history of Rome, until the age of Adrian, and demonstrates, by a recurrence to facts, that the disorders which ensued, proceeded from the want of discipline in the Pretorian guards and the legions; that the success of the Barbarians arose out of the degradation of the military art; and that the fall of the empire was retarded merely by the exploits of those princes and generals who cultivated and honoured this science.

Towards the conclusion, the reader is presented with an eulogium on Frederick the Great, in which he is depicted as a legislator, an historian, a poet, and a private man; he is represented as sometimes whimsical, but always great and superior to fortune. But it is chiefly as a warrior—as the author of a revolution in the science of arms, that he is here considered. All his campaigns pass in review before the author, who recapitulates the method and order observed in each, and deduces

duces a ſeries of precepts from the whole.

The work terminates with an invitation to the French nation to celebrate the death of Turenne, at the end of every century, in the ſame manner, that the ancients had ſecular feſtivals to commemorate their great men. He propoſes to erect the ſtatue of the hero in the *Champ de Mars*, to conſecrate a monument for him at Salzbach, near to the ancient elm-tree where he received his wound, and alſo to propoſe his eulogium for the purpoſe of academical diſcuſſion. The ſhort but appoſite eulogy of his rival Montecuculli, is not here omitted, who obſerved on receiving intelligence of his death, "that he was a man who did honour to the human race."

Since the period at which this was originally written, the French army, at the requeſt of Gerbert, colonel of a battalion of Engineers, has ſubſcribed a ſum of money with which a monument has been erected on the ſpot where the hero fell, of whom Saint Hilaire, who loſt his arm by the ſame bullet that deprived his general of life, obſerved, "My ſon, think not of me, but weep for the great man whom France has juſt loſt."

"Coup d'œil ſur les Revolutions, et ſur la Reforme de la Medecine, &c."—A brief Survey of the Revolutions, and the Reforme of Medicine, by C. CABANIS.

As this work, a ſecond edition of which has already appeared in France, ſeems worthy of notice, we ſhall therefore, take the opportunity afforded by a new and an improved verſion, to mention it a ſecond time. It may not be unknown to many of our readers, that Cabanis, who was bred a phyſician, reſided ſome time in England, after which he returned to his native country, then in a revolutionary ſtate. Young, replete with fire and ambition, he took an active part in the conteſt and ſided in with the Girondiſts, to whom he was introduced by the two Rolands. Perceiving however, that this party was deſtitute of reſolution and boldneſs, he abandoned it, and thus avoided that *proſcription* which was the fate of ſo many of its chiefs. He was fortunate enough alſo to ſurvive the tyranny of Robeſpierre, to enjoy the ſmiles of the Directory, and, by ſiding with Bonaparte, to attain the rank of a ſenator!

"To trace the ſucceſſive revolutions, the changes, the errors, the diſcoveries, and the progreſs of one ſcience, is not only to render ſervice to that particular ſcience itſelf, but alſo to the whole circle of human knowledge. Actuated by this object, it is the wiſh of the author to preſent the public with a philoſophical work, containing a variety of intereſting details, relative to the improvement of medicine, the origin of its errors, and the hiſtory of its meliorations." Such, we are told, is the deſign of the author, and throughout the whole of his undertaking, he endeavours to ſearch into human nature, for the cauſes which have either accelerated or retarded the healing art.

Medicine ariſes out of a wiſh very natural to man, that of ſearching after a ſolace to his phyſical evils, or in other words, the miſhaps or diſeaſes incident to his own perſon. Its origin, therefore, we are told, is coeval with mankind, and it has accordingly been cultivated by all the nations of the univerſe, without one ſingle exception.

The author here preſents us with a deſcription of medicine while yet in its cradle, being then cultivated, or rather practiſed by every individual, as his wants called forth the exertions of his ſkill. The chiefs of little tribes, and thoſe deſignated as heroes, then aſſumed ſuperior ſkill. Naturally protectors of all around them, the art of healing in reſpect to them became a ſpecies of political function. Prieſts ſucceeded heroes in the exerciſe of this attainment, and it became with them a new mean of acquiring power, credit, and riches; "but fortunately at length philoſophers made it the ſubject of their ſtudies and meditations; it entered into the ſyſtem of their doctrines; it ceaſed alſo to be an inſtrument of ſuperſtition, yet it afterwards was bewildered by the ſpirit of hypotheſis." Poſterior to this, it became a particular ſcience, but it remained ſubordinate to the influence of many other ſciences, which in reſpect to this "poſſeſs only an illuſory connexion by means of heterogeneous doctrines."

The beſt-written portions of this work are perhaps thoſe, in which M. Cabanis gives an account of the labours of Hippocrates and Stahl. It is neceſſary to recur to the text itſelf, for the deſcription of theſe two great men, as well as for an account of the ſervices they have rendered to medicine, at two

epochs so distant and so different from each other.

Hippocrates, indeed, is represented as a real phenomenon in the history, not of medicine only, but of the human mind. By an exception equally honourable and astonishing, of all the *creators* or *reformers* in science, he is considered as the only one whose works are at the same time, the most replete with real instruction, as well as the first in point of date. Not content with describing him in this point of view, we here find an account of him as a man and a citizen.

The history of the healing art, as connected with that of Greece, is next submitted to our inspection. Like all the other schools of philosophy, that of Pythagoras comprehended medicine in the system of its acquisitions. What was peculiar to the latter, is the application of the famous doctrine of numbers to the theory, and, most probably also, to the practice of medicine. Nothing is more easy, than to turn this project into ridicule; and it is the fate that has hitherto uniformly attended it in modern times. M. Cabanis, notwithstanding this, calmly examines the question, and then enquires whether it has ever been demonstrated that the doctrine here alluded to, is really inapplicable to the observation of the *phenomena* of the animal economy? However singular it may appear, he maintains that in certain cases it is available, and that it is impossible to affirm, with any regard to sound reasoning, that it is not also so in a great many others.

The result of the whole is, that the science of medicine has not yet attained that degree of advancement of which it is capable, if we are to judge from the progress of some other sciences, and the present state of the human mind. The author deduces from this, the necessity of a reform in its language, in its system, and also in the mode of teaching it.

The second part of this work is dedicated to an enquiry into the most advantageous method which can be adopted in order to operate a reform: this indeed may be considered as the most novel as well as most important portion of the book. The mode here pointed out, has usually been denominated the *analytical*, by those philosophers, who, since the days of Bacon, have established the foundations, developed the principles, and demonstrated the advantages resulting from it. We are told, that the healing art, like all the other sciences, is founded on the observation of certain facts of a particular order. The more these are multiplied, the more difficult it becomes to the observer to study them; yet it is at the same time more necessary to class, in order that he may not confound them, as well as that he may be able to recollect the particulars as occasion serves.

After these preliminary remarks, Cabanis insists on the necessity of commencing the reform of medicine, by that of its language; and maintains at the same time, that it is with this every serious reform in science ought to begin. He then indicates the principal causes of the imperfection of the language; these originate in the false application of words borrowed from other sciences, as well as the custom of introducing the denominations, or terms, adopted by other nations, the justice of which can only be considered as relative to the nature of the ideas of the inhabitants of those countries, the genius of their language, or certain errors and prejudices, dissipated by the progress of experience.

Several attempts have already been made, to give more simplicity and precision to the language of medicine. M. Cabanis recognises the utility of some of these, as well as the merit of their respective authors; but he at the same time remarks, that the greater part of them do not endeavour to attain their aim in a manner sufficiently direct and explicit. He attributes the fundamental cause of all this, to the little attention which these reformers of the nomenclature appear to have paid to the formation of the new denominations, according to the order of the ideas. In the acquisition of knowledge, he remarks, that the human mind always proceeds from what is known to what is obscure; but in other respects, it sometimes advances from the compound to the simple.

The concluding chapter is entirely dedicated to the development of a general fact—the abuse introduced by the application of the different sciences to the perfection of the healing art. He laments that physicians have hitherto been desirous to search every where around them for factitious supports to their skill, in consequence of which, they have often established "the most inconsiderable systems;" sometimes these

these are founded on philosophical and abstract bases, sometimes on chemistry, sometimes on geometry, and finally on the general laws of mechanics."

We shall take our leave of this work, which is often obscure, with a short extract:

"It undoubtedly is the duty of the physician, to bring to the patient reclining on the bed of pain, the mildest and sagest means of consolation; it is he who is best enabled to penetrate into the confidence of the victim of disease; it is he who is most capable of shedding the balm of comfort on their wounds; but it is he also, who should be best acquainted with the nature and probable event of the malady: he ought not therefore to be easy and indulgent, but so far as reason and circumspection may demand. All others ought to hate vice and despise folly; but if he possesses good sense and discretion, it appertains to him, only to lament both. It is his duty indeed, to redouble his zeal even for the wicked, and to be still more assiduous in respect to those, who are ignorant of their own unhappy situation.

"Who has not seen unfortunates, the victims of the most fatal passions, proceeding languishingly towards their tombs, and demanding rather some symptoms of interest in their favour, than a protraction of their wretched lives? Who has not had occasion to remark the cruel agitations of those affrighted imaginations, which are tormented by phantoms of their own creation, and yet sometimes amidst their madness, evince the sublimest sentiments of virtue?

Can there exist a greater pleasure, than to appease grief without a motive, and terrors without an object—to make the voice of reason be listened to in the bosom of so many perplexities? Do not those beings with whom the faculty of feeling and compassionating is carried to the greatest degree of exquisiteness, merit a double portion of interest, on the part of a physician, at once virtuous and replete with sensibility? Whoever is not totally a stranger to the sentiments which ought to constitute a man, must be profoundly moved by the sufferings of those, who have never beheld, without wishing to assuage grief—and is it possible not to be prodigal of attention to those, who only live by means of their affections?"

"Cours théorique et pratique de Clinique externe, par P. J. Dusault, Chirugien en Chef, &c. ou Extrait de ses Leçons rédigées et publiées, par J. J. J. Cassius, Docteur en Medecine."—A theoretical and practical Course of the external Clinical Art, by P. J. Dusault, Surgeon in Chief to the Hotel Dieu at Paris; or an Extract of his Lessons, drawn up and published by J. J. J. Cassius, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo.

The late Dusault was one of the most celebrated surgeons of the present age, and some eminent men in our own capital were bred up under him. He invented several new processes, and improved the old in such a manner as to redound greatly to the honour of his art. His modes of treating wounds in the head, the way followed by him in reducing luxations of the arm, thigh, and neck, all serve as so many proofs of his extraordinary excellence.

Dusault, who never published any thing himself, was particularly anxious, that two able young men should draw up an account, or rather summary of his lessons, in order to be read afterwards to his pupils. Bichat and Cassius were the persons expressly pitched upon by him for this purpose, and they have now both published works on this subject. Chopart also, during his life, presented to the public a detailed account of his operations, under the title of "Œuvres chirurgicales de Dusault."

The present work concludes with a memoir by Professor Sue, librarian to the school of medicine, in which he enters at large into the diseases of the bones. It is drawn up with uncommon precision, and cannot fail to add greatly to the reputation of its author.

"Essai sur le perfectionnement des Beaux-Arts par les Sciences exactes; par R. S. C. Membre de plusieurs Sociétés savantes et littéraires."—An Essay on the degree of Perfection of which the Fine Arts are susceptible, by Means of the Exact Sciences; by R. S. C. Member of several learned and literary Societies. 2 vols. 8vo.

M. C. at a moment when some literary men affect to ridicule the sciences, steps forward with a work solely consecrated to demonstrate their utility in respect to the progress of the fine arts. Among a variety of bold and singular ideas which, perhaps, require the sanction of experience, are to be remarked many entirely new, more especially those

those relative to the melody of images in music, and the "harmony of colours in painting;" as well as several curious problems which are resolved in a very simple manner.

This work will, perhaps, be read with avidity by artists of the first order, who usually unite with the impulse of genius, the study of the preliminary sciences.

"Bibliothèque Physico-économique, instructive et amusante, à l'Usage des Villes et des Campagnes; publiée par Cahiers avec des Planches, le premier de chaque mois, à commencer du 1er. Brumaire an XI, par une Société de Savans, d'Artistes et d'Agronomes, et rédigée par C. S. Sonnini, de la Société d'Agriculture de Paris, et de plusieurs Sociétés savantes et Littéraires. Ces trois Cahiers de 216 pages complétent la première Année; ils contiennent, entr'autres Articles intéressans et utiles: Moyen éprouvé pour nettoyer les arbres fruitiers et les préserver de la mousse et des Insectes; Manière de conserver les artichauts pour être mangés l'hiver; Moyen de préserver de la rouille les ustensiles de fer et d'acier; Machine pour faciliter les Opérations de l'arpentage; Manière de rendre le lustre aux vitres anciennes et ternies," &c.—The Physico-Economical Library, &c. by a Society of learned Men.

The title of this work, of which the twelfth Number has now been published, will sufficiently shew its nature and design.

"Flore du Nord de la France, ou Description des Plantes indigènes et de celles cultivées dans les Départemens de la Lys, de l'Escaut, de la Dyle et de deux Nèthes, y compris les Plantes qui naissent dans les pays limitrophes de ces deux Départemens, Ouvrage de près de trente ans de Soins et de Recherches, dans lequel les Plantes sont arrangées suivant le Système de Linné, et décrites par genres et espèces, avec des Observations de l'Auteur. On y a joint les lieux positifs où elles naissent, et leurs propriétés reconnues dans la Médecine, dans les Alimens et dans les Arts; par F. Roucel," &c. — A Flora of the North of France, or a Description of the indigenous Plants, as well as of those cultivated in the Departments of the Lys, the Scheldt, the Dyle, and the two Nethes, comprising also the Plants produced in the Counties adjacent to these two Departments, &c, by F. Roucel, Officer of Health.

Botanists have agreed in prefixing the appellation of a Flora to those works descriptive of the plants of a particular county or district. They consist generally of three different kinds.

1. Simple catalogues, destined to indicate the various herbaceous treasures to be found in any particular spot, and on this occasion, it is customary merely to designate them by the generical and specific names employed in the last edition of the *Systema Plantarum* of Linnæus; or, if the particular species be not there mentioned, then by those which it has received in the best known work. In this case, it is proper to verify the facts with exactness, and to rectify all errors, as well as to point out the local stations of rare plants; if a new species should occur, then characteristic phrases, accompanied with a description, should follow.

In the second case, when a Flora is intended to point out plants to those who repair to the country for the express purposes of herborization, it is necessary that the volume should be portable. Accordingly, the plants ought to be described in a succinct manner, while, in addition to their essential and distinctive characters, the places where they are to be found, as well as the duration and epoch of their blowing, should be carefully marked. To attain this, either a simple method like that of Tournefort, or what is still better, an analytical one like that of Lamark, should be adopted, by the aid of which, the student may easily discover the name of the plant culled by him. One of the best works in the French language upon this subject, is *La Botanographie Belgique*, by Lestiboudois.

The third kind of Flora, is that expressly drawn up for the use of well-informed men. On this occasion the description of well-known plants ought of course to be short, but it should abound with remarks relative to new species, &c.

The *Synonimes* are to be discussed with all the severity of criticism, and nothing relative to the situation of the different parts of fructification ought to be omitted. Productions of this last kind, can only be well executed by those, who are intimately acquainted with the vegetable system, not of a particular country alone, but of all countries. *La Flore Atlantique* of Professor Desfontaines is the best model of this last species of composition.

But

But the work before us, which is published in numbers, and promises to assume an imposing size, does not appertain to any of these three classes alluded to above. It is by far too voluminous for the purpose of herborization; it neither indicates the duration, nor the blowing of plants; it mentions no species hitherto unknown; and presents few or no useful observations. It is also extremely faulty respecting the enumeration of cryptogamous plants. Boucher, in his Descriptive Catalogue of the Department of the Somme, has indicated no less than five hundred and forty, whereas we have only one hundred and thirty-six mentioned here; and it may be truly said upon this, as on many other occasions, that the multitude of books published daily, under the idea of illustrating the sciences, rather serves to embarrass their progress, than to favour their advancement.

"Promenades de JAUFFERT à la Campagne, faites dans le dessein de donner aux jeunes Gens une Idée du bonheur qui peut resulter pour l'Homme de l'Etude de lui-même, & de la Contemplation de la Nature. 1 vol. 18mo.

M. JAUFFERT, the author, has at length yielded to the wishes of his pupils and his friends, by the publication of the little work now under consideration. This laborious and learned professor, has been accustomed, for several years past, to make excursions into the country, for the purpose of botanising; and he now presents the fruits of his toils to the inspection of mankind. His discourses will be perused with interest, more especially when it is possible either to read them in the country, or to transport oneself thither by the force of imagination. They will, of course, confer new reputation on a man, who, without any other motive than the love of virtue and a zeal for science, makes annual circuits around Paris, accompanied by a number of young men, and converses with them relative to nature, in the presence of nature herself.

"Mémoires du Duc de la ROCHEFOUCAULD."—The Memoirs of the Duke de ROCHEFOUCAULD. A new edition, with large additions.

The Memoirs of the Duke la Rochefoucauld, after those of the Cardinal de Retz, which have always been allowed to be incomparable, are generally considered as the next in point of entertainment, at least in respect to the period of the Fronde. The part taken by the lover of Madame de Longueville, during this tragi-comedy is well-known, and the talents of the author of the Maxims, both in respect to the powers of discriminating and writing, have been long celebrated.

It was almost impossible that an author so well instructed relative to the most interesting facts, should not convey information concerning those events, in which he himself took an active as well as a principal part. But it ought not to be forgotten on the other hand, that he who thus embarked in a quarrel, in which all France was more or less engaged, would not fail to give the most favourable colouring to the side which he himself had espoused. This, indeed, has in some degree operated; and although the Duke composed his Memoirs a long time after the extinction of the Fronde, the efforts made by him, in order to exhibit a fair and impartial narrative, do not always prove successful; so that it may be said of La Rochefoucauld, what a peasant said to Henry IV. whom he took for one of the adherents of the League: "that the cask always smells of the herring*." This same prejudice, however, may be objected to all memoirs, written relative to recent events, more especially those which detail the troubles, divisions, and revolutions of a great state; while the inquisitive reader always possesses the power of comparing publications of this kind with each other, of discriminating between their contradictory accounts, and of finally deciding in favour of those which present the nearest resemblance to truth.

This edition of an old work is only mentioned here, because M. Renouard, the editor, considers it in some measure, as a new performance; for he asserts that it contains two-thirds more than any other which have preceded it. He has been enabled, as he assures us, to make this augmentation, in consequence of having recovered a manuscript, every page of which is filled with additions and corrections, in the handwriting of the Duke de Rochefoucauld, as well as a note by the Marquis de Surgères, at the commencement of the volume, for the purpose of certifying

* "La caque sent toujours le hareng."

that this had been presented by the illustrious author himself, to M. Arnaud d'Andilly.

Be this as it may, the work now appears under new and favourable auspices. The subjects must be allowed to be arranged, in a far better and more regular order than before, while the text itself is indisputably more correct. Neither ought it to be omitted, that it contains seven different portraits, all of which have been engraved by M. Saint Aubin. The subjects are as follow:

1. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld.
2. Anne of Austria.
3. Louis XIV. while a child.
4. Cardinal Mazarine.
5. Cardinal Retz.
6. The great Condé.
7. Turenne.

It is expected, that M. Renouard, who is a bookseller at Paris, will soon present the public with a new edition of the Maxims, after the text of that splendid one by Abbé Brotier, so that the public may be in possession of all the works of the same author, executed on the same-sized paper and the same types.

"Pensées de Blaise Pascal."—The Thoughts of Blaise Pascal. Three different kinds of paper; with a Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo.

This is a new edition of a work of some celebrity, and on account of its fidelity, correctness, and execution, seems entitled to the praise bestowed by a learned German on the *Editio Absolutissima*.

The editor, in a preface, which gives an account of all the former impressions of Pascal's Thoughts, informs us that the first appeared in 1670; this was reprinted both in France and Holland; but it was far from being complete, several of the Thoughts having been suppressed, in order that neither Jansenists nor Jesuits might be offended. In 1776, Condorcet, without affixing his name, published a new edition, to which he added an eulogium on Pascal, and philosophical notes; the title-page purported that it came from the English press.

Two years after (1778) Voltaire superintended another, with a preface and notes of his own.

In 1779, M. Bossut having prepared the first and only complete edition of the works of Pascal, perused the original manuscripts, which are now preserved in the National Library, and adopted a far better classification than what had hitherto been made use of.

Notwithstanding this, M. Renouard, thought that his pains would not be ill bestowed, in presenting the public with a new and still more complete edition than had yet been given; and he assuredly possesses the merit of having restored several passages, which were either obscure, or unintelligible.

In addition to the present work M. Renouard has lately published new and improved editions of *Les Provinciales*, and *Les Pensées de Marc-Aurele*.

"Leçons de Littérature et de Morale, ou Recueil en Prose et en Vers, des plus beaux morceaux de notre Langue, dans la Littérature des deux derniers Siècles; ouvrage classique adopté par le Gouvernement pour les Lycées et les Ecoles secondaires, et à l'Usage de tous les autres Etablissemens d'Instruction, publics et particuliers, de l'un et de l'autres Sexe; par Fr. Noel, Inspecteur-géneral de l'Instruction Publique, et Fr. Delaplace, Professeur à l'Ecole Central de Pantheon," &c.—Lessons in Literature and Morals; or a Collection in Prose and Verse, of the choicest Productions in our Language, extracted from the Works published during the two last Centuries; a Classical Work adopted by the Government for the Lyceums and Secondary Schools, &c; by Fr. Noel, Inspector-general of Public Instruction, and Fr. Delaplace, Professor in the Central School of the Pantheon.

The compilers of this work, have already published a similar collection in Latin, under the title of *Conciones Poeticæ*, and it appears pretty evident that the design of the present, consisting of two octavo volumes, has been borrowed from our Elegant Extracts in Prose and Verse. It is but fair, however, to remark, that the original idea appears to have been first carried into effect in France, as may be gathered from two old and popular productions, one of which is entitled *Ornemens de la Mémoire*, and the other *Morceaux Choisis*. The editor observes, that their predecessors were chiefly anxious to amuse the rich and opulent, while their labours have been solely directed towards the instruction of youth. They have accordingly distributed the subjects under the following heads: Narratives.—Descriptions.—Allegories.—Definitions.

tions.—Moral and Practical Philosophy.—Discourses.—Orations.—Portraits, and Characters. All of the great writers have, of course, been laid under contribution, such as Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, La Fontaine, Bossuet, Buffon, J. J. Rousseau, &c. &c.

Calling to their aid the respectable authority of Rollin, they maintain, in their preface, "that youth ought only to study extracts, select fragments, or summaries." Nothing in their opinion, can justify the idea "of obliging them to peruse a history, a poem, or a discourse, from the beginning to the end, because even in the most masterly work the whole cannot be equally fine, whence it must result that inequalities and blemishes will necessarily occur." Many objections may be made to the mode of reasoning here adopted, but as they profess, with Horace,

"Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo,"

it is but fair that they should be permitted to attempt it in their own manner, even although it be in express opposition to one of their poets, who recommends:

"Que chaque chose y soit mise en son lieu,
"Que le début et la fin, répondent au milieu."

It is not a little remarkable, that France has produced twice as many good poets as prose writers, and that, of living authors, Arnault, Legouvé, Chenier, Fontanes, Collin and Harleville, who appertain to the former of these classes, are not to be matched by the most celebrated names enrolled in the second.

The following specimen is by Légouvé:

Le Cimetière de Campagne.

"Où suis-je? à mes regards un humble cimetière
Offre de l'homme éteint la demeure dernière.
Un cimetière aux champs! quel tableau! quel trésor!
Là ne se montrent point l'airain, le marbre, l'or;
Là ne s'élèvent point ces tombes fastueuses
Où dorment à grands frais les ombres orgueilleuses
De ces usurpateurs par la mort dévorés,
Et jusque dans la mort, du peuple séparés.
On y trouve, fermés par des remparts agrestes,
Quelques pierres sans nom, quelques tombes modestes,
Le reste dans la poudre au hasard confondu.
Salut, cendre du pauvre! ah! ce respect t'est dû.
"Souvent ceux dont le marbre immense et solitare
D'un vain poids après eux fatigue encor la terre,
Ne firent que changer de mort dans le tombeau;
Toi, chacun de tes jours fut un bienfait nouveau.
Courbé sur les sillons, de leurs trésors serviles
Ta sueur enrichit l'oisiveté des villes;
Et quand Mars des combats fit retentir le cri,
Tu défendis l'Etat après l'avoir nourri.
"Enfin, chaque tombeau de cet enclos tranquille
Renferme un citoyen qui fut toujours utile.
"Salut, cendre du pauvre! accepte tous mes pleurs.
Mais quelle autre pensée éveille mes douleurs?
Tel est donc de la mort l'inévitable empire!
Vertueux ou méchant, il faut que l'homme expire.
La foule des humains est un faible troupeau
Qu'effroyable pasteur, le Tems mène au tombeau
Notre sol n'est formé que de poussière humaine;
Et, lorsque dans les champs l'automne nous promène,
Nos pieds inattentifs foulent à chaque pas
Un informe débris! monument du trépas.
Voilà de quels pensers les cercueils m'environnent;
Mais loin que mes esprit à leur aspect s'étonnent,
De l'immortalité je sens mieux le besoin
Quand j'ai pour siége une urne, et la Mort pour témoin."

This, which is extracted from a larger work, entitled *La Melancolie*, has always been considered as a very fine specimen of French poetry; but we may be allowed to observe, without incurring any censure on the score of national vanity, that it is not to be compared, for a single moment, with the popular elegy, in our own language, by Gray, on the same subject.

"Cours de Déclamation, divisé en douze Seances; par LARIVE."—A Course of Declamation, divided into twelve Portions; by LARIVE.

This work also appertains to the subject of education, and may in some measure be considered as its concluding chapter. M. Larive, after maintaining a high credit on the Parisian stage during a period of thirty-three years, hath at length been driven from it, by the criticisms, and if we are to trust the report of his friends, the malevolence of certain journalists. The whole of the present work was read before a crowded audience, and having been

been greatly applauded, was, of course, transmitted to the press. The happy tones and animated gesticulation of the author were doubtless calculated to procure popularity, and it will now appear, perhaps, far inferior as a written production, to what it seemed, when presented in the form of a recital.

There is one interesting chapter however, which treats of the voice and its effects, as well as of pronunciaton and articulation. The others, as may be perceived from their respective titles, rather appertain to a moral treatise, than a dissertation on declamation, viz.

Chap. 1. of Man.
Chap. 2. of Woman.
Chap. 3. of Seduction.
Chap. 4. of Bravery.
Chap. 5. of a Good and a Bad Heart.
Chap. 6. of Jealousy, &c.

Nor a single word is said of gesticulation, or memory, &c. As a composition, this possesses but little merit; yet the name and celebrity of the author will doubtless render it an object of curiosity, at least, in a capital, were he was at one time considered as the Garrick.

" Manuel du Galvanisme. Description et usage des divers Appareils Galvaniques employés jusqu' à ce jour, tant pour les Recherches Physiques et Chimiques, que pour les Applications Médicales; par JOSEPH IZARN, Professeur de Physique, de la Société-Libre des Sciences, Lettres et Arts de Paris, de la Société Académique des Sciences, de la Société Galvanique, et chargé par elle des cours qui font partie de ses Séances. Un Vol. in-8vo. avec six Planches, contenant 125 Figures."—Manual of Galvanism; or a Description, together with the mode of using the different Galvanic Apparatus, &c. by JOSEPH IZARN, Professor of Natural Philosophy, &c.

This work is preceded by a preliminary discourse, which will be read with interest, not only by those who occupy a considerable portion of their attention with natural philosophy, but such as do not view the progress of human knowledge with indifference. They will here find how much we are indebted to the modern practice of submitting every thing to the test of experiment, and thence be inclined to entertain great hopes relative to the future, by examining what has occurred since the days of Galileo and Newton. The Manual is divided into six sections. In the first, we are presented with an historical account of Galvanism, from the first moment of its discovery, until the invention of the electrometer by Volta. The author describes certain analagous facts, known before the circumstances which first excited the attention of Galvani; he also recounts the experiments, by means of which this justly celebrated man was led to discover the first fact, that may be said to have constituted his discovery, and which has since engaged the attention of all the learned men of Europe. To this are added, the experiments of others, who followed his track, re-produced the same results under different points of view, without deviating, however, from the same circle.

The second section is entirely dedicated to those experiments which led Volta to conceive the idea of that astonishing apparatus, which, of itself, was a discovery no less important than that of Galvani. The labours of this celebrated electrician are exhibited in a distinct series, so that it is easy to follow the same route, which his own genius traced out to him, until the time when he was enabled to construct his *electrometer à colonne*, and *à coronne de tasses*.

In the third section, are described those numerous results, which have arisen out of the researches of the first philosophers of Europe, in whose hands the electrometer of Volta soon became a new medium for interrogating nature, relative to a number of effects, which may be considered partly as chymical, and partly as physiological.

We are presented, in the fourth section, with a description of the numerous modifications which the electrometer of Volta received under the hands of different philosophers, as well as the different alterations in the construction arising from these, such as the 'portative pile of Volta;' the 'trough or tub of Cruikshanks;' and the 'large piles' proposed by Aldini. The modification of the electrometer, on purpose to augment the duration of its action, are not pointed out, such as the piles of Gautherot, with one metal only, and without any metal whatsoever: the dry pile of Hatchett and Desormes, and the two apparatuses by Allizeau, the best, and perhaps the most simple, hitherto constructed,

Section five contains the description of the Galvanometers, together with several

ſeveral intereſting Galvanaſcopic experiments. Of theſe, are particulariſed the Galvanometers founded on the attraction of light bodies, conſtructed by Erman and Bitter, as well as thoſe of Robertſon and Graperon, who had employed the effects reſulting from the decompoſition of water by Galvaniſm.

In the ſixth and laſt ſection, the author enumerates ſeveral diſtinct apparatus, which he denominates ſecondary.

This work may be conſidered as at once a hiſtory of, and a treatiſe on, Galvaniſm; and the name and authority of M. Izarn will doubtleſs contribute to its popularity.

"Diſcours ſur les Progrès futurs de la Science de l'Homme, prononcé dans l'Ecole de Montpellier, le 10 Germinal, An. XII."—A Diſcourſe on the future Progreſs of the Science of Man, pronounced in the School of Montpellier, on the 10th Germinal, XIIth Year; by CHARLES L. DUMAS, a Profeſſor in that School.

M. Dumas, in the beginning of this eloquent diſcourſe, undertakes to trace the progreſs which the phyſiological and medical ſciences are capable of making, and which the preſent ſtate of human knowledge permits us to expect. After having given a brief expoſition of the cauſes capable of influencing this progreſs, either by accelerating, or retarding it, he traces out the connexion which exiſts, between the poſſible perfection of medicine, and that of the human ſpecies, and thus inſpires a general intereſt for the encouragement of a ſcience, equally ſerviceable to individuals and to ſociety.

We are next preſented with a rapid ſketch relative to the hiſtory of medicine, at the epoch of Hippocrates; under the influence of Galen; among the Arabs; at the reſuſcitation of letters in Europe, and alſo in more modern times; at the period of the abuſe of chemical applications; of the circulation; of the mechanical doctrine; phyſiological reſearches; the employment of the philoſophical method, &c.

He then attributes to five principal cauſes thoſe meliorations which he anticipates:

1. The deſtruction of a variety of errors, relative to different portions of the ſciences.

2. The ſtability of the baſis on which medical certainty is now founded.

3. The relative progreſs of our knowledge.

4. The ſyſtematical re-union of all the parts, which conſtitute a whole.

5. And, finally, the real perfectability of practical medicine.

"The ſtudy of philoſophy," ſays he, "and that of medicine originated at the ſame time; the ſame neceſſity preſided at their common origin; the ſame deſtiny will ſoon aſſociate them by means of a reciprocal exchange of ſervices and of information. Their union, equally ancient as the world, ought alſo to be as durable, while it is as neceſſary as the indiſſoluble union between man and nature.

"If they differ in ſome points, that difference is wholly to the advantage of medicine; for philoſophy is nothing without a previous knowledge of the nature of man; while, on the contrary, medicine is ſtill ſomething, even if it be unacquainted with all the objects relative to which philoſophy is occupied. It is in the ſtudy of phyſical man that we are to ſearch for the principle of our intellectual faculties, the origin of the operations of our underſtanding, and the ſource of all our moral affections. It is in the boſom of medicine that we are to conceive the idea of thoſe active and varied ſprings, of that ſecret and hidden power, of that ſoft and flexible organization, which move, change, command, and modify, our minds as well as our bodies. In ſhort, it is in the knowledge of human nature that we find all the reſources fitted to embrace the immenſe extent of univerſal nature. An Hippocrates was wanting to form a Plato; and the firſt of philoſophers is indebted for a portion of his genius and ſublimity to the greateſt of phyſicians."

Abandoning himſelf, ſoon after this, to all the warmth and ſentiment of a philoſophical mind, as well as to the hope ariſing out of the expected benefits from the perfectibility of medicine, the author proceeds as follows:

"If the knowledge of diſeaſes and their treatment ſhould be perfected; if we are enabled to trace their origin and their cauſes with greater certainty; if we are to be rendered acquainted with all the diſtant cauſes which produce maladies, little doubt can be entertained but we ſhall at length be enabled to deſtroy thoſe which appear at preſent moſt fatal, and be at length enabled to baniſh from the human ſpecies the moſt active cauſes of deſtruction and of death. Is it unreaſonable after this to

suppose, with a philosopher whose very proscription did not arrest the course of his useful labours, that the future progress of medicine will produce a degree of indefinite perfection, which, restricting the necessity of dying to narrower limits, will, by degrees, enlarge that period when the faculty of living ought naturally to cease."

——— "But, gentlemen (continues he), how far will the grandeur and elevation of my subject carry me? To what length am I to be led away by means of the rapid succession of my ideas and conjectures? Have I not furnished too many motives for the secret reproach which you, perhaps, already entertain against me, on account of having sometimes been dragged along by the combinations of an active mind, the movements of a hardy imagination—I had almost said, the illusions of a generous soul—to whom his zeal renders all kinds of good at once possible and likely. Ah! where is the man of sensibility, capable of either suffering or communicating sorrow, who would not dispute with the grave for the tender objects of his affections and solicitudes? What father, brother, son, or husband, that now hears me, but sometimes hazards the indiscreet wish of withdrawing such as he loves from the ravages of time? And which of us would not include in these all the great men of whom our country or the human race can boast?"

"Voyages dans l'Intérieur de la Chine et en Tartarie, faits dans les Années 1792, 1793, et 1794; par Lord MACARTNEY, Ambassadeur du roi d'Angleterre auprès de l'Empereur de la Chine, rédigés sur les papiers de Lord Macartney, sur ceux du Commodore ERASME GOWER, et des autres Personnes attachées à l'Ambassade; par Sir GEORGES STAUNTON, de la Société Royale de Londres, Secrétaire de l'Ambassade d'Angleterre et Ministre Plénipotentiaire auprès de l'Empereur de la Chine: traduit de l'Anglais, avec des Notes, par J. CASTERA. Troisème Edition, revue, corrigée et augmentée d'un précis de l'Histoire de la Chine, par le Traducteur; et du Voyage en Chine et en Tartarie de J. C. HUTTNER, traduit de l'Allemand par le même Traducteur, avec 37 planches et 4 cartes gravées en taille-douce par Tardieu, l'aîné. Cinq. Volumes, in 8°."—Travels into the Interior of China and Tartary, during the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794; by Lord MACARTNEY, &c. Edited by Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, F. R. S. &c. The third Edition; to which are added, a Summary of the History of China, by the Translators; and also of the Voyage to China and Tartary, by J. C. HUTTNER, translated from the German, with 37 Plates, and 4 engraved Charts. 5 vols. 8vo.

We shall of course, abstain from all notice of the history of the embassy to China, undertaken at the expence of this country, and published in its capital; it may not be amiss, however, to make a brief mention of other parts of these volumes.

M. CASTERA, in his introduction, does not pretend to be able "to lift the thick veil which still covers, and which perhaps will always shade, the commencement of the Chinese Empire." He candidly observes, that, like that of all nations, the early history of China only presents a fantastical mixture of possible facts, and extraordinary events; but he is not emboldened by this obscurity, to substitute unfounded conjectures in the place of narratives in part fabulous. He, therefore, collects different opinions, and opposes them to each other on particular points, such as those transmitted by the Missionaries, the Brahmins, Sir William Jones, De Guignes, Feret and others, leaving a definitive judgment to such as dare pronounce it.

When the annals of China are contemplated during that period, which M. Castera considers as historical, he introduces to the notice of the reader a long series of monarchs, several of whom not only reflected honour on a throne, but on humanity itself, by their numerous virtues. He also shews, that laws, and customs no less respectable than laws in the eyes of this singular and extraordinary people, have often preserved the empire from the terrible consequences of those great changes, which under the name of revolutions not unfrequently desolate states. To the violent crises which produce an alteration in a dynasty, a profound calm as suddenly ensues, while the government of the country presents the same uniform spectacle, so rare among Europeans, and absolutely unknown in the other states of Asia—that of a paternal administration united with the most absolute despotism. Even in modern times, this circumstance alone has been able to preserve harmony between two nations essentially at variance with each other in their customs, manners, and religion.

By

By means of the labours of the missionaries, M. Castera has been enabled to continue his narrative until that period, when the British cabinet determined to impress the Emperor of China with a high idea of the power and consequence of our own monarch, by means of a most splendid embassy. The translator afterwards combats several of the assertions of Sir George Staunton, partly by notes, in which he endeavours to overturn his positions, and partly by a recurrence to the works of M. Huttner, who, we believe, accompanied him, in the character of preceptor to his son. For example, the one affirms that China is happily exempt from that disgrace of the social state, but too well known in Europe under the name of mendicity; while the other maintains that he observed many beggars among the crowd that often surrounded the officers of the embassy.

"Essai sur l'Esprit et l'Influence de la Reformation de Luther, ouvrage qui a remporté le prix sur cette Question proposé par l'Institut National: '*Quelle a été l'Influence de la Reformation de Luther sur la Situation Politique des Etats de l' Europe & sur le Progrès des Lumieres?*'" —An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation of Luther; a Work which obtained the Prize on the following Question, proposed by the National Institute: "What has been the Influence of the Reformation by Luther, in respect to the Political Situation of the States of Europe, as well as the Progress of Knowledge?" By CHARLES VILLERS. 1 vol. 8vo.

The religious reformation produced by the intervention of Luther, during the sixteenth century, is one of those great events which still continues to exercise its influence on human affairs, and which therefore, in the opinion of some, cannot be fairly appreciated even at this moment. The epoch to which we allude, is of course considered by the Catholics, as highly disastrous. The Protestant theologians, on the contrary, have contemplated it as the period whence they are to date the restoration of the true principles of Christianity, while philosophers in general look up to it as a grand victory obtained over the most degrading superstition.

The essay now before us was crowned by the National Institute, and this alone will occasion the production of M. Villers, which was originally written in the German language, to be read over all Europe.

A chapter on the essence of reformation in general, precedes the particular examination of that by Luther, and he here states such to be *legitimate*, "when a contrariety, an opposition, a discordance, are at length established between the spirit of religion and its form."

To a masterly sketch of the state of affairs, which at once provoked and produced this grand revolution, succeeds an account of the principles on which it was founded. The portrait of Luther himself is finished with uncommon care; his unshaken firmness; his disinterestedness; his poverty, and that too at a period when the spoils of his enemies enriched the coffers of his friends and partizans; his simplicity; his mildness; all these, he observes, "would have rendered him an extraordinary personage, even if he had not been placed among the small number of privileged beings destined to become the benefactors of mankind."

M. Villers does not deny that there are certain spots, which shade and obscure so great a character: he remarks, however, that those blemishes rather appertain to the age, than the individual. He clears his memory from the imputation, "that he declaimed against Rome, and against indulgences, merely because the sale of them was transferred from the Augustins, to whom he appertained, to the Dominicans, whom he detested." A parallel is also drawn between Saxony, the native country of this great reformer, and Italy, in which all the abuses of the papacy prevailed.

After having traced the moral, political, and religious history of this wonderful revolution, C. Villers purposes the following hypothetical question, incidental to, and immediately connected with, the subject of his enquiry: "What would have occurred to Europe, and what in all human probability, would have been the state of affairs, and also of opinions, provided the reformation had not taken place, or in other words, provided the Pope had triumphed over Luther?" The conclusion which he deduces is, that Europe would have been re-plunged, during whole ages, in the darkness of superstition, and the degradation of slavery.

In the second part, he treats:

1. Of the Church and the Political Situation of the principal States of Europe, considered separately and without any connexion with each other.

2. Relative to Europe, considered as one great Society, all the Members of which have one common Interest.

3. And in Relation to the Progress of Knowledge.

The direct effects of the Lutheran re-

are

volution are not difficult to be calculated. The Pope lost the moiety of his spiritual domains, while in those that remained to him, his authority became abridged, and even equivocal.

The Roman clergy, impoverished on one hand by the recent changes, and being placed in opposition, on the other, to the Protestant ministers, who were austere, indigent, and still more simple in themselves than in their doctrine, became interested to lead an edifying, and exemplary life, so that in this point of view Luther became the reformer even of Rome herself.

But the temporal abasement of the Catholic clergy was only produced slowly, and by degrees. From the peace of Augsburg, to that of Westphalia, spiritual and political affairs were so interwoven, that those princes who still remained in the Roman communion, generally chose their ministers from among the members of the clergy; but after the year 1648, a mercantile and financial spirit succeeded, and produced an entire change.

The creation of the order of Jesuits forms a new epoch in the annals of the Popedom. The reforms which took place in the Catholic states are considered as another eventful period, proceeding out of the Lutheran revolution; and the battle of Lutzen, in which Gustavus Adolphus and the Protestants triumphed, is contemplated as a most inauspicious event to those who denominate themselves the successors of St. Peter.

"Figures d'Homère, d'après l'Antique, par H. GUILL. TISCHBEIN, Directeur de l'Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture de Naples, &c.; avec les Explications de GR. G. HEYNE, Professeur de Poésie et d'Eloquence à l'Université de Gottingue, et Membre de Plusieurs Sociétés Savantes.—The Figures of Homer, after the ancient Models, by H. WILLIAM TISCHBEIN, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Naples, &c.; with the Explanations of GR. G. HEYNE, Professor of Poetry and Eloquence in the University of Gottingen, &c.

Of this work, alike grateful to the skilful artist, the accurate critic, and the enlightened scholar, four numbers only have, as yet, appeared. Nor will it be accounted less valuable, when it is recollected, that such men as Heyne and Tischbein here join in burning incense on the altar of the prince of poets. A residence of twenty years in Italy has enabled the former to contemplate and to collect a number of the choicest monuments of ancient art, which have either a direct or remote connection with the events of the Iliad and the Odyssey, but which have either been copied in a faulty, or interpreted in an incorrect manner. In consequence of this, an obscure point has been frequently cleared up, or an obsolete custom readily explained, merely by the inspection of the works left by contemporary artists.

No. I. contains—1. A head of Homer, after the Farnesian bust, designed by Tischbein, and engraved by Morghen. 2. Homer instructed by the Muses, after a Cameo, appertaining to the late Sir William Hamilton. 3. The apotheosis of Homer, after a silver cup wrought in relief, belonging to the Herculaneum Museum. 4. Helen conducted to the galley of Paris, (the cause of the Trojan War) after an Etruscan sarcophagus from the Gallery of Florence. 5. The heads of the seven principal heroes of the Iliad, from seven antique busts. And 6. The body of Antilochus, placed on a car by Nestor.

No. II.—1. The head of Ulysses, full size, after one of the finest marble busts in existence, designed by Tischbein, and engraved by Morghen. 2. Ulysses in the Island of Calypso, after a Cameo. 3. Ulysses with Autolychus, copied from a painted vase. 4. Ulysses wounded in the leg while hunting the wild boar. 5. Ulysses recognized by Euryclea, in consequence of a scar, after an engraved gem. And 6. Ulysses and the Syrens, imitated from an Etruscan sarcophagus.

No. III.—1. A head of Diomede, after a bust from the Clementine Museum. 2. Dolon surprised by Diomede and Ulysses, after an engraved coraline. 3. Diomede in the attitude of cutting off the head of Dolon, engraved after a coraline. 4. Diomede consulting with Ulysses after this event, from the print of a gem, figured in the ancient pastes of the Abbé Dolce. 5. Diomede and Ulysses, secretly introducing themselves into an inclosure, from the same collection. And 6. A warrior conducting a pair of horses.

No. IV.—1. Head of Polyphemus, after a marble bust of the natural size, in the late Museum of the King of Sardinia, at Turin. 2. Ulysses demanding hospitality from Polyphemus, after an engraved stone in the collection of the Abbé Dolce. 3. Ulysses supplicating, from an engraved stone in the same collection. 4. Ulysses presenting the cup to Polyphemus, from a very fine cornelian, in the collection of the late Sir William Hamilton. 5. Polyphemus about to devour one of the companions

panions of Ulysses. And 6. Scylla, copied from a most admirable gem, in the possession of the Prince Constabile Colonna.

It is expected in France, that this commentary on Homer, not less useful to the learned, than to critics, will be either accompanied or followed by a concordance, philosophical and pictorial, and that Mr. Villers, one of the best antiquarians of the age, will superintend this portion of a work at once laborious, elegant, and useful.

We have been particularly careful to describe the plates, in the order published, as they cannot fail to excite a lively interest, in a country like England, where Greek, and consequently Homer, is more generally cultivated and understood, than in the territories of the French Republic.

"Dissertation sur le Préjugé qui attribue aux Egyptiens l'Honneur de la Découverte des Sciences et des Arts, lue à la Séance publique de l'Académie de Caen, du 15 Germinal, An X.; par C. CAILLY, Membre de l'Académie, Vice-president du Tribunal d'Appel, &c."—A Dissertation on the Prejudice which attributes to the Egyptians the Honour of the Discovery of the Sciences and Arts, read at the public Session of the Academy of Caen, &c. By C. CAILLY, a Member of the Academy, and Vice-president of the Tribunal of Appeal, &c.

The question here agitated, is far from being novel, as it has been long since proved, or at least *supposed*, that the arts and sciences were received by us from Asia; yet the subject appears to be treated with considerable talent. The author begins by examining how far the opinion is well founded, that Egypt was the cradle of whatever adorns life, or renders it agreeable. To suppose this, it is necessary to believe that the Egyptians constituted the first nation, united in one body, which attained any considerable degree of civilization. Learned men, however, seem to concur in the opinion, that Asia, the most ancient portion of the world, was also the first inhabited, and that it is in Asia that we are to seek for the sources of ancient discoveries and modern knowledge. La Cepede, in his Discourse on the History of Agriculture, expresses himself in the following manner:—"We behold among the Mongul race, and chiefly among such as inhabit China, and the banks of the Ganges, industry and manufactures brought to the utmost possible perfection; commerce established and flourishing; architectural monuments that bespeak the remotest ages of antiquity; manuscript, as well as printed writings; the dramatic art; the sciences which spring from the observation of external objects, and those which proceed from the operations of the understanding, while mathematics are cultivated with equal care and success; in short, a civil code, which in point of extent, arrangement, foresight, and clearness, may be compared to that of Justinian."

The African race, on the contrary, has only furnished a small number of general traits, which characterize its ignorance, its barbarism, and its misery.

It cannot be denied, however, that the Egyptians can boast of a high degree of antiquity, and might have attained the greatest possible degree of perfection, had it not been for the intolerant nature of a despotic government. A theocracy that triumphed even over their kings, and which in a people disgraced by slavery stifled every spark of genius.

After having with equal taste and erudition collected a number of proofs, all tending to demonstrate that the Egyptians were neither the most ancient people, nor the first instructed, M. Cailly examines the early acquisitions of the nation, in respect to the sciences, and undertakes to prove that, having neither invented nor perfected any thing, they could not pretend to transmit to others the treasures which they themselves did not possess.

He commences with the written alphabet, and observes that they first employed hieroglyphics, which were in some respects the corporeal images of thought; but he denies that they were the first who made use of them. In truth, these clumsy representations of objects, are to be met with in opposite quarters of the world; in China, Mexico, &c. It is the first essay of man in the art of painting thoughts, and if we are to believe Fourmont and other learned men, they are indebted for it to the Ethiopians. As to the alphabetical letters, Diodorus of Sicily has indeed formally asserted that they were invented by the inhabitants of Egypt; but others attribute the discovery to the Phœnicians:

"Phœnices primi, famæ si creditur, ausi
"Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuris."

It is, however, beginning to be the received opinion on the continent, that mankind are indebted for this important invention to Northern nations. Charles

Pougens,

Pougens, in his "Antiquities du Nord," after consulting and comparing a variety of authors, has maintained that the Stythian characters and language have engendered all the characters and languages of different nations, and Bailly in his "Essay on Fables," is of the same opinion.

According to Cailly, who supports his own conjectures by the authorities of Goguet and Volney, Egypt, on account of the nature of its climate, is but little calculated for astronomical purposes. That country, properly speaking, possesses but two seasons, the summer and autumn; the astronomical system therefore, attributed to this nation, will not accord with the order of the seasons and the labours of agriculture in this region. In respect, to architecture he remarks with the author of the "Origin of Laws," that they never discovered the art of constructing either arches, or vaults, while the Northern nations have exhibited great proficiency in respect to this branch of knowledge. It is allowed, however, that they have left some admirable remains of skill and taste, although it is at the same time maintained, that they borrowed rather than invented, whatever was admirable.

"Le Roi et le Confident, Nouvelle Historique."—The King and his Favourite, an Historical Novel, 18mo.

Elfrida, only daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, was considered as the most beautiful female in England. Edgar, the reigning Monarch, hearing of her charms, expressed a desire to make her his Queen, but being well aware of the folly of an inconsiderate choice, he instructed his favourite, Ethelwold, to repair to the castle of her father, where she was brought up at a distance from the Court, and examine if her beauty was so exquisite as had been represented. If renown had not exaggerated it, he was at the same time instructed, to demand her hand in marriage.

Ethelwold immediately set out upon his journey, was smitten with the charms of the young lady, and courted her for himself, at the same time carefully concealing the orders and the wishes of his Sovereign. On his return he depicted her as far inferior in point of person to her reputation, and the King thought no more of the enchanting and secluded virgin.

Some time after, Ethelwold himself mentioned the daughter of the Earl of Devonshire, and represented that the estates of so rich an heiress, although they could not hold out any temptation to a Monarch, would constitute a precious acquisition for a subject, destitute of the gifts of fortune. He concluded by requesting the King to permit him to aspire to her hand, and this being readily granted, he returned to Elfrida, and celebrated his nuptials.

But notwithstanding the scrupulous precaution adopted upon this occasion, he was not long able to conceal his perfidy; for the King having been informed of his conduct, took an opportunity to hunt in Harewood Forest, and being then in the neighbourhood of her castle, insisted on seeing Elfrida. Ethelwold endeavoured in vain to put off the honour of the visit, and with some difficulty was permitted even to return home, on purpose to prepare for the reception of the Monarch. No sooner had he arrived in her presence, than he conjured his lady to conceal her beauty, which she solemnly promised, but, instead of this, appeared ornamented in such a manner as to exhibit all the charms which she had derived from nature, to the greatest advantage. The assassination of the husband, and the elevation of this beautiful, but treacherous woman, concludes a work, the outline of which is familiar to all those acquainted with the earlier portion of the English history.

"La Mythologie comparée avec l'Histoire, Ouvrage destiné à l'Education de la Jeunesse; par M. l'Abbé de TRESSAN; adopté pour les Lycées et Ecoles de France, par MM. les Commissaires du Gouvernement; nouvelle Edition, revue et augmentée par l'Auteur, qui y a ajouté des Recherches sur l'ancienne Religion des Habitans du Nord; orné de 16 Planches en taille-douce, dans le genre antique, représentant 75 Sujets."—Mythology compared with History, a Work destined for the Instruction of Youth; by the Abbé de TRESSAN; adopted by the Lyceums and Central Schools of France, and by the Commissaries of Government; a new Edition, augmented and corrected, &c. &c. with 75 Copper plates.

The education of youth has of late years been greatly attended to, both in France and England, in each of which countries innumerable books have been published for their amusement and instruction. In the present work, which consists of two volumes, 12mo. the author does ample justice to such of his predecessors as have treated on the same subject, and it must be allowed, that the form here

adopted is far more satisfactory than that of a Dictionary, the details of which must be allowed to be both dry and unintereſting. The ſecond volume is entirely dedicated to an enquiry concerning the ancient Druids, the original religion of the Britons, and the mythology of the Scandinavians. The plates are far inferior to the work.

"Obſervations ſur l'Opinions de quelques Helléniſtes, touchant le Grec Moderne."—Obſervations on the Opinions of ſome Helleniſtes, relative to the Modern Greek. By P. CODRIKA, an Athenian. Paris, 12th Year, 8vo. Pamph.

M. Bonamy, a Member of the Academy of Inſcriptions and *Belles Lettres*, lately read a diſſertation, in which he aſſerted, "that not only the French language had been introduced at Conſtantinople, and among the provinces of European Greece, where the Franks were for a long time predominant, but that ſeveral familiar expreſſions were to be met with in the vulgar Greek tongue, whence we may deduce that this ſpecies of Greek had been originally formed on the Italian and French model." M. Codrika, who appears to have inherited, from the place that gave him birth, that patriotiſm, for which his countrymen were ſo remarkable, boldly denies this aſſertion, and refers to a comparative eſtimate for that purpoſe. He terminates his labours with recommending the ſtudy of a language, too much deſpiſed, to men of letters.

"The genius," ſays he, "of a nation once ſo famous, lulled to ſleep, but not degenerated, only ſtands in need of encouragement once more to excel in arts and learning; its efforts, therefore, ought to be aided, in order to recall the Muſes to the ſpot which gave them birth."

His adverſaries, however, maintain that Homer long ago pointed out the true cauſe of the degeneracy of the people to whom he alludes, and triumphantly quote the following couplet from Boileau:—

"Le même inſtant qui met un homme libre aux fers,
"Lui ravit la moitié de ſa vertu première."

"Dictionnaire Univerſel, Géographique, Statiſtique, Hiſtorique et Politique de la France, contenant ſa Population, ſa Mineralogie, ſon Hydrographie, ſon Commerce, ſes Produits Naturels et Induſtriels; une Généalogie de tous ceux qui l'ont gouvernée, depuis plus de Quatre Cents Ans avant Jeſus Chriſt juſqu'à ce Jour, avec les principaux Evènemens qui ſe ſont paſſées ſous les différens Regnes et Gouvernemens; les Coutumes, les anciennes et nouvelle Inſtitutions, Civiles, Militaires, et Eccléſiaſtiques; l'Origine et la Valeur de toutes les Monnaies de France, et des Pays Conquis et Réunis; les anciennes et nouvelles Meſures; les anciens et les nouveaux Poids; Cent Cinquante Tableaux comparatifs de la France Monarchique avec la France Actuelle; tous les Hommes illuſtres, célèbres, ou fameux, depuis pluſieurs ſiècles juſqu'à ce Jour, avec une Notice de tous les Ouvrages que ceux d'entr'eux ont publiées; les Siéges, les Batailles, le Lieu où elles ſe ſont données, le nom des Généraux qui y ont commandé; l'Hiſtoire de tous les pays Conquis et Réunis à la France; la Conſtitution Françaiſe, le Sénatus Conſulte organique de la Conſtitution, le Sénatus Conſulte qui nomme Napoléon Bonaparte Empereur des Français; toutes les Inſtitutions ſous ce dernier Gouvernement; les Traités de Paix conclus juſqu'à ce Jour, avec toutes les Puiſſances Etrangères; un Dictionnaire des Colonies; une Carte générale, &c. &c. Par une Société d'Hommes de Lettres. Cinq Vols. in 4to. à trois Colonnes, Caracteres Petit-romain et Petit-texte, chaque Volume de 800 Pages, broché en Carton; Prix 15 fr. Papier Grand-raiſin fin d'Auvergne, 25 fr. Pap. Grand-raiſin Vélin, 48 fr."—Univerſal, Geographical, Statiſtical, Hiſtorical and Political Dictionary of France, &c.

The title-page ſufficiently announces the nature and extent of this Dictionary, which was firſt announced no leſs than twelve years ſince. The editor aſſures us, that this delay has ariſen out of the immenſity of the details neceſſary for the perfection of the work, as well as the difficulty of collecting and obtaining them. In the mean time he has kept up an uninterrupted correſpondence with the adminiſtrative bodies, as well as the moſt celebrated geographers, *ſavans*, merchants, &c." He adds, "That all the various governments that have ſucceeded each other ſince 1789, appreciating the intent and utility of his dictionary, have opened to him their archives and records, in order that he might extract whatſoever appeared neceſſary for perfecting his plan."

He boaſts, alſo, that ſeveral geographers have been occupied no leſs than eight years in correcting the charts of Caſſini, Ferrari, &c. The form, or order of the ſubjects, is alphabetical. Paris, Bourdeaux, Lyons, &c. are to be found according to their reſpective letters; under the head of *Conſtitution*, is a ſuccinct account of all the former Conſtitutions of France, as well as the one now predominant; while, under the title *Clergy*, is

to be found an account of the Concordat, &c.

A specimen of this work will be found in the following brief account of *la Drome*:—

"This comprehends a considerable portion of the *ci devant* Dauphiné, and takes its name from its principal river, which has both its source and its mouth there. The chief rivers in this department are—

"1. The Drome, which flows from the S. E. quarter, where it rushes down from the Alps, near Valdrome; it then winds towards the N. passes Dil, turns to the W. waters Pontaix, Saillans, Aouste, Crest, Allex, Loriol, and finally joins the Rhone.

"And 2. The Isere, which has been already treated of in the department of the same name.

"The principal towns are, &c.

"The superficies amounts to about 1,324,327 square acres, or 675,915 *hect.* The population consists of 231,188 souls. It is composed of 364 communes, divided into four *arrondissemens*, or circles.

"This department is situate in the Archbishopric of Valence, and appertains to the 7th military division, the *Commandant* of which resides at Grenoble, in the department of Isere. It is also within the operation of the Tribunal of Appeal, sitting in the same city, &c."

"Le Guide, &c."—The Guide to History, for the Use of Youth, and such Persons as wish to Read with Profit, or Write with Success: an Elementary Collection, containing the shortest and best treatises on the study and utility of history, chronology, the duties and qualities of an historian, and the merits of the principal historiographers, &c. began by M. D. Advocat, author of the History of Shipwrecks; continued and published by J. F. Née de la Rochelle, formerly a bookseller in Paris, 3 vol. 8vo."

The President Henault, is the only French historian who has treated of the affairs of his native country, as a philosopher and a statesman—at least every time that he thought he was able to do so, without injuring his own immediate interest. An astonishing number of imitators, most of them very bad ones, naturally arose, and have followed the track, without equalling the career of this celebrated original.

The first volume of the present work, contains many interesting tracts by the following authors: M. Court de Gebelin, Anselme Tressol, Le Vassor, Perrot d'Ablancourt, Voltaire, Palissot, St. Real, Mably, Henault, Father Griffet, &c. In the second appears several fragments of Buy de Mornas, Langlet Dufresnoy, Berraudier de Butaut, &c. and at the end is to be found a sketch of modern universal history, from the reign of Louis XVI. until the peace of Amiens in 1802; and the advancement of Bonaparte to the Consulship for life.

The third, which is not the least important volume, contains a notice of the principal historians, who have written in the Greek and Latin languages, before the seventh century, by La Mothe Levayer; as well as critical opinions on several ancient and modern historians by Mably; reflections on French historians by M. d'Argenson, extracts of the President Henault's Memoir on chronological Abridgements, and a chosen collection of the best books on history, geography, chronology, politics, and public law, either written in French, or translated into that language, by J. F. Née, of Rochelle.

The last part is by the editor, and although many omissions may be discovered, yet it proves him well acquainted with books of a particular description, and capable of conducting a compilation of this kind.

DRAMA.

"Les Questionneurs, Drame en un Acte."—The Examiners, a Drama, in one Act.

The same subject, has furnished Voltaire with the character of the *interrogative* Bailli, in his Huron. Some gaiety and spirit are exhibited in the dialogue, but it is impossible to obtain great success with such scanty materials. The appearance of the author was however demanded by the audience, at the *Theatre Louvois*, and his name proves to be Larreille.

"Vincent de Paul, Drame en trois Actes, et en Vers."—Vincent de Paul, a Drama, in three Acts, and in Verse.

Vincent de Paul, so much celebrated on account of the panegyric of the Abbé Mauri, is one of those benefactors of the human race, whose virtues and morals will bear the strictest examination. The author of this little drama appears to possess the merit of not only being penetrated with a laudable enthusiasm for his hero, but also of writing in verse with an extraordinary degree of taste and purity.

The description of an unfortunate mother, obliged to conceal the fruit of her love in an hospital founded by Vincent de Paul, and devoting herself at the same time to the service of the foundation, merely

merely for the purpose of serving and attending on her own offspring, is a happy and also an interesting dramatic conception. M. Dumolard has contrasted this affectionate female with a great lord, who proves to be intolerant from motives of personal interest, and who pleads the cause of fanaticism against a priest, at once indulgent, respectable, and worthy of the religion which he professes.

"Jacques Dumont, ou il ne faut abandonner son Champ."—Jacques Dumont, or one ought not to abandon his native Place.

Jacques Dumont is a good sort of peasant, who, having gone to Paris in search of the favours of fortune, finds her to smile propitiously upon him in that capital; but he, from time to time, receives a little admonition on the part of his wife, who, in imitation of the luxury of the gay citizens of the French metropolis, contrives to spend faster than he can acquire. Two successive bankruptcies, which involve the family in great difficulties, oblige them to return to their native village; and the daughter who had left it with regret, because her heart was engaged to a young farmer, there finds her faithful lover, on whose account she had refused a richer suitor. This is written in imitation of Jeannot and Colin; the author is the younger Segur.

"Reprise des trois Jumeaux Venetiens."—The Return of the three Venetian Twins.

The humour of this piece, like that of the *Menechemes*, turns wholly on the resemblance of three brothers, and the laughable mistakes produced by this circumstance. The illusion, however, is, on this occasion, rendered more complete, by allowing time for one person to act the parts of the three different characters.

"Parodie d'Agamemnon."—A Parody of Agamemnon.

The author of this parody of a tragedy which has long preserved its original estimation with the public, on the French stage, adduces a multitude of examples by way of apology for his conduct, and observes,

"Les burlesques propos de la modeste Agnès
N'ont pas séché les pleurs que fit repandre
Ines."

The following concluding lines are composed in the same spirit:—

"Nous voudrions, et pour raison,
Voir vivre notre parodie;
Mais de tuer Agamemnon
Nous n'avons pas la folle envie.
Le vaudeville est né mordant,
Et dans les couplets qu'il fredonne,
Il pince, il pique, et cependant
Il ne veut la mort de personne."

"Le Poëte Satirique."—The Satirical Poet.

This is a favourite *vaudeville*, by C. Desprez, in which Julien, Mademoiselle Delisle, and Mademoiselle Delmares, have all distinguished themselves. The following lines, which were sung by the *Satirical Poet* himself, received the warmest plaudits:—

Air:—"De la Contredanse de la Rosière."

"Oh! rien ne m'échappe,
Hardiment je frappe,
J'attaque et je drappe
Vices et travers.
Le sot hypocrite
Dont l'aspect m'irrite,
Comme il le mérite
Est traité dans mes vers.
Je l'ai punie
Cette mainie
Qui du génie
Prise les élans,
Et l'insolence
De l'opulence
Dans sa balance
Pesant les talens.
Vertu qui calcule,
Fripon qui spécule,
Beauté qui circule,
Verront leurs portraits.
Fourbe protégée,
Morale outragée,
Faillite arrangée,
Sont en butte à mes traits.
Je t'ai pincée
Muse glacée,
Qui du Lycée
Dictes les travaux,
Et les bluettes
De tes poëtes
Dont les fleurettes
Sont de froids pavots.
La littérature,
Hors de la nature,
Marche à l'aventure;
Tout est confondu.
La prose est lyrique,
Le tragique épique,
Le comique étique,
Ah! mon siécle est perdu!"

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Romans."—The New Library of Romances.

Madame de Genlis, a laborious and indefatigable author, has here given another volume to the public, which is perhaps the sixtieth composed by her; a fact that will appear surprising even to those who have dedicated the whole of their lives to literature in England.

The first story is termed *L'Epouse impertinente par air*, which is a charming little novel, with an unexceptionable moral. Here follows a sketch of the subject. A young French woman of quality, possessed of a charming figure, great delicacy, and good sense, to which was added a heart at once pure and replete with sensibility, happened, like many others, to lose her parents, her fortune, and her liberty, during the early period of the Revolution. A plebeian, like herself young and amiable, who is here designated by the name of Merville, interests himself in her behalf. He happens to possess credit sufficient to liberate her from confinement, after which he secures an honourable asylum for her, at the house of Madame Miller, one of his own relations. Generous, and full of sensibility, he soon becomes greatly attached to this unfortunate lady, to whom he at length makes an offer of his hand, which is accepted by the fair Emilia. A few days after, Matilda, her sister, is married to Dumond, the son of Madame Miller, a man the direct contrast to Merville in respect to all the qualities of the head and heart.

In the mean time, the emigrants, in consequence of a beneficent decree, are permitted to re-enter their native country; and the necessity of rendering themselves agreeable to all the world, at first makes them affable and engaging; but at length their ancient pride and haughtiness return: admitted into familiarity with Emilia, they endeavour to make her blush for the match she had made, the *new* family she had connected herself with, and even for her husband. After a decent resistance, she at length yields to the dictates of shame and pride. She now begins to consider herself as superior to Merville, whom she treats with very little ceremony, and even with a coolness bordering on contempt. Matilda pursues an opposite conduct. Instead of blazoning forth, she conceals, the defects of her husband, and endeavours to display, in the most attractive point of view, the few good qualities he possesses: in short, she makes him pass for a man of merit, and obtains a place for him; while Merville, half ruined by the dissipation of Emilia, and thought meanly of in consequence of her marked disdain, finds himself unable to procure an employment which he had long solicited.

Darnal, the uncle of Emilia, and greatly attached to his niece, now interferes, and, deeming her unhappy and ill-treated, hints at a divorce. On this, Merville, thinking that his wife had not only consented, but authorized, such a proposition, immediately makes over one-half of his fortune to his wife, and sails for the island of St. Domingo, where, in quality of a volunteer, he was to fight against the revolted Negroes.

No sooner had Emilia received an intimation of his intentions, by means of a letter transmitted from the sea-port at which he had embarked, than her eyes are completely opened, and she most heartily reprobrates her false friends, as well as the conduct she herself had lately pursued in compliance with their advice.—She accordingly sets out in pursuit of her unhappy husband, and, on her arrival in the West Indies, finds him confined to his bed by a most dangerous malady.—After affording him the most unequivocal testimonies of her sincere repentance, she becomes his nurse and his comforter, and they return to France, in order to rejoin the interesting Matilda, and the good and amiable Madame Miller.

This story is followed by a dialogue between two men of letters; one of them, Theophile, is devout; the other, Ariste, is a philosopher; and it is evident that Madame Genlis leans towards the former.

The next tale or novel is intitled, *Le Philosophe pris au Mot; ou, le Mari Corrupteur*" (The Philosopher taken at his Word; or, the Husband a Corrupter.

The principal personage here is a marquis, an enthusiastic disciple of the modern philosophers, who espouses a young lady, mild, pious, gentle, and replete with sensibility. It becomes the business of his life to instruct his wife in the new philosophy, and he accordingly amuses himself with reciting the most condemnable passages of Helvetius and Diderot, together with some others, relating to the respect due to parents, conjugal fidelity, friendship, goodness, &c. &c. until he at length succeeds in destroying in her the germ of all the virtues, as well as in inculcating their opposite vices.

In consequence of this, she neglects a grandmother who had brought her up, because she is taught to believe that she is not in the least indebted to her; she also neglects the poor, whom she had formerly cherished, as she imagines beneficence a weakness, when it does not tend to public utility. She, at the same time, encourages ruinous expences, because it is the duty of a good citizen to encourage luxury and manufactures: in short, she becomes unfaithful to her own husband, "because she is misled by an irresistible passion," and she

she even confides the secret to him, as "love is uncontroulable, and falsehood is the only thing that can degrade a female."

In the mean time, the poor marquis, affrighted at the progress of his scholar, in vain attempts to reproach her with her conduct; for she retorts upon, and accuses him of having instilled those very principles which he now pretends to condemn, thus overcoming the mortified husband with his own arms. Her extravagance, at last, knows no bounds whatsoever, for she precipitates herself into every fashionable folly and excess. When the Revolution takes place, this furnishes her with the means of a still more disorderly conduct. She obtains a divorce from the marquis, on purpose to espouse a person who in a very short time obtains a divorce from her; and the concluding scene is what might have been expected—she dies on a miserable truckle-bed in a garret, destitute alike of either succour or consolation.

The third composition consists of a novel intitled *La Femme Philosophe* (the Female Philosopher). Madame de Stael is here introduced as the heroine, and her romance of Delphine is frequently quoted. Madame Genlis, on this occasion, pursues Madame de Stael with no common degree of animosity, as a woman who attacks a woman, a writer who criticises a writer, and a devotee who anathematises a philosopher.

The whole of this part presents a tissue of either foolish or criminal actions, which are all exhibited as the result of the principles contained in the work alluded to above. Gertrude, the chief personage in the novel, at length has recourse to opium, but even here she is disappointed, as she only swallows enough to stupify without killing her.

"Alfred and Liska; ou, le Hussard Parvenu," &c.—Alfred and Liska; or, the Fortunate Hussar; an Historical Romance of the 17th Century; by J. H. F. Lamertelliere, a Member of several Literary Societies.

The following is a brief sketch of the subject, or plot, on which this novel is founded. Alfred, the hero, is the natural son of Ulric, King of Nordia, by the sister of a gallant warrior called Gaspard du Nord, who is the Turenne, or rather the Catinat, of his native country. To him alone is entrusted the secret of the birth of this natural child; to him alone is he confided; by him is he brought up in his castle, and considered as his son. At the age of sixteen, having already signalized himself by his excellence in all the military exercises, he is deemed worthy of being presented at court, and even of being appointed, as son of the first general of the empire, to some important military office. He is well received by the king, who really believes him to be the heir of his old and illustrious friend. Matilda, the niece of Ulric, a widow, at that period in mourning for her husband, also takes notice of him, and he is nominated captain of her guard; so that he enjoys the most favourable opportunity of consoling her for her loss.

In the mean time, the young and beautiful Liska arrives at court. She happened to be an orphan, left under the guardianship of the King of Nordia, to whom she flies for protection, as she was on the eve of being deprived of her dominions, which consisted of a neighbouring principality. Ulric, who had conceived the idea of uniting her territories with his own, imagines this to be a favourable opportunity for carrying his designs into execution. He accordingly plans a marriage between the heiress and Edgar his only son, and becomes of course jealous to protect the possessions of his intended daughter-in-law against every invader.—But love soon overturns the projects of policy and ambition!

The heir-apparent to the throne, living in the habits of the strictest intimacy with Alfred, opens his heart to the youthful warrior, and fully details all its secrets. He informs him, that he has already entered into the tyes of hymen, and bound himself indissolubly with another lady; nay, he does more, he hesitates not to confide his fair Seraphina to the care of his friend in order to conceal her from the world!

Alfred, on the other hand, has already become a slave to the charms of Liska, and the distance in point of rank, instead of appalling, only serves to add fresh power to those sentiments which captivate him, and in which Liska herself in a short time participates.

So much for the fable, which must be allowed to present a rich field for plot and embellishment. Here appear two lovers, who seem destined to remain for ever separate in consequence of insurmountable obstacles; the heir of a throne disgraced, imprisoned, and disinherited, on account of his disobedience, &c. by order of his own father; the hero of the piece offered to be elevated to the highest command in the state, and placed, at the death of the king, with his consort, to whom he is allowed

lowed to be united, on the vacant throne: these are interesting situations, capable of exciting complaisance, wonder, respect, and admiration; nor has M. Lamertellier failed to turn them to advantage. On the other hand, it may be fairly objected, that the title of an historical romance is but ill applied to a performance of this kind. The names, indeed, of Ulric, Alfred, and Edgar, are well known in the annals of some of the northern nations; but these annals never mention the kingdom of Nordia, which the author supposes to constitute part of ancient Germany; so it is but fair to suppose, that the deeds of the principal personages introduced, like the country which is the theatre of their exploits, are purely the work of the author's own imagination.

Some of his own contemporaries, also, while they allow the general excellence of the language, strongly object to many of the expressions contained in the most interesting passages, on the score of purity.—One of the critics expresses himself in the following manner: "Let us leave to history the melancholy privilege of presenting for our regret, as well as our instruction, the fatal movements of human ambition and folly; but let us reserve for our romances the right and the advantage of describing those scenes which commonly occur, and which the interest we feel in our own happiness leads us either to avoid or search after."

POETRY.

"La Caroléide."—Charlemagne; or, the Caroleide; an Epic Poem, in Twelve Cantos, by M. THEVENEAU.

The sudden rise of Bonaparte, first to the Consulship, and then to the Imperial dignity, has afforded ample opportunity for the flattery of the French poets. No sooner was it known that he affected the character of Charlemagne, than this hero appeared on the stage, and was introduced in histories and romances without number. On the present occasion M. Theveneau has dressed him up as an epic poem of twelve cantos, which has been subjected to the fiery ordeal of criticism on the part of his countrymen, few of whom allow the author any merit as a poet; while others assert, that he is even unacquainted with the delicacies of the French language. We shall present our readers with two favourable specimens: the one contains a passage from a speech of the Conqueror, while the other gives a description of Vitikind:

"L'Eternel de la France en pitié vit ses larmes;
Il dit à la Victoire: Accompagnez ses armes!
Il dit à la Terreur, à la Fuite, au Trépas:
Dans les rangs ennemis précipitez vos pas!
Il dit aux Aquilons: Bouleversez les ondes!
Il dit aux Mers: Ouvres vos entrailles profondes!
Et, docile à sa voix, l'Océan dans ses eaux
Des Danois et des Grecs engloutitit les vaisseaux.
Les Lombards fugitifs, et tremblant pour leur vie,
Ont mis entr'eux et nous les remparts de Pavie.
Les Huns épouvantés enrichissent nos mains
Des trésors que leurs rois ont ravis aux Romains;
Sous l'effort de mon bras, Issem chancelle et tombe,
Et renversé du trône, il roule dans la tombe."

".....Dans Vitikind l'adversité fait naître
Des vertus que jamais Charles n'a pu connaître.
Jamais Charles, en effet, a-t-il été vaincu?
A la perte du trône a-t-il donc survécu?
Les soucis, les chagrins ont-ils flétri son ame?
D'un amour sans espoir a-t-il senti la flamme?
Non? Charles, heureux toujours, put rester toujours grand;
Mais que de Vitikind le sort est différent!
Qui jamais fit mieux voir à la terre étonnée
Un grand homme luttant contra sa destinée?
Tous les maux réunis, qu'ignore son vainqueur,
Tour à tour, à la fois, tyrannisent son cœur.
Mais son visage auguste, où le calme respire,
Paraît indépendant de leur cruel empire.
Tels ces monts, de la terre enfans audacieux,
Ces monts, aussi voisins des enfers que des cieux,
Alors qu'avec fracas le tonnerre foudroie
Vous trouvez des cyprès en cherchant des lauriers;
Et déjà votre sang, vos cadavres livides
Engraissent nos sillons et les vautours avides.

"Inscriptions Latines et Françaises," &c.—Latin and French Inscriptions for the different Public Buildings in Paris.

The French, who always boasted of the finest and most magnificent buildings in Europe, think that they now only want suitable inscriptions for them. Apost, fully impressed with this notion, here presents his countrymen with a series of them, some of which we shall here present to our readers:

For the Palace of Sciences and Arts.

Artes hîc Templum posuêre, Scientia sedem;
Hîc sua sunt Phœbo, sua sunt altaria Musis.

Translation:

Translation:

La France, dans ce Temple, aux Muses consacré
Des Sciences, des Arts nourrit le feu sacré.

For the Luxembourg.

Invigilans Populi pro libertate tuendâ,
Hîc Capitolinâ deliberat arce Senatus.

Le Sénat en ces lieux, conservateur des lois,
Veille au salut du Peuple et garantit ses droits.

For the Prytanée Français at Saint-Cyr.

Excipit hîc Pietas quos Marti Phœbus alumnos
Mox dabit, ulturos Heroum funera patrum.

Du Guerrier qu'a frappé la mort au champ d'honneur
La France adopte ici le fils et le vengeur.

For the Muséum Napoléon.

Hîc spirans simulacra virûm, simulacra Deorum,
Per varios casus, meritis benè parta triumphis.

Des Héros et des Dieux les Marbres immortels,
Conquis par la Victoire, ont ici leurs autels.

For the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb.

Hîc, mirùm! arte novâ naturæ damna rependens,
Alloquitur Mutus Surdum, Surdusque reponit.

Ici des Sourds-Muets la jeunesse exercée
Par signes communique et reçoit la pensée.

For the National Library.

Musarum hîc Præses referat penetralia Phœbus:
Hîc calor ingenii scriptis post sæcula vivet.

Ici, dans les écrits de l'Univers savant,
Tout grand homme respire et tout siecle est vivant.

For the Colonnade of the Louvre.

Antiquæ jactant septem miracula gentes:
Gallia, tu surgis Luparæ miranda columnis.

L'Antiquité jalouse, en monumens féconde,
Reconnaîtrait ici la Merveille du Monde.

For the Hôtel-Dieu.

Hîc inopem Pietas Ægrum, Gallus sit, an Hospes,
Excipit, et mater nullo discrimine curat.

Au Malade indigent, Etranger ou Français,
Ici l'Humanité prodigue ses bienfaits.

For the Lyceum of Paris, Rue Saint-Jaques.

Hîc antiqua viget Studiorum norma, Juventus
Addere quà discit Phœbeas moribus artes.

Ce Lycée, au jeune âge ouvert par les neuf Sœurs,
Est le Temple des Arts et l'Ecole des Mœurs.

"Reçueil de Poesies," &c.—A Collection of Poetry, by GABRIEL LEGOUVE, Member of the National Institute.

The poetry of this author was at first censured with a considerable degree of asperity; notwithstanding which, not less than ten different editions of it have been published in the course of a few years.—The collection consists of 1. "La Melancolie;" 2. "Les Souvenirs;" 3. "Vers aux Manes de Demoustier, et le Merite des Femmes." We shall here transcribe two specimens, the first from the last-mentioned production, and the second from "Les Souvenirs."

" Quel-homme, pour charmer la beauté qui l'inspire,
Se livrant aux travaux qu'un regard doit payer,
S'il possède un talent, ne souhaite un laurier!
Ce desir est sur-tout l'aiguillon du poëte.
Sitôt que l'amour parle à son ame inquiète,
Dévorant nuit et jour les écrivains fameux
Il ne respire plus qu'il ne soit grand comme eux.
Dans ce cirque imposant où règne Melpomène,
Il soumet un ouvrage aux juges qu'elle amène:
Quelle chaleur, quel choc de sentimens divers!
Le feu qui le consume a passé dans ses vers.
Dans les scènes sour-tout où l'action pressante
Peint les feux d'un amant, les douleurs d'une amante,
Chaque vers est empreint de ce style enflammé,
Que cherchent vainement ceux qui n'ont point aimé.
Du trouble le plus doux il sait goûter les charmes;
On l'applaudit de cœur, de la voix et des larmes;
Il triomphe, il jouit, et s'écrie éperdu:
O femmes! c'est à vous que mon talent est dû."

" Il fit plus (le souvenir) de l'Histoire il créa le flambeau.
Avant qu'on vit briller sa lumière féconde
Les tems se succédaient dans une nuit profonde;
Les peuples, tour à tour par l'oubli dévorés,
Sur la terre passaient l'un de l'autre ignorés;
Les grands évènemens n'avaient point d'interprètes;
Les débris étaient morts, et les tombes muettes:
L'Histoire luit; soudain les tems ont reculé;
L'ombre a fui; les tombeaux, les débris ont parlé;
Les générations s'entendent et s'instruisent,
Et de l'esprit humain les travaux s'éternisent.

O charmes

O charmes de l'étude ! ô sublimes récits !
Dans quels transports le sage, à son foyer assis,
Suit les nombreux combats et d'Athène et de Rome ;
A travers deux mille ans applaudit un grand homme ;
Consulte l'orateur et le guerrier fameux ;
Partage les revers des peuples grands comme eux ;
Voit l'empire romain, sous le fer des Vandales,
De ses vils empereurs expier les scandales,
Et bientôt déchiré par divers potentats
Son cadavre fécond enfanter cent Etats ;
Retrouve en d'autres lieux, sur la sanglante arène,
Marius dans Condé, Scipion dans Turenne,
Et rempli des héros et des faits éclatans,
Ainsi que tous les lieux embrasse tous les tems."

"Recueil de Poesies," &c.—A Collection of Poetry, by M. Ch. Nodier.

The Preface is followed by a Dedication, in verse, to Nicholas Bonneville, which displays no small share of vanity, as may be gathered from the following lines.

" Par Apollon lui-même instruit dans l'art des vers,
Du globe où je rampais j'ai secoué la poudre,
Et les yeux étonnés me cherchent dans les arts.
Je ne suis qu'un aiglon, mais je porte la foudre."

Then, addressing himself to his patron, he adds,

" Quant à toi, dont le cœur fut mon premier succès,
Sur mes jeunes travaux repose ton sourire."

A piece which he denominates "Halte de Nuit," is the first presented in the volume. It is a kind of Ossianic composition, which appears at present to be considered as highly fashionable among the young poets in the French metropolis, and of which a specimen, not indeed devoid of faults, but perhaps one of the fairest in the whole collection, is here submitted to the reader :

" Le passant a vu mon aurore.
Mon front candide et pur, dans la nue élancé,
Brillait des feux sereins d'un jour qui vient d'éclore.
Le jour succède au jour, et me trouve effacé.
Tel un frêle pavot que le soc a blessé :
Sous ses tentes de pourpre il tombe délaissé ;
Il n'a point enrichi les corbeilles de Flore ;
Le souffle du zéphyr ne l'a point caressé.
Qui suis-je ? un vain éclair que le présent dévore
Sur les abîmes du passé.
Mon cœur cherchait un cœur. Vous l'avez repoussé
Qu'il est voluptueux le néant que j'implore !
Il fait froid. Je suis mal, inquiet, oppressé.
Muse, ne chante plus, je n'aime point l'aurore.

We shall transcribe part of an audacious prophecy relative to the subjugation of this country, which the bravery of our seamen, together with the gallantry of our volunteers and troops of the line, will, we trust, prevent from ever being fulfilled.

" Tremble, vaine Albion, dans tes rochers sauvages.
Sois moins fière de tes rivages
Et du nombre de tes vaisseaux.
Les enfers ont reçu tes phalanges barbares,
Et le sort dans tes mains avares
A brisé le sceptre des eaux.
.....
Tu buvais à long trait le sang de tes victimes ;
Cesse d'accumuler des forfaits superflus.
La vengeance du monde a franchi tes abîmes ;
Les flots que tu domptais ne te connaissent plus.
.....
Le souverain des Dieux a juré sa ruine.
Il a dit : Qu'elle tremble au jour de ma fureur.
J'enverrai dans ses ports la guerre et la famine,
J'enverrai dans ses camps la fuite et la terreur.
Cendre de Scipion, Scipion va renaître.
Tamise, reconnais ton maître.
Peuples, immolez vos bourreaux.
Mers, applanissez-vous ; nuit, déroule tes voiles ;
Phares des cieux, chastes étoiles,
Protégez le sort des héros.
Il dit, et nos vaisseaux, sur les vagues soumises,
Glissent, d'un cours rapide, au gré des matelots.
Leurs vœux, impatiens des régions promises
Accusaient la lenteur de la rame et des flots
Mais leurs vœux sont comblés. La perfide succombe,
Et ma lyre autour de sa tombe
Evoque la postérité."

HALF-

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

POLITICS.

ONE of the moſt important works publiſhed in America during the preſent year is intitled "Diſcourſes on Davila; a Series of Papers publiſhed on Political Hiſtory;" by an AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Theſe Diſcourſes were originally written in the year 1790, with a view to what was paſſing in France, and then publiſhed in the Gazette of the United States. At that period the National Aſſembly was the governing-power in France. It was divided into different parties, and, of courſe, various theories of government were broached, according to the ideas of each party. Theſe, at length, led to the deſtruction of thoſe ranks and orders which had been long eſteemed as ſacred. The author of the Diſcourſes on Davila, after inquiring into the nature and tendency of the love of rank, orders, titles, &c. juſtifying the ancient French ſyſtem, ſhews the neceſſity of different branches and balancing-powers in government, and exhorts his own countrymen the Americans to rejoice in their eſſays towards a well-formed conſtitution.

Though the ſentiments contained in this work are not always congenial to our own, though the language is frequently harſh and unpoliſhed, yet it may be recommended to thoſe who make politics their ſtudy, as containing many maxims and truths which in the ardour of debate are too apt to be forgotten.

In "Obſervations on Trial by Jury," addreſſed to the Citizens of Pennſylvania, the author traces with learning and diſcrimination the origin of the trial by jury, and ſhews, by appropriate extracts from the beſt authors in the Engliſh language, that, among all their popular inſtitutions, there is none to which the people of England have adhered with greater firmneſs, and none which they have guarded with greater jealouſy. He then ſhews, that it was the birth-right of their American anceſtors, and is ſecured as a conſtitutional right to every citizen of the United States; that it has always been conſidered as the darling prerogative of the people, which they would not ſuffer to be violated with impunity; that the depriving them of it in ſome caſes was one of the grievances ſtated in the Declaration of Independence as a ground of ſeparation from the Government of Great Britain; and that the intervention of a jury is indiſpenſable in every judicial tribunal of common law juriſdiction within the United States.—The author, in inveſtigating theſe ſeveral topics, ſpeaks with indignation againſt thoſe, who, under the pretext of being the excluſive friends of the people, have attacked "this bulwark of their perſonal and private rights, this fortreſs againſt petty and private oppreſſion."

"Letters of Shancoolen, a Hindû Philoſopher, reſiding in Philadelphia, to his friend El Haſſan, an inhabitant of Delhi," are wretched attempts to imitate Lord Lyttleton's Perſian Letters. The volume comprizes fourteen letters, which are generally of a local nature. The firſt four contain an account of the new philoſophy, and its practical influence on the United States. The others are extravagant caricatures on the follies and vices of the Americans, which, however, are ill ſupported, and by no means juſtified by facts, and the preſent manners of ſociety.

THEOLOGY.

Dr. PRIESTLEY'S "Notes on all the Books of Scripture" are finiſhed; in the laſt volume are inſerted ſeveral uſeful indexes. The notes on the Four Evangeliſts would have been better adapted to general readers had they been arranged in the order of the books, rather than as notes to a Harmony of the Goſpels in which the four are incorporated. The executors of this great man have alſo publiſhed an Index to the Bible, which was finiſhed before the Doctor's death; and a new and enlarged edition of his Compariſon of the ancient Philoſophers with Chriſt and his Apoſtles. We look with anxiety for the Life of this philoſopher and Chriſtian, which, we underſtand, is in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs, and will be publiſhed in America early in Auguſt.

"The Oration delivered by Mr. CHRISTIE at the Grave of Dr. PRIESTLEY," has been publiſhed, but it contains very little that is intereſting. The author has, in an Appendix, quoted two paſſages from Dr. Prieſtley's works, as ſpecimens of remarkable brilliancy and eloquence. Unfortunately for Mr. Chriſtie, one of theſe paſſages was written ſo many years ago, as to give the author time to change his ſentiments completely on the ſubject long before his death, and as ſuch it is by no means appropriate to the occaſion.—From Dr. BARTON'S "Eulogium," read

before a philosophical society, and which is to be shortly published, we expect more.

Dr. MILLER's "Sermons on the Guilt, Folly, and Sources of Suicide," will be perused with pleasure and interest. The plan, the arrangement, and the execution, adopted by the preacher, proceed from a vigorous and well-cultivated mind. In the first of these sermons Dr. Miller evinces the guilt and folly of suicide by shewing that it is a sin against God, against human nature, against our fellow-creatures, and against all our interests and hopes beyond the grave. In the second he developes the sources of this crime, and points out the principles and habits which induce its danger and lead to its commission.

The Rev. Mr. POPKINS's "Attempts to recommend Justice, Charity, and Unanimity, in Matters of Religion," may be deemed very seasonable, and may be recommended to the perusal of all whose spirits have been embittered by the *odium theologicum*, or alarmed by the cry that "the church is in danger."

The Rev. SAMUEL SPRING's "Discourses on Christ's Self-existence," contain a wretched defence of the doctrine of the Trinity. The author very zealously recommends the Assemblies' Catechism as one of the best antidotes against the spreading fatal poison of Unitarianism.

Professor WEBBER's "Eulogy at the Funeral of the Rev. Dr. WILLARD," is a simple, chaste, and natural delineation of the fortitude of mind and tenderness of heart, and excellence of disposition, which distinguished the late venerable President. To the Eulogy is prefixed a Prayer by Dr. LATHROP; a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. HOLMES is added to the whole, which displays much piety, judgment, and considerable powers of composition.

Besides those already noticed, we have several other single Sermons, viz. one by Mr. ALLEN BRADFORD, on "The Anniversary of the Landing of our Fathers in December 1620;" one at the general election in Connecticut, "On the Wisdom and Duty of Magistrates," by ZEBULON ELY; one by Dr. JOHN LATHROP, before the members of the Boston Female Asylum; two by Dr. JOSEPH LATHROP, on the Observance of the Christian Sabbath; one intitled "God's Wonders in the Great Deep, recorded in several wonderful Accounts of Sailors who have met with unexpected Deliverance from Death;" and one before the Baptist Missionary Society, by Dr. BALDWIN, which, as a composition, displays much false taste.

The Rev. JOHN LOGAN's (of Edinburgh) Sermons, the Rev. JOHN CUMMING's Discourse to a Society of Young Men in London, and several other theological pieces, have been reprinted in America during the last six months.

MEDICINE.

Dr. WATERHOUSE, in "Cautions to Young Persons concerning Health," has delivered some admirable exhortations respecting the necessity of temperance. We heartily agree with him in condemning the use of tobacco and ardent spirits, which, it appears, the prevailing fashion has too much introduced into America."

Dr. REDMAN COXE's "Medical Museum" obtains an extended reputation.—The contents of each number are disposed under two heads: 1st, Original Communications; and, 2dly, a Medical and Philosophical Register. Three numbers are now before the public, by whom they have been very favourably received.

Dr. CALDWELL has published a selection of "Theses from the Inaugural Dissertations published by the Graduates in Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the other Medical Schools in the United States." The editor has given many illustrative notes, an Introduction, and an Appendix. He has also reprinted, in Philadelphia, "A Treatise on Fractures, &c. by P. J. DESAULT, Surgeon at Paris;" to which he has subjoined notes containing all the late improvements in surgery.

GEOGRAPHY.

In our last Account of American Literature we noticed, that PINKERTON's elaborate "Treatise on Modern Geography" had been reprinted by Professor BARTON, of Philadelphia; since which Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIES has published a "New System of Modern Geography," which appears to be a judicious compilation, and is illustrated with eight maps by the best American artists.

A new "Universal Gazetteer" has also been published in America; and Dr. BROWN's "Historical, Geographical, Chronological, Etymological, and Critical, Dictionary of the Bible," with several considerable original articles.

Mr. THADDEUS HARRIS has published "A Journal of a Tour into the Territory North-west of the Alleghany Mountains, made in the Spring of the Year 1803." In this volume we have a geographical

graphical and historical Account of the State of Ohio, and much information on many useful topics.

EDUCATION.

In this, as in the other departments of literature, we have but few articles, and those entitled to no great respect.

Mr. TURNER's "Epitome of Book-keeping by Double Entry" is by no means adapted to answer the end which the author had in view; the definitions are not correct, and the plan is confused and embarrassed. The waste-book is entirely omitted; the journal and ledger are posted up,—but Mr. Turner has not condescended to explain the manner in which they are done; he therefore supposes learners to be in the situation of persons already taught. This renders his work of little intrinsic value.

"The Ladies Library," by CHARLES PIERCE, is a useful compilation from the writings of Miss Moore, Mrs. Chapone, Gregory, Bennet, &c.

Mr. ISAIAH THOMAS's "New Catechism is but ill adapted to the use of children, whose minds should be impressed with facts, and not distracted by useless theories or unintelligible doctrines.

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